

THE AMERICAN COLONIES**Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*****Pre-Test**

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. Name the thirteen American colonies that sought independence from England.

2. Name four countries other than England that had American colonies.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*

Vocabulary List and Activity

Anglicans - People that belong to England's official religion, the Church of England.

aristocrat - A person of noble birth. A lord or a lady. A person that has inherited land and a title (such as a Duke, Earl, Count, etc.)

Aztecs - The powerful tribe that ruled central Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest.

bidder - A person who makes a bid of money at an auction to buy something. At slave auctions, the highest bidder always purchased the slave.

Charles the First - 1600-1649 Charles Stuart, unpopular King of England 1625-1649. Charles dismissed Parliament in 1629 to rule alone: This led to a Civil War between the supporters of the King and the supporters of Parliament. Charles was executed in 1649 and Parliament abolished the monarchy.

Charles the Second - 1630-85 Charles Stuart II, son of Charles the first, King of England 1660-85 after the monarchy was restored. Nearly half of the 13 colonies were created during his reign.

charter - In government and law, a formal document by which the monarch or state grants and acknowledges certain rights, liberties, or powers to a colony or group of people. A permit issued by the king to colonize a territory

colonial system - In government, the pattern of relationships between a dominant "mother" nation and its dependent territories. Together, a ruling country and its colonies constitute an EMPIRE.

Church of England - The Anglican Church. It was created when King Henry the Eighth cut the tie between England's churches and the Catholic pope in Rome. Henry decreed that thereafter Anglicanism would be the official church of his country. People who tried to practice other religions were persecuted.

colony - An overseas possession or territory ruled by its mother country.

colonize - To establish colonies.

debtors prison - Special prisons in England in which people were jailed until their debts were paid. By agreeing to come to the colonies to be an indentured servant people were released from debtors prison.

duke - A powerful nobleman, ranking just below the king

Dutch - Refers to the people, country, products etc. of Holland.

economic - Refers to doing things for reasons of profit, money, and wealth.

field slave - On plantations the field slaves cared for the crops and farm animals.

French and Indian Wars - 1689-1763 A series of four wars fought in North America mainly between England and France. As a result, Great Britain ended up with much of France's North American territory.

hogshead - A large barrel. Tobacco plantations aged and shipped tobacco in hogsheads.

Holland - The same as The Netherlands. A small, low-lying European country east of England. A great world-trading power especially in the 1600s, 1700s, and 1800s.

indenture - A contract which binds a person to perform a service.

indentured servant - People (normally poor or prisoners) who signed an agreement to provide free labor to repay debts or to repay the cost of their voyage to America, or both. After they served their time, which was usually seven years, most indentured servants started independent lives for themselves in America and usually became successful.

indigo - A deep blue dye obtained from a plant that is a member of the pea family. An important crop in the Carolina and Georgia colonies

Jamestown - The first English colony in America. Founded along the James River in Virginia in the year 1607.

(Continued on Blackline Master 3)

THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*

Vocabulary List and Activity *(continued)*

legislature - a group assembled for the purpose of making laws.

lord - A nobleman.

meeting houses - Places where Puritans, Pilgrims, and Quakers held religious services. Meeting Houses had no religious pictures, statues, stained glass, or altars.

Netherland - Same as Holland, same as the Netherlands

New Haven Colony - A colony founded by wealthy Puritans that was partly on Long Island and partly on the mainland of what became Connecticut.

New England Confederation - An alliance formed in 1643 between the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth to solve boundary disputes with the Dutch, French, and Native Americans. It was disbanded in 1684.

nobleman - An aristocrat, a wealthy hereditary landowner.

overseer - The man who oversaw the operations of a plantation and made sure it produced a profit for the owner.

parliament - An assembly of persons who meet to make new laws and change old ones.

pilgrim - A person who makes a pilgrimage (a religious journey). The Separatists who settled at Plymouth thought of themselves as being Pilgrims.

plantation - A large farm, usually in a semitropical or tropical area where laborers live on its grounds. In the English colonies, plantations raised mainly tobacco, indigo, rice and other grain crops.

proprietor - In colonial times, proprietors of a colony were the people given charters to colonize the lands and collect taxes from the inhabitants. William Penn was the first proprietor of Pennsylvania.

Puritan - A religious group that wanted to "purify" the Church of England of old Catholic religious practices and images. The Puritans became so powerful that a Puritan named Oliver Cromwell actually ruled England for a while after the King was beheaded.

Quakers - The popular name for persons belonging to the religious group called the Society of Friends, which began in England in the 1600s. Quakers strongly believe in peace and equality.

rations - The fixed amounts of food given to slaves by their owners. Typical rations were cornmeal, fatback pork, rice and salt pork.

Separatists - Were similar to the Puritans in their desire to "purify" English religion of Catholic religious traditions which they believed to be wrong. Unlike the Puritans the pilgrims felt they needed to break away from the Anglican Church to achieve true religious freedom. The separatists who fled England called themselves "Pilgrims."

slave - A person who is owned by another person.

Vocabulary List Activities

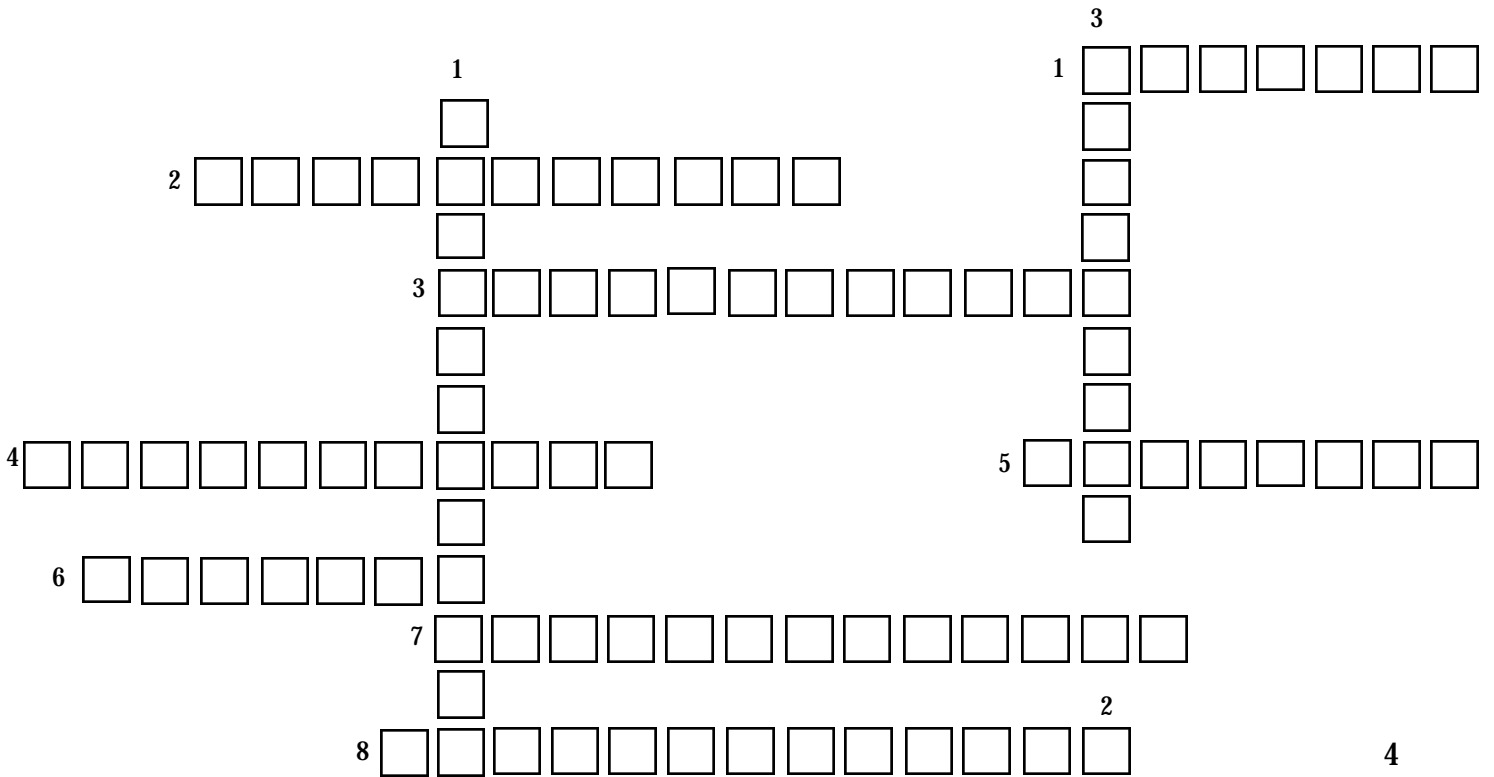
Using the Vocabulary List find the word to fill in the blanks:

1. After the king granted a charter for the colony of Maryland to Cecil Calvert, he officially became the colony's _____.
2. The _____ was formed from four colonies mainly to solve border disputes with France and Holland.
3. Tobacco raised in the colonies was aged and shipped in large barrels called _____.
4. _____ is a dye of a deep blue color.
5. Many people at Plymouth colony did not accept the _____ religion and were known as _____.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. _____ was a colony named in honor of a certain Duke.
2. _____ was a Puritan colony governed after 1639 according to laws called "Fundamental Orders."
3. _____ a New England Colony that became a separate royal colony in 1680.
4. _____ was founded by a puritan named Roger Williams and is today the smallest U.S. state.
5. _____ was a colony whose lands were once part of New Sweden.
6. James Oglethorpe was an important figure in the colony of _____.
7. _____ was a colony controlled by eight Lords-proprietors.
8. The lands of the _____ Bay colony once included what is now the state of Maine.
9. A Catholic named Lord Baltimore founded the colony of _____.

DOWN

1. The colony of _____ grew to be home to the largest city in the 13 colonies.
2. The colony of _____ was a good place to raise rice and indigo.
3. The colony of _____ came into existence after a certain Duke gave a charter to colonize its lands to two of his best friends.
4. The colony of _____ was the first to succeed by exporting tobacco.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES**Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*****Timeline 1492-1775**

1492 A.D. Columbus sails to the New World. Spanish colonization begins.

1519 Ferdinand Magellan sails from Spain to try to find a way to Asia by going around the southern tip of South America.

1521 Magellan is killed in a battle in the Philippines.

1522 The first voyage around the world is completed by a Spanish ship under the command of Juan Sebastian del Caño. This ship was part of the Magellan expedition which left Spain in 1519.

1521 Cortez completes his conquest of the Aztecs of Mexico. Mexico becomes a colony of Spain called New Spain (Nueva España).

1565 The Spanish found the city of St. Augustine in Florida.

1586 Walter Raleigh introduces Europeans to the habit of tobacco smoking.

1587 England attempts to colonize Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina with 100 settlers. When a ship returns three years later the only trace to be found of them is a word carved into a tree.

1592 The first thermometer is invented.

1607 The Virginia Company of London founds the first English colony in North America: Jamestown, Virginia.

1608 The first telescope is invented. Samuel de Champlain founds the city of Quebec: It becomes the capital of the colony of New France.

1609-1610 All but 60 of the 500 settlers at Jamestown, Virginia, die during the "Starving Time" that winter.

1610 The city of Santa Fe is founded by the Spanish in New Mexico.

1612 English settlers in Virginia plant tobacco for the first time.

1619 A House of Burgesses is created at Jamestown. The Burgesses are representatives chosen to make laws for the colony.

1619 The first African slaves arrive in Virginia to work on the tobacco plantations.

1620 The Mayflower Compact is signed. The Plymouth colony is founded in New England.

1622 Nearly 400 out 1200 of colonists at Jamestown are killed in an attack by native Americans.

1623 Permanent English settlers arrive in the New Hampshire region.

1624 Virginia becomes an official English colony.

1626 The Dutch buy Manhattan Island and found New Amsterdam (New York City).

1629 King Charles I dismisses Parliament and begins to rule without its consent.

1630 Ships bring a thousand Puritans to New England. They found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1631 The Dutch make the first attempt to colonize the Delaware region.

1632 The Maryland Colony is founded by Lord Calvert.

1638 New Haven Colony is founded by wealthy Puritans.

1636 Providence, the first town in what later becomes the Colony of Rhode Island, is founded by Roger Williams after he is forced to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Three towns join to form the Connecticut colony.

1638 Delaware is colonized by settlers from Sweden who found the colony of New Sweden on the site of present day Wilmington. Swedish colonists also settle in lands that became the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

(Continued on Blackline Master 6)

THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*

Timeline 1492-1775 (continued)

1639 Connecticut adopts Puritan based Fundamental Orders which give eligible voters the right to elect government officials.

1641 The New Hampshire area becomes part of the Massachusetts Bay colony.

1642 Outbreak of Civil War in England between those loyal to the king and those who favor the parliament.

1643 The New England Confederation is formed from the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut to solve border disputes with Holland, France, and Native tribes.

1649 King Charles the First of England is beheaded. England has no king for the next 11 years.

1655 New Sweden Colony in the area of Delaware and Pennsylvania is wiped out by Holland.

1660 The Monarchy is restored in England under King Charles the Second.

1662 Connecticut Colony receives a royal charter.

1663 King Charles II grants charters to the colonies of North and South Carolina to eight "Lords-Proprietors."

1664 The English capture New Netherland. The King gives the land to his brother, the Duke of York. Colony of New York is founded. New Jersey is founded.

1665 Parts of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies unite into a single Connecticut colony.

1676 New Jersey is divided into East and West Jersey colonies.

1677 Massachusetts Bay colony buys Maine.

1680 New Hampshire becomes a separate royal colony.

1681 The colony of Pennsylvania is founded by William Penn

1688 England's Glorious Revolution makes the parliament more powerful than the king.

1689 Beginning of the French and Indian Wars.

1699 Williamsburg becomes the capital of Virginia.

1700 There are 6000 slaves in Virginia; one-twelfth its total population.

1702 East and West Jersey Colonies are reunited into a single royal colony.

1732 Georgia is founded by James Oglethorpe.

1740 There are 140,000 black slaves in the English colonies of America.

1759 England captures Quebec in New France.

1763 Spain obtains Louisiana, in the central area of what is now the U.S., from France.

170,000 people, half of all the people in the colony of Virginia are slaves.

End of the Seven Years' War between England and France which gives England rule over New France.

1764 Sugar Act (England) taxes sugar, molasses, wine, and coffee coming into the colonies to help pay military costs.

1765 The Stamp Act requires England's American colonists to pay a tax on printed material. A group called the "Sons of Liberty" forms to fight taxation without representation.

1766 Repeal of Stamp Act.

1767 Townshend Acts tax tea and other items.

1769 Padre Junipero Serra founds the first Spanish Mission in California (San Diego). This is the beginning of Spanish colonization of the area.

1770 Two million people are living in England's American colonies.

Five Americans are killed by British soldiers in the "Boston Massacre."

1773 Boston Tea Party: A protest against taxation.

1774 Meeting of the First Continental Congress in which members of the colonies meet as a single body to petition the king about unfair taxation.

1775 Outbreak of the Revolutionary War at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, in April of that year.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES**Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*****Timeline Activity**

Directions: Using the number one as the oldest and ten as the most recent, number the following events from one to ten. Write the date(s) after each number.

- _____ A. New Netherland falls to England _____
- _____ B. New Sweden is founded _____
- _____ C. Maryland is founded _____
- _____ D. Georgia is founded _____
- _____ E. Jamestown, Virginia is founded _____
- _____ F. St. Augustine, Florida is founded _____
- _____ G. Plymouth, Massachusetts is founded _____
- _____ H. South Carolina is chartered _____
- _____ I. Stamp Act _____
- _____ J. England has no ruling king _____

THE AMERICAN COLONIES**Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*****Post-Test**

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. Name four reasons people came to England's American colonies:

2. Name four colonies where following Puritan rules was very important:

BONUS QUESTION

3. Give as many reasons as you can think of that colonists might have come to feel much more "American" than "English."

THE AMERICAN COLONIES**Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*****Video Quiz**

1. TRUE OR FALSE?

England was the first country to have colonies in North America. _____

2. TRUE OR FALSE?

The Pilgrims of Plymouth belonged to the Anglican faith. _____

3. TRUE OR FALSE?

William Penn was a Puritan. _____

4. TRUE OR FALSE?

Delaware was once part of the colony of New Sweden. _____

5. TRUE OR FALSE?

Massachusetts Bay Colony had many large slave plantations. _____

THE AMERICAN COLONIES**Program One from *The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution*****Colonial Fact Sheet****UNUSUAL NAMES OF PLYMOUTH COLONISTS (1626)**

Resolved White
Experience Mitchell
Fear Brewster
Love Brewster
Wrestling Brewster
Patience Prence
Desire Howland
Remember Allerton
Oceanus Hopkins (born at sea on the Mayflower)
Humility Cooper

DID YOU KNOW?

- A. The Separatists did not observe Christmas, they called it a "wanton papist (Catholic) holiday."
- B. Sabbath service at Plymouth was about eight hours long and could be held anywhere. The Sabbath was a day for thanksgiving and humiliation. No labor not even cooking was allowed. Everyone, including the 50% of the colonists who were not Separatists, was required to attend the service, which consisted of one to two hours of preaching, followed by prayers, the deacon's explanation of a Bible reading, singing from the Psalms, prophesying, almsgiving, and public discipline.
- C. One of the main exports of the Plymouth colony was pickled eels.
- D. In colonial times, it was against the law to teach a slave to read. In many places, it was also against the law for slaves to own land.
- E. At the time of the Revolutionary War, there were 100,000 slaves in the Northern colonies where they worked mainly as servants. The Southern colonies had 300,000 slaves and, at that time, nearly all them were on plantations.
- F. Even though Puritans in Massachusetts Bay Colony came to America to escape religious persecution, they themselves were willing to persecute those who didn't hold to Puritan beliefs. This was why they drove the Puritan minister Roger Williams out of Massachusetts (and that was why Williams started Rhode Island). Williams didn't believe land should be taken from the Native Americans. He thought the king had no right to charter their land. He also believed that punishing or killing in the name of Christianity was wrong.