

Unit 8

The English Establish 13 Colonies

Lesson 8-1: The New England Colonies

- I can describe the Puritans' plan for Massachusetts Bay colony.
- I can analyze the Puritans' internal conflict and their problems with the Pequot.
- **Who were the Puritans?**

8-1 notes

- In 1629 Puritans are fed up with the King of England just like the Pilgrims were.
- In 1630, Massachusetts Bay Company formed, being given a charter from the king and the Puritans were prepared to set sail!
- Puritans were well organized, with 11 ships, 700 colonists, tools, supplies, food, even a herd of cows!
- John Winthrop was the leader of the Puritans and voted their 1st governor.
- New England had poor, thin, rocky soil. The lumber industry became very important, in addition to fishing in streams, rivers, and the ocean. Farming doesn't do a good job providing food.

8-1 notes cont.

- Boston was a city on the hill. It was a Puritan town centered around a village green & other important buildings.
- The Puritans believed in a covenant with God.
- It's the Puritans' fault for making FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, but they also taught religion in school.
- Puritans came here for the freedom of religion, but then made people follow all their rules, just like the king. (ironic)
- A few people do have problems with the rules like Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, and Thomas Hooker. They wanted to do things differently, but were put on trial &/or kicked out!

8-1 notes cont.

- Roger Williams wanted TRUE freedom of religion, but had to run away and start Rhode Island to make it happen.
- Anne Hutchinson stayed to be put on trial, because she thought people could pray directly to God and not need churches. She lost, was kicked out, and left to start Providence.
- Thomas Hooker left to start Connecticut, because he wanted a more fair way to pick church leaders. He also thought churches should be independent.
- Metacomet (King Phillip) started a war to kill English because they were taking Native's lands. He got beaten, was killed, and his family was sold into slavery. Not exactly the nicest thing for people who came here for religious freedom to do!

Lesson 8-2: The Middle Colonies

- I can compare the Middle Colonies with the New England colonies in terms of diversity and religious tolerance.
- I can analyze William Penn's influence on the Middle Colonies
- **How did William Penn help to build the colony of Pennsylvania?**

8-2 notes

- The Dutch founded New Netherlands thanks to Henry Hudson & trade with the Mannahatta.
- The Dutch Governor was bossy, rude, and made the colonists mad.
- The English came to take over, but the Dutch colonists voted the governor off the island, and it became an English colony with no deaths!
- The English rename New Netherlands -> New York, and New Amsterdam -> New York City.
- King Charles II gives New York to his brother, the Duke of York. The Duke gives New Jersey to two of his friends.

8-2 notes cont.

- William Penn (Quaker Oats Guy) gets a charter to start a colony for religious freedom for the Quakers. His colony is named Pennsylvania aka “Penn’s Woods.” Philadelphia was his first and largest settlement.
- William Penn is an awesome neighbor, because he makes friends with the Lenni Lenape tribe paying them for their land and agreeing to try and not convert them to his religion.
- The Middle Colonies grew like crazy, because it was a “hub” of industry, trade, and culture. People were tolerant of others’ beliefs. Lots of different groups of people came here from Europe with many skills that helped it grow and prosper.
- The Middle Colonies were the “breadbasket” of the English colonies. They grew the food to eat! They had excellent farmland and a good climate and medium growing season (6 months).

Lesson 8-3: The Southern Colonies

- I can analyze the reasons that the English founded Maryland and Georgia.
- I can evaluate the geographical advantages of the Southern Colonies.
- **Why was the founding of Georgia important to the Southern Colonies?**

8-3 notes

- England in the 1630's had lots of poverty (lack of \$). Government still wanted \$ (taxes), so people were put in jail. Jails were overflowing with debtors.
- James Oglethorpe had an idea to take debtors from prison, send them to North America to work off their debts. He'd name the colony Georgia, and it could help (buffer) protect the valuable tobacco fields of the Carolinas.
- Spain and France wanted the tobacco fields and might have been willing to fight for them (\$).
- Tomochichi, sachem of the Yamacraw, agreed to sell land to Oglethorpe, if they'd be neighbors. Keep your friends close, and your enemies closer...

8-3 notes cont.

- Debtors were supposed to grow silk and corn, but conditions didn't work out for silk. Instead they grow rice and indigo.
- Southern colonies had a long growing season (7 months), rich red soil, and a hot climate with plenty of precipitation. to grow CASH CROPS!
- Maryland, founded by Lord Baltimore, was meant to give religious freedom to Catholics.
- Slaves were introduced in the South, as there was more work to do than workers to do it.

Lesson 8 Maps Skills

- I can interpret elevation and relief maps.

relief maps - shows how the elevation of an area changes, by the slopes of going up / down (dark shades show steep hills)

elevation maps - shows the height above sea level

low relief = flat slope

high relief = hills and mountains

Timeline & Graphic Organizer

Summing Up the Chapter

Copy the comparison chart on a separate piece of paper. Then review the chapter to complete the chart. After you have finished, use the information to write three paragraphs that answer the question "How were the colonies in each area founded?"

| FOUNDER/COLONY | REASON FOR FOUNDING | AREA | CHARACTERISTICS OF AREA | Native American Relations |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| John Winthrop Massachusetts Bay | Religious freedom for Puritans | New England | Hilly, rocky soil, forests, rivers, ocean ports | ⊕ got along with Squanto ⊖ King Phillip's war |
| William Penn Pennsylvania | Religious freedom for Quakers | Middle Colonies (bread basket of America) | Rivers and lakes, ocean ports, rich farmland - grew food to eat | ⊕ Lenni Lenape always peaceful |
| James Oglethorpe Georgia | For debtors and poor people | Southern Colonies | Warm climate, rich farmland, long growing season, bays and rivers along coast | ⊕ Chief Tomochichi gets Oglethorpe to be neighbor |

Major Events

