The 13 English Colonies

⇒ List the colonies in each region

The New England Colonies

⇒ 1630: the __________________________ arrive in Massachusetts
⇒ Led by John Winthrop

⇒ The New England Colonies

⇒ The Puritans __________________________ were for __________________________ forms of worship
⇒ They wanted to __________________________ the Church of England
⇒ Puritans left England because new King __________________________ of Puritans & their ideas
⇒ Some came for __________________________ reasons – chance to own their own land
⇒ Came to America, formed Massachusetts __________________________ Vowed to base colony on __________________________ laws & teachings

⇒ At first, only __________________________ in Massachusetts Bay Colony had right to __________________________ However...others __________________________ taxes & laws when they had no say
⇒ Puritan leaders soon gave right to vote to all male __________________________ members
⇒ They could elect representatives to the colony __________________________ 1629-1640 = __________________________. 15,000 moved to Massachusetts from England

⇒ __________________________ settled 1636 by Puritans led by Thomas Hooker
⇒ Settlers here wrote plan of government called the Fundamental __________________________ of Connecticut
  ▪ Gave vote to __________________________ who were property owners
  ▪ __________________________ the governor’s power

⇒ __________________________ settlement was led by Roger __________________________ Originally lived in Massachusetts Bay Colony
Williams believed:

- Puritan church had too much __________________________
- Business of __________________________ (government) should be __________________________
- Religious __________________________ - willingness to let others practice their own beliefs

Williams’ beliefs got him kicked out of Massachusetts

Williams settled in Narrangasett Bay

Created Rhode Island colony:

- Allowed complete __________________________ for Protestants, Jews & Catholics
- Did not set up __________________________ church or __________________________ settlers to attend services
- Gave __________________________ white men right to __________________________

Another Rhode Island rebel:

Anne __________________________ Devout Massachusetts Puritan, but __________________________ her minister’s teachings

Puritan leaders said __________________________ did not have right to question teachings.

Leaders put her on __________________________. During questioning she said God had spoken to her.

She was __________________________ from Massachusetts & settled in Rhode Island

Hutchinson became __________________________ in struggle for religious

Conflict with Native Americans

- As colonists flooded in, they took over Native American __________________________ broke out between colonists & natives
- Largest conflict was King __________________________ War
- Natives led by __________________________ vs. settlers
- War lasted 14 months – 600 Europeans & 3000 natives killed

Life in New England:

- Tight-knit communities
- Center of each village had __________________________ – open field – and meetinghouse
- __________________________ (Sunday) was day of rest. Had to attend all-day church and could not play games or visit taverns
- __________________________ held to discuss & vote on issues

New England Economy:

- __________________________ soil was __________________________ for farming. Colonists learned to grow native crops like pumpkins, squash, beans
Forests rich in wild ________________________________Forests used for ________________________________ & shipbuilding
Near oceans – rich ________________________________ and ________________________________ industry

**The Middle Colonies: New York**
- Dutch originally settled New ________________________________ To encourage farming, Dutch officials gave land grants to rich families called ________________________________
- Most settlers lived in trading center of ________________________________ – (we know it as the Big Apple!)
- British had a rivalry for ________________________________ with the Dutch
- 1664: British ________________________________ entered harbor.
- New Amsterdam’s unpopular governor, Peter Stuyvesant, had little support or weapons
- Dutch ________________________________ the colony to the British.
- King Charles gave New Netherland to his brother – the Duke of ________________________________. Guess what he renamed the area?

**The Middle Colonies: New Jersey**
- NY was too ________________________________ for the Duke of York to govern
- He gave some to his friends – Lord Berkley and Sir George ________________________________
- They set up a ________________________________ – the king gave land to one or more people
- Berkley & Carteret were ________________________________: they made laws for colony
- NJ ________________________________ English Puritans, French Protestants, Irish, Swedes & Finns
- 1702: NJ became a royal colony – colony under control of English king/queen.
- NJ’s charter protected religious freedom & rights of an assembly that voted on local matters

**The Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania**
- Founded in 1682 by William ________________________________
- Penn was a ________________________________ – a Protestant who believed that all people were equal in God’s eyes
  - Quakers let ________________________________ preach
  - They were against ________________________________ & refused to serve in military
  - They were ________________________________ in England for their beliefs
- Penn got help from King Charles II – he made him proprietor of land in America
- Land was called “Penn’s Woods” -- Pennsylvania

- Penn wanted colony as model of ________________________________ freedom
  - ________________________________ Protestants, Catholics & Jews
  - England later forced him to ________________________________ Catholics & Jews
- Spoke out for fair treatment of ________________________________ Americans
Quakers first group to call for end of slavery
Attracted settlers from British Isles, France, Germany
______________________________ settlers were known as Pennsylvania Dutch
Planned capital city of ____________________________ – means “City of Brotherly Love”

**Life in the Middle Colonies:**
Farms ____________________________ than in New England
Towns less important – ____________________________ became the center of government
Scotch-Irish settlers moved to the ____________________________ – land along the eastern slopes of the Appalachian Mountains
  - Settlement ____________________________
  - Developed lightweight Pennsylvania ____________________________ for use in forests
  - Arrival of settlers in backcountry often led to disputes with Native Americans

**Middle Colony Economy:**
Fertile ____________________________
  - Produced ____________________________ (extra) grain -- wheat, barley & rye
  - Surplus grain became ____________________________
    ____________________________ – crops sold for $
  - Became known as ____________________________Colonies
Raised herds of ____________________________ & ____________________________
  - Exported beef, pork, butter
Became center of manufacturing & crafts
Used rich deposits of iron for nails, tools & guns
The Southern Colonies:

→ Maryland:
  ▪ Created as a place where _______________________________ could practice religion freely
  ▪ The proprietor, Lord _______________________________ welcomed Protestants into colony
  ▪ Under Lord Baltimore, Maryland passed the Act of _______________________________ Act provided _______________________________ freedom for _______________________________ Christians (but not Jews)

→ The Carolinas
  ▪ Settlers grew _______________________________, a plant used to make blue dye
  ▪ _______________________________ grew well in the Carolinas & became a valuable crop.
  ▪ Carolina planters need lots of _______________________________ to grow rice

Planters turned to slaves from _______________________________

→ Georgia
  ▪ Founded by James Ogelthorpe as place where _______________________________ could get a fresh start (debtors = people who owed $ they couldn’t pay back)
  ▪ England hoped that Georgia would be _______________________________ between Carolinas & Spanish Florida (buffer = land between two larger lands that reduces possibility conflict

Economy & Life in the Southern Colonies:

→ Virginia-Maryland-parts of North Carolina were major _______________________________ growing areas

→ South Carolina & Georgia raised _______________________________. Most profitable way to raise those crops = _______________________________ (large estate farmed by many workers)
  _______________________________ did most of the work on plantations

Growth of Slavery in the Southern Colonies:

→ In early years, Southern colonies included _______________________________ who were free or servants

→ Later, plantations came to rely on _______________________________ labor
  ▪ As importance of slavery grew, colonists put limits on their _______________________________ Passed _______________________________: rules for behavior that treated Africans as property
  ▪ Slavery was not questioned due to _______________________________ = belief that one race is superior to another.
Colonial Trade:

- England ran colonies through the idea of ________________
- Mercantilism: a nation became strong by building up its ________________ supply & expanding ________________

Key terms:
- ________________: goods sent to markets ________________ a country
- ________________: goods brought ________________ to a country

- Exports help a country earn ________________ & money
- Under mercantilism, countries wanted ________________ than imports

- 1650s: to promote mercantilism, England’s Parliament passed the ________________
  - They regulated ________________ between England and colonies and ensured that only ________________ benefited
  - Acts listed ________________ the colonies could only ship to England (like tobacco and cotton).
  - Only English or colonial ________________ could carry goods to and from the colonies (no trade with other countries!)

- Merchants from New England known as ________________ dominated ________________.
- They developed ________________.
- One was called the ________________.
Political Life:

➜ Each colony had a ___________________________ – a group of people with power to make laws ___________________________

➜ Most legislatures had an ___________________________ and ___________________________ house

➜ ___________________________ house = advisors chosen by the governor

➜ Lower house = ___________________________ by voters
  ▪ BUT, only white Christian men over 21 who owned property could ___________________________.
  ▪ In some colonies, only Protestants could vote
  ▪ Lower house had power to raise or spend ___________________________.
  ▪ This was an important control on the governor’s power. Why?

➜ Colonists won more rights after England’s ___________________________ Revolution
  ▪ Parliament ___________________________ King James II and replaced him with King William & Queen Mary
In return, William & Mary agreed to sign the English __________________________
Bill of rights = written list of ______________________________ government promises to protect
Bill gave people accused of crime a right to ______________________________ by jury
English Bill of Rights said ruler could not raise ______________________________ or an ______________________________ without permission of Parliament
→ BUT...women, Africans & Native Americans did not enjoy same rights as white men

**Changing Colonial Culture**

→ Social __________________________ in the colonies
  - __________________________: Wealthy planters, merchants, ministers, lawyers
  - 3/4 of all white colonists were ______________________________: farmers, skilled craftworkers, some tradespeople
  - __________________________ class: hired farmhands, slaves & indentured servants
→ Indentured servants: signed contract to work ______________________________ for 4-7 years
  - In exchange, they received ocean passage to America
  - When their time was up, they received clothing, tools & 50 acres of land