



PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea

England founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, in 1607.

PLACES

Roanoke Island
Virginia
Jamestown

PEOPLE

Queen Elizabeth I
Walter Raleigh
John White
Francis Drake
King James I
John Smith
Chief Powhatan
Pocahontas
John Rolfe

VOCABULARY

charter
stock
cash crop
indentured servant
House of Burgesses

Hard Times in Virginia

You Are There

How could 100 people just disappear? When John White left Roanoke Island three years ago, English

colonists were beginning to build a settlement here. Among the colonists were his daughter Ellinor and baby granddaughter, Virginia. Now White is back on Roanoke Island with supplies for the new colony. But no one comes out to greet him.

White walks around the tiny colony. He hopes to find some clue that might tell him what happened. He finds a clue, but it only adds to the mystery. Carved into a tree is the word "CROATOAN." What does this word have to do with the disappearance of White's family and more than 100 other people? This is a question John White will never be able to answer. And today, we still have no answer.

Compare and Contrast As you read, compare the attempt to establish a colony at Roanoke Island with the attempt to found Jamestown.

of Roanoke

England's rulers watched as their rival Spain established vast new colonies in the Americas. In the late 1500s, England began trying to establish colonies of its own. The colony at **Roanoke Island** was England's first attempt.

Queen Elizabeth I of England and other English leaders had many reasons for wanting colonies in North America. Like the Spanish, the English hoped to find gold in the Americas. And even if there was no gold, English leaders hoped that North America was rich in other natural resources.

But Queen Elizabeth knew that establishing a colony in North America would be difficult and expensive. It could also be dangerous. The

powerful Spanish did not want other nations building colonies in the Americas.

A close advisor to Queen Elizabeth,

Walter Raleigh (RAH lee), offered to organize the first

▶ **Queen Elizabeth I** ruled England from 1558 to 1603.



He knew of a place called Roanoke Island off the coast of what is now North Carolina.

The first group of colonists Raleigh sent to Roanoke Island landed in 1585. They faced a difficult winter during which they had trouble finding food. In 1586, the starving English returned home.

But Raleigh was not ready to give up the idea of starting a colony in North America. In 1587, **John White** led more than 100 men, women, and children to Roanoke Island. This colony also struggled. When supplies ran out, White sailed back to England for help. When he reached England, however, he found the country at war with Spain. England could not spare any ships to send supplies to the colony.

White was not able to return to Roanoke Island until August 1590. When he got there, everyone had disappeared. The only clue White found was the word "CROATOAN" carved into a tree. Croatoan was the name of an American Indian group that lived near Roanoke Island.

No one knows what happened to the Roanoke settlement. The colonists may have been captured by Spanish soldiers. They may have died in battles with Native Americans. Another possibility is that the starving colonists moved south to live with the Croatoan people. Because the mystery remains unsolved, the Roanoke Island settlement is known as "The Lost Colony."

REVIEW Which occurred first, Walter Raleigh's explorations in North America or the founding of the first settlement at Roanoke Island? 🌀 **Sequence**

The Battle of the Spanish Armada

Tensions were growing between England and Spain. England's attempt to build a colony in North America angered Spain's King Philip II. In addition, English sea captains had been raiding Spanish ships as they carried gold and silver from the Americas to Spain.

One of the most famous English captains was **Francis Drake**. In 1577, Drake began an historic voyage around the world. When he returned to England in 1580, Drake's ship was loaded with gold captured from Spanish ships. He became a hero in England. But the Spanish called Drake the "Master Thief."

In 1588, King Philip decided to attack England. He assembled the Spanish Armada, a huge fleet of war ships. Armada is a Spanish word for fleet. With 130 ships carrying about 30,000 soldiers and sailors, the Spanish Armada met the English fleet off the coast of England. The Spanish were confident of victory.

► **Sir Francis Drake (above)** played a major role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (*below*). He was one of England's greatest heroes.

But the English navy had some important advantages. The English ships were smaller and could move faster in the water. They also had more powerful guns. Lord Howard, commander of the English fleet, wrote of the Spanish:

"Their force is wonderful great and strong, yet we pluck their feathers by little and little."



Many Spanish ships were sunk by English cannonballs. Others were caught in a storm and smashed against the rocky coast of Ireland. Of the Spanish Armada's 130 ships, only about 60 made it safely back to Spain.

The Battle of the Spanish Armada was a major victory for the English. The victory helped make England one of the world's most powerful nations. Now English leaders could turn their attention back to founding colonies in North America.

REVIEW What advantages did the English have over the Spanish in the battle of the Spanish Armada? **Compare and Contrast**

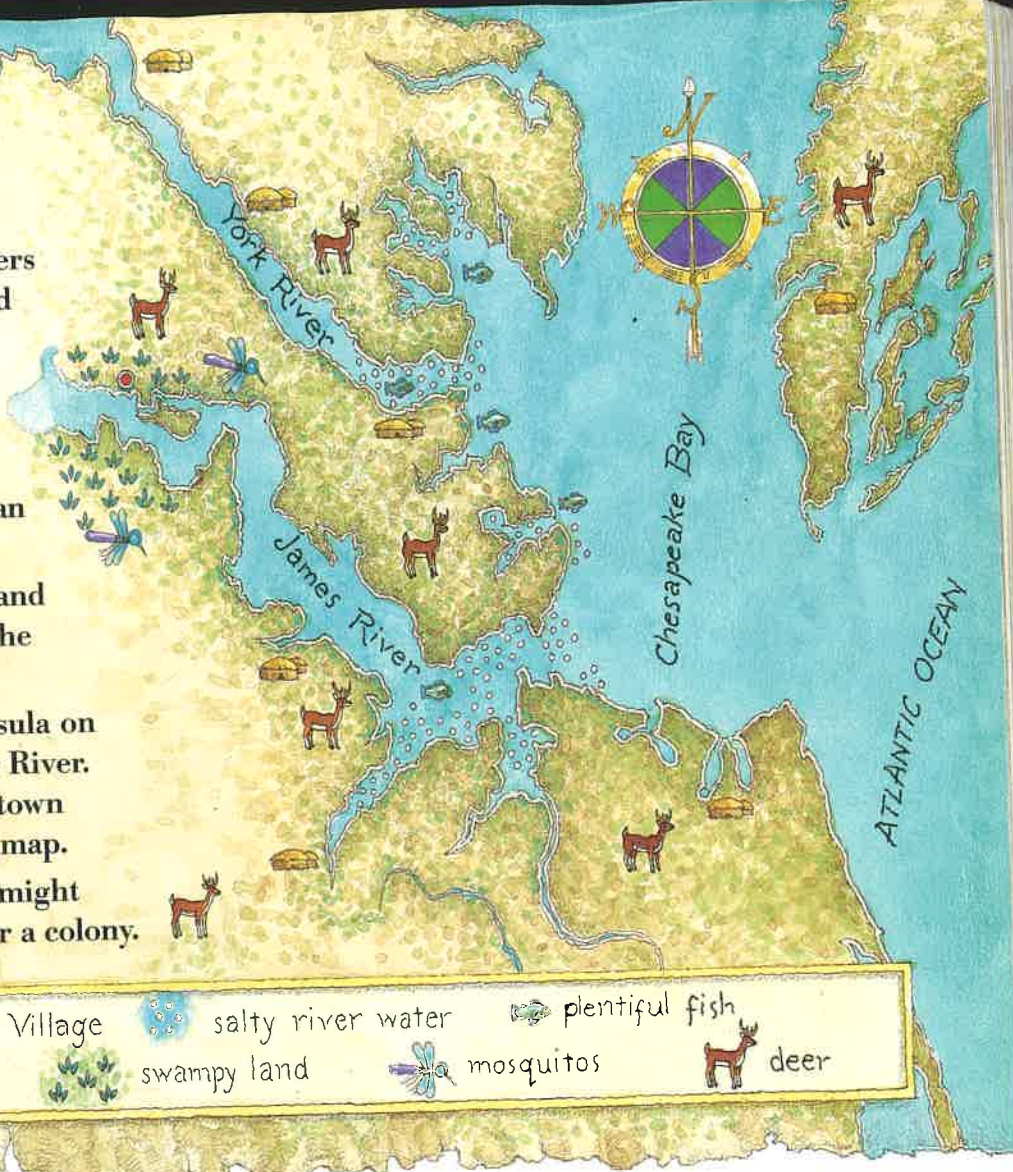
National Maritime Museum, London



Map Adventure

Where to Build a Colony?
John Smith and the other settlers from England have just reached Virginia. They sail up the James River and begin looking for a spot to build their colony.

1. Will they be the first people to live in this region? How can you tell?
2. What are some advantages and disadvantages of living on the James River?
3. The settlers stop at a peninsula on the north side of the James River. They begin building Jamestown here. Find this spot on the map.
4. Find two other places that might have been good locations for a colony.



KEY

- Powhatan Village
- Jamestown
- salty river water
- swampy land
- plentiful fish
- mosquitos
- deer

The Jamestown Colony

In 1606, a group of merchants formed the Virginia Company of London. They asked **King James I** for a charter to set up a colony in Virginia. A **charter** was a document that permitted colonists to settle on land claimed by their ruler. The owners of the Virginia Company raised money by selling **stock**, or shares in the company. Each person who bought stock in the company would earn a profit if the colony was successful.

In 1607, three English ships carrying about 120 colonists reached the eastern coast of **Virginia**. They sailed up a river which they named the James River, in honor of King

James. Looking for an area that would be easy to defend, they chose to unload their ships on a peninsula in the river. They called this spot **Jamestown**.

One of the settlers, **John Smith**, called Jamestown "a very fit place for erecting a great city." He was wrong. The land was low and swampy. The air was full of disease-carrying mosquitoes. The river water was not healthy to drink, and it made people sick. Almost as soon as they arrived in Jamestown, many settlers began to die.

REVIEW How did the owners of the Virginia Company raise money to build their new colony? **Main Idea and Details**

John Smith and the “Starving Time”

Some Jamestown colonists had expected to find gold in Virginia. Instead of planting crops and building houses, the men spent their days searching for gold. After some thought they had found gold, the colonists did nothing but dig for gold. But what they found was not gold.

Soon, men began dying of starvation and disease. By the end of their first year at Jamestown, only 38 of the settlers were still alive. A colonist wrote that what little wheat was left from the voyage from England “contained as many worms as grains.” Then John Smith was elected leader of the colony. He issued an order to the surviving men based on the Bible:

“He that will not work, shall not eat.”

Under Smith’s leadership, the colonists built houses and dug wells for fresh water. They planted crops and fished in the river. Smith also began trading with **Chief Powhatan**, leader of the Powhatan people. Corn from the Powhatan helped keep the colonists alive. For a brief period, relations between the English settlers and the Powhatan were peaceful. Chief Powhatan’s young daughter, **Pocahontas**, often visited Jamestown.

John Smith later wrote that when he first met with Chief Powhatan he was taken prisoner. He was about to be executed when twelve-year-old Pocahontas saved his life. She then persuaded her father to let Smith go free. Historians are not sure if this story is true. Whether it is or not, Smith returned to England in 1609. You will read more about John Smith in his Biography on page 163.

The colony suffered without Smith’s leadership. So many people died of hunger that this period became known as the “starving time.” With the population dwindling, Jamestown was nearly abandoned. However, the last survivors were saved and the colony was revived.

REVIEW What were the main causes of hardship at Jamestown before John Smith took over leadership of the colony?
Cause and Effect



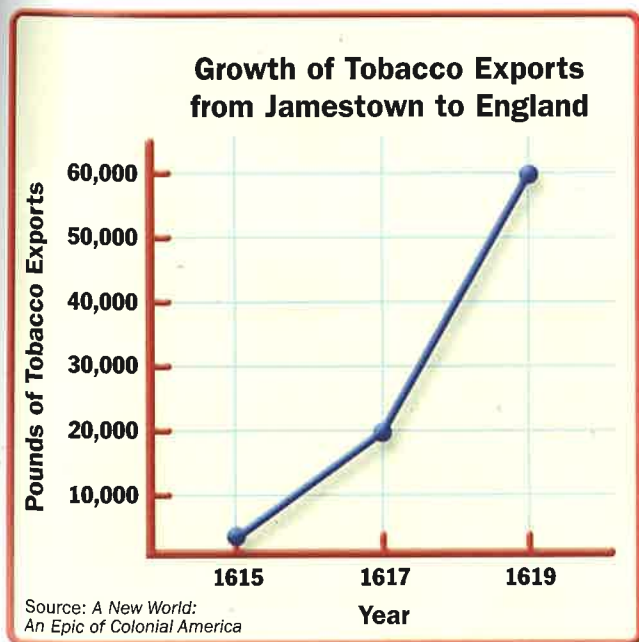
► According to John Smith, his life was saved when Pocahontas convinced her father not to kill him.

Tobacco Helps Jamestown Grow

Like corn and tomatoes, the tobacco plant is native to the Americas. Earlier European explorers and traders had learned from Native Americans how to grow tobacco. By the early 1600s, tobacco was becoming popular in England and other European nations.

In about 1612, a settler named **John Rolfe** raised a crop of tobacco in the rich Virginia soil. Tobacco soon became Virginia's first **cash crop**, or crop grown for profit. Tobacco plants were soon seen everywhere in Jamestown.

England's King James did not approve of tobacco. He called smoking "hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs." As we know today, King James was right about the harmful effects of smoking. But the king's opposition to smoking did not stop people in Virginia from raising tobacco. As the graph below shows, tobacco exports to England rose rapidly. Farms were growing



► **Tobacco exports from Jamestown increased quickly.**
GRAPH SKILL *Between which two years did exports grow the most?*



The Granger Collection, New York

► **Tobacco (right) helped Jamestown to succeed. In 1614 Pocahontas and John Rolfe were married.**

so quickly that farmers soon needed more workers. Thousands of indentured servants began arriving in Jamestown.

Indentured servants agreed to work for someone for a certain amount of time in exchange for the cost of the ocean voyage to North America. Most indentured servants hoped to buy land of their own when they gained their freedom. Many never lived that long. Between 1619 and 1622, many of the newly arrived indentured servants died from disease, overwork, and mistreatment by their masters.

In 1619, another group of newcomers came to Jamestown. A Dutch ship arrived with 20 Africans. The Africans also worked as indentured servants and were later released. Some of them established their own tobacco plantations.

In spite of the hardships of life in Jamestown, the colony continued to grow steadily. The marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas in 1614 helped maintain peace between the English and the Powhatan people.

REVIEW In three sentences, summarize the important information on this page.

Summarize

Self-Government in Virginia

The Virginia Company of London continued to try to attract more settlers to their colony. With this goal in mind, leaders of the company declared that settlers in Virginia should have “such a form of government...as may be to the greatest benefit and comfort of the people.”

On July 30, 1619, the Virginia House of Burgesses met for the first time. The **House of Burgesses** was the first law-making assembly in an English colony. All members were white male landowners. The House of Burgesses helped establish the

tradition of self-government in the English colonies.

REVIEW Why do you think the formation of the House of Burgesses would help attract settlers to Virginia? **Draw Conclusions**

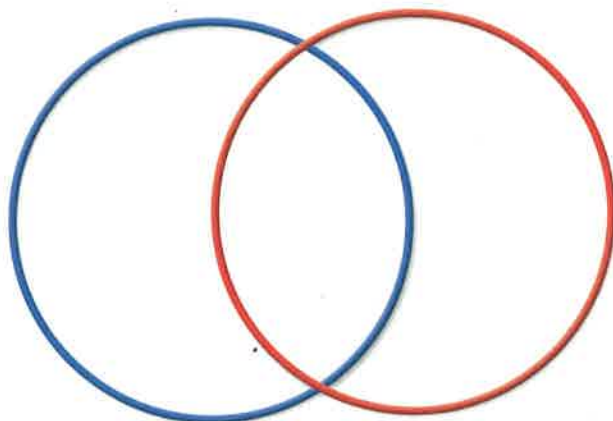
Summarize the Lesson

- 1588 England defeated the Spanish Armada.
- 1607 Jamestown was founded, becoming England's first permanent colony in North America.
- 1612 John Rolfe grew a successful crop of tobacco in Virginia.
- 1619 The House of Burgesses met for the first time.

LESSON 1 REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. **Compare and Contrast** On a separate piece of paper fill in the diagram below comparing and contrasting these details about Roanoke and Jamestown:
- Why did some English leaders want to build colonies in North America?
 - How did John Smith help the Jamestown colony?
 - How did tobacco help Jamestown grow?



Roanoke

Jamestown

2. Why did England want to begin a colony on North America's eastern shore?
3. How did England defeat the Spanish Armada in 1588?
4. Why did Jamestown almost fail? How was it able to survive?
5. **Critical Thinking: Make Decisions** Do you think the Virginia Company set up the best type of government for the Jamestown colony? Why or why not?

Link to



Geography

Identify Geographic Features Some diseases that struck the first Jamestown colonists were carried by mosquitoes. How could the colonists have avoided this problem? What geographic features should the colonists have looked for before deciding where to build their colony? Include elevation and landforms in your answer.

LESSON 2

1600

1620

1608
Champlain
founds Quebec

1609
Hudson seeks a
Northwest Passage

1624
New Netherland
is founded



New European Colonies

PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea

The search for a Northwest Passage led to the founding of French and Dutch colonies in North America.

PLACES

Quebec
St. Lawrence River
New France
Hudson River
New Netherland
New Amsterdam

PEOPLE

Samuel de Champlain
Henry Hudson

VOCABULARY

Northwest Passage

You Are There

Samuel de Champlain sails his ship up the mighty St. Lawrence River, wondering where it will take him.

Could this be the river so many explorers have been searching for? He soon comes to the place the Indians call Quebec, where a rocky cliff towers over the water. He notes in his journal that this is “beautiful country, where there is good land covered with trees.”

Champlain wants to continue up the river, but the Native Americans warn him that he will soon come to dangerous rapids. After several days of hard rowing, Champlain and his fellow French sailors reach a place where whitewater rapids crash over rocks and dark whirlpools spin. They can travel no farther. This is not the river that explorers have been hoping to find.

Cause and Effect As you read, think about some of the factors that caused countries to build colonies in North America.

French and Dutch Settlements

Who was Samuel de Champlain and what was he hoping to find? **Samuel de Champlain** was a French explorer. In 1603, he was part of an expedition that explored the St. Lawrence River in present-day Canada. The expedition was hoping to find the **Northwest Passage**, a waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Explorers had been searching for a Northwest Passage for over 100 years. Such a waterway would make it easier for trading ships to sail from Europe to Asia. Many European countries, including France, England, and the Netherlands, hoped to be the first to find the Northwest Passage. No one ever found the Northwest Passage—because one does not exist. But the search did lead to the founding of new European colonies in North America.

In 1608, Champlain founded the French colony of **Quebec** on the **St. Lawrence River**. This proved to be a good location for a colony, because millions of beavers lived in the forests of this region. Beaver fur could be sold for huge profits in Europe. Quebec quickly developed into a thriving trading center. Huron Indians trapped the beavers and brought the furs to Quebec. Here, they traded the furs for European goods. The French started other colonies in North America, including the town of Montreal. These French colonies were called **New France**.

In 1609, Dutch leaders sent an English sea captain named **Henry Hudson** to explore the

► **Beaver hats became very popular in Europe.**



► **Henry Hudson went ashore to meet the Lenape Indians while exploring the river that was later named for him.**

North American coast. Like Champlain, Hudson sailed up a wide river, hoping it would prove to be the Northwest Passage. After sailing about 150 miles, however, the river became too shallow for his ship. But before turning back, Hudson claimed the land he explored for the Dutch. In honor of Henry Hudson, this river was later named the **Hudson River**.

The Dutch colonies in North America became known as **New Netherland**. The Netherlands is another name for Holland, the country of the Dutch.

In 1624, Dutch settlers began building the town of **New Amsterdam** on Manhattan Island. From this spot, the Dutch could control trade on the Hudson River. This ideal location helped New Amsterdam become the biggest and most important Dutch settlement in North America.

REVIEW Which town was founded first, Quebec or New Amsterdam? 🔄 **Sequence**

New Amsterdam Grows

To help their colony grow, the Dutch encouraged people from many countries to settle in New Netherland. Settlers arrived from Belgium, France, Germany, Finland, Norway, and many other countries. New Amsterdam became a thriving town with a diverse population. While in New Amsterdam in 1644, a French visitor named Isaac Jogues wrote that “there were persons there of eighteen different languages.”

Later you will read the story of how New Amsterdam was taken over by the English and given a new name. The town continued to grow, and today it is the largest city in the

United States. You probably know this city by its English name—New York City.

REVIEW Why did the Dutch encourage settlers from many countries to come to New Netherland? **Main Idea and Details**

Summarize the Lesson

- 1608 Samuel de Champlain built Quebec and helped build the colony of New France.
- 1609 Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River and claimed the land for the Dutch.
- 1624 New Netherland was founded.

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. **Cause and Effect** On a separate sheet of paper, fill in the chart below by listing one important effect of each cause.

Cause	Effect
Champlain searched for a quicker sea route to Asia.	
Beaver were plentiful in the forests near Quebec.	
Hudson explored the North American coast.	

2. How did the search for a Northwest Passage lead to the founding of New France and New Netherland?

3. What kind of benefits did France gain from its colony of New France?
4. Why was New Amsterdam a good location for a city?
5. **Critical Thinking: Draw Conclusions** Do you think Native Americans played an important role in the growth of French and Dutch settlements? Explain.

Link to Writing

Write a Letter Suppose that you are a French or Dutch explorer in the 1500s. Write a letter to your ruler explaining why he or she should pay for your expedition. Explain what you hope to find and why it will be valuable to your country.

LESSON 3

1620

1630

1620
The Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth

1621
A thanksgiving feast is celebrated at Plymouth

1630
The Puritans establish Boston



PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea

In search of religious freedom, English settlers established colonies in New England.

PLACES

New England
Plymouth
Massachusetts Bay Colony
Boston

PEOPLE

William Bradford
Samoset
Squanto
Massasoit
John Winthrop

VOCABULARY

Pilgrim
Separatist
persecution
Mayflower Compact
Puritan

The First Colonies

You Are There

In 1621, Pilgrims and Native Americans celebrated a feast of thanksgiving together. You know about today's Thanksgiving holiday, which is based on this 1621 celebration. But see if you can guess the answers to these questions about the event that is often called "the first Thanksgiving."

1. In what season was the 1621 Thanksgiving celebration held—summer, fall, winter, or spring?
2. Which food was not served at the celebration—duck, steak, deer, or corn?
3. How many days did the celebration last—one, two, three, or four?

You may also have some questions of your own. Who held this celebration? And why were they thankful? You will read that story in this lesson, and you will find the answers to the questions above.

Compare and Contrast As you read, compare the early experiences of the Pilgrims and the Puritans. How were they similar? How were they different?



The Pilgrims

As you have read in the stories of Jamestown, Quebec, and New Amsterdám, colonists came for many reasons. They came to explore, to gain wealth, to spread their religion, and to live on land of their own. Some of the early settlers, however, had another. They came in search of religious freedom.

The story of the **Pilgrims** begins in England during the early 1500s. At this time, England broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. England's King Henry VIII created a new Christian church called the Church of England. Everyone in England had to belong to this church. As time passed, some people felt that the Church of England was too much like the Roman Catholic Church. One group was called **Separatists** because they wanted to separate from the Church of England. Separatists often faced **persecution**, or unjust treatment because of their beliefs.

A man named **William Bradford** was a leader of a group of Separatists. Bradford's group decided to leave England and start a settlement of their own, where they could worship as they pleased. These colonists became known as the Pilgrims. A pilgrim is a person who journeys for religious reasons.

William Bradford went to the Virginia Company and asked for permission to begin a new settlement in Virginia. He said that the Pilgrims would live "by themselves, under the general government of Virginia." Leaders of the Virginia Company agreed. The Pilgrims began preparing for their journey, knowing there were hard times ahead. "The dangers were great," Bradford wrote. "The difficulties were many."

REVIEW Name one important event that led to the Pilgrims' decision to leave England. **Cause and Effect**

- ▶ **William Bradford led the Pilgrim colony for 30 years. This statue of him stands in the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts.**



► After the long journey across the Atlantic Ocean in the *Mayflower* (left), the Pilgrims wrote the *Mayflower Compact* to establish “just and equal laws” for their new colony.

The *Mayflower*

In September 1620, about 100 Pilgrims crowded into a small ship called the *Mayflower*. Storms battered the *Mayflower* during its long journey across the Atlantic Ocean. The ship was pushed off course. Instead of arriving in Virginia, the Pilgrims landed much farther north at Cape Cod. John Smith had named this region of North America **New England**—the name we still use today. The Pilgrims decided to find a place to settle in New England. They chose a rocky harbor the English called **Plymouth**.

Before landing their ship, Pilgrim leaders decided to write a plan of government for their colony. They called the plan the **Mayflower Compact**. It said that the Pilgrims’ government would make “just and equal laws...for the general good of the colony.” All adult males aboard the *Mayflower* signed the *Mayflower Compact*. Women were not allowed to participate. Like Virginia’s House of Burgesses, the *Mayflower Compact* was an important step toward self-government in the English colonies.

In November of 1620, the Pilgrims finally set foot on solid land. Bradford wrote that they “fell

upon their knees and blessed the God of heaven, who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean.”

It was not the best time of year to start a colony in New England. As William Bradford wrote: “They that know the winters of that country know them to be sharp and violent.” Many Pilgrims were already weak from the long voyage. Now they faced freezing weather, hunger, and disease. In their first three months at Plymouth, nearly half of the settlers died.

When spring finally arrived, something unexpected happened. While the Pilgrims were at work planting seeds they had brought from England, a Native American named **Samoset** walked into their settlement and called out, “Welcome, Englishmen!” Samoset explained that he had learned English from fishermen and traders. This meeting began a period of friendly relations between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag people.

REVIEW What effect did weather have on the Pilgrims when they first reached New England? **Cause and Effect**

A Thanksgiving Celebration

Samoset told the Pilgrims of another Native American named **Squanto**. Squanto had been captured by European traders and sold into slavery in Spain. He escaped to England, where he learned English. Now he was living with the Wampanoag people.

Acting as translator, Squanto helped the Pilgrims make a peace treaty with **Massasoit** (MAS us soyt), the leader of the Wampanoag. Squanto also showed the Pilgrims where the best hunting and fishing areas were located. And he taught them how to grow corn in the rocky New England soil.

That fall, the Pilgrims gathered their first harvest in Plymouth. "Our corn did prove well, and God be praised," wrote a Pilgrim named Edward Winslow. The Pilgrims decided to hold

a celebration of thanksgiving. They invited the Wampanoag, who had helped them survive a very difficult year. Edward Winslow described the celebration:

"Many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their greatest King Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted."

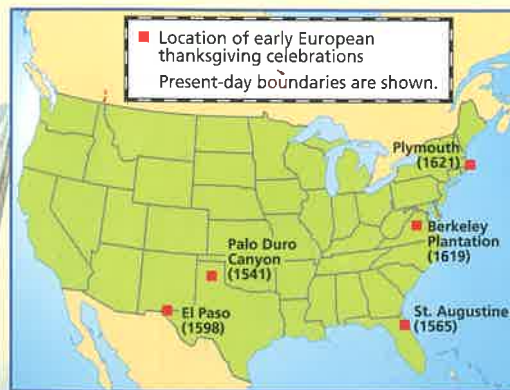
The Pilgrims and the Wampanoag feasted on deer, wild duck, lobster, fish, cornbread, pumpkin, squash, berries, and wild plums. The three-day celebration also included parades, games, and races.

REVIEW Why do you think the Pilgrims invited the Wampanoag to their thanksgiving celebration? **Draw Conclusions**



Where Was the First Thanksgiving?

The celebration of the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag in 1621 is often called "the first Thanksgiving." But at about the same time, there were thanksgiving celebrations in several different parts of North America. Settlers in Virginia, for example, declared "a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God." Look at the map to see some other places where early European colonists held thanksgiving celebrations.



The Puritans Arrive

In 1630, another group sailed from England to North America in search of religious freedom. This group was called the **Puritans**, because they wanted to “purify,” or reform the Church of England. Like the Pilgrims, the Puritans faced persecution in England. Many were put in jail for their beliefs.

The Puritans were led by a lawyer named **John Winthrop**. Winthrop believed that the Puritans should build their own colony in New England. There, they could worship as they pleased, and set an example for how other people should live. John Winthrop described this idea when referring to the Bible, he said:

“For we must consider that we shall be as a City upon a hill, the eyes of all people are on us.”

The Puritans had learned important lessons from the hardships faced by early settlers in Jamestown and Plymouth. In 1628 a small

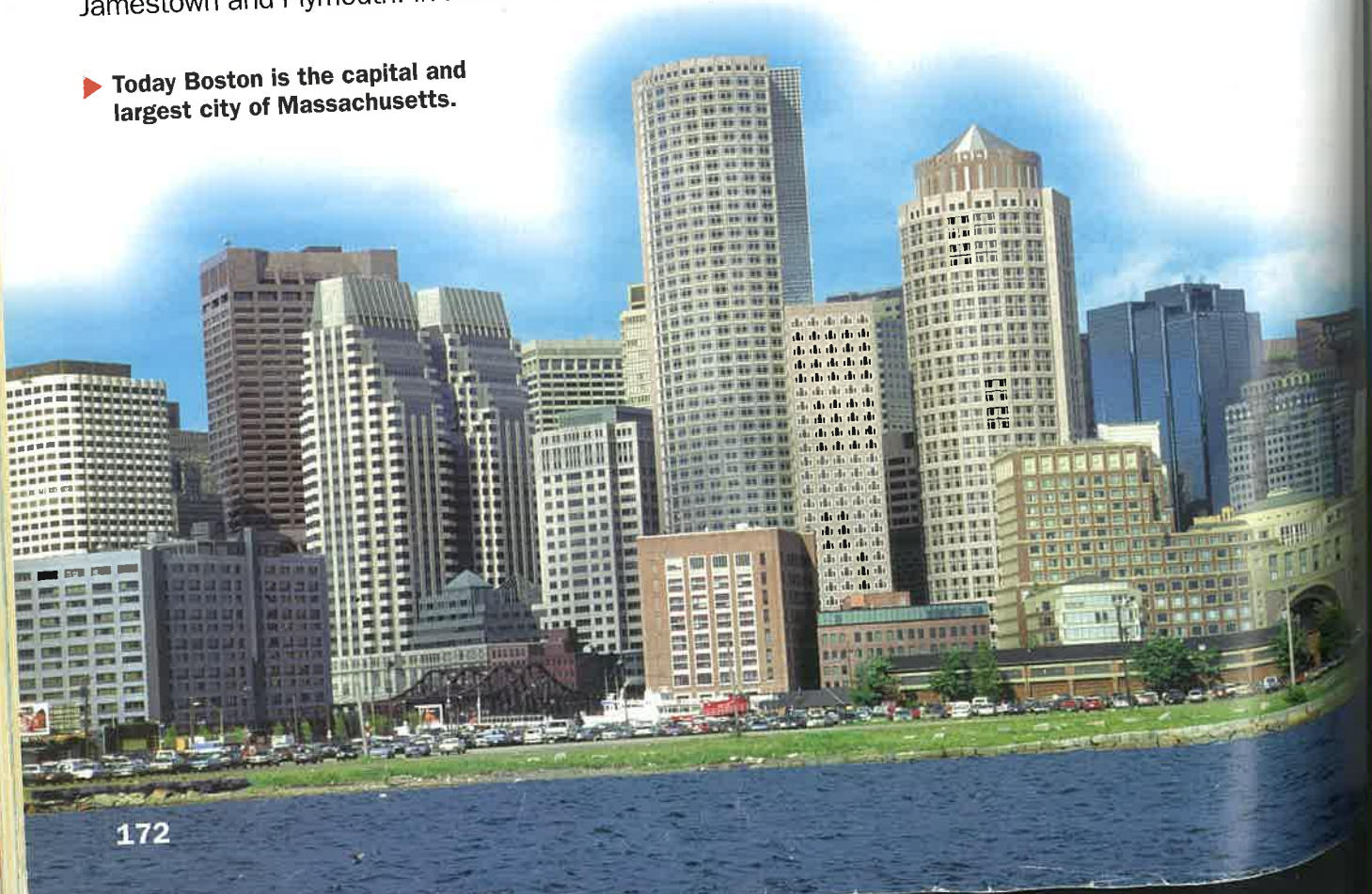
► Today Boston is the capital and largest city of Massachusetts.

group of Puritans sailed to New England to get the colony started. Then, in 1630, Winthrop sailed for New England with about 1,000 colonists and about 15 ships loaded with food, tools, horses, and cows. When the colonists arrived, some small buildings and farms had already been built. Thanks to this good planning, the Puritans did not face a time of starvation.

The Puritans called their colony the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**. They began looking for a location on which to build their main settlement. They chose a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay. They named this place **Boston**.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony grew very rapidly. The colony’s economy thrived on fishing, fur trading, and shipbuilding. By 1634, about 1,000 people had come to Boston. This would remain the largest city in the English colonies for over 100 years.

REVIEW Explain how the Puritans were able to avoid starvation upon their arrival in New England. **Summarize**



The Puritan Way of Life

Puritan towns were carefully planned. Each family had its own land on which to build a home and a farm. At the center of each town was a building called a meetinghouse, where religious services and town meetings were held. The Puritans also believed in education. They especially wanted children to learn how to read, so they could read the Bible for themselves and understand the laws of the community. In 1635, Puritans built the first public school in the English colonies.

The Puritans had found a place where they could live according to their religious beliefs. But what happened when someone

disagreed with their beliefs? You will read about these conflicts in the next lesson.

REVIEW Why did the Puritans want their children to learn how to read?

Main Idea and Details

Summarize the Lesson

1620 The Pilgrims sailed to Plymouth on their ship, the *Mayflower*.

1621 Pilgrims and Wampanoag held a thanksgiving celebration together.

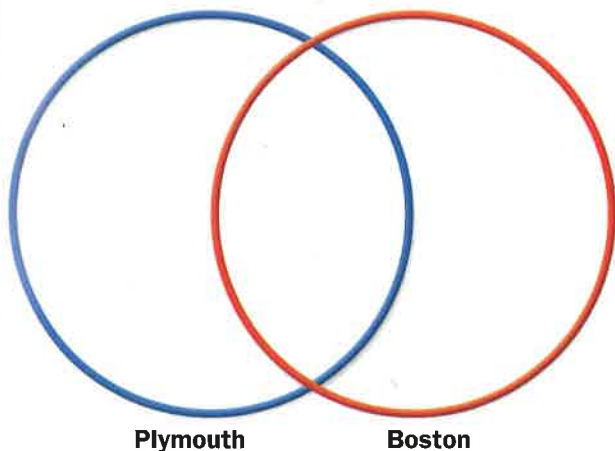
1630 Led by John Winthrop, the Puritans founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. Compare and Contrast On a separate sheet of paper, fill in the chart comparing and contrasting these details:

- Name of group and year founded
- Group's leader
- Reason people came to colony



2. What was the main reason that the Pilgrims came to New England?
3. What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
4. How did the Native Americans help the Pilgrims?
5. **Critical Thinking: Point of View** John Winthrop wrote that the Puritan colony would be like "a City upon a hill, the eyes of all people are on us." Explain how this statement reflects the Puritan view about the colony.

Link to Citizenship

Write Rules Suppose you were one of the Pilgrims on the *Mayflower*. Write three rules that you think all the people of Plymouth should agree to obey.

LESSON 4



PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea

By 1733 the English had established 13 colonies along the east coast of North America.

PLACES

New England Colonies
Middle Colonies
Southern Colonies

PEOPLE

Roger Williams
Anne Hutchinson
Thomas Hooker
William Penn
James Oglethorpe
Tomochichi

VOCABULARY

dissenter
proprietor
debtor

1630

1636
Rhode Island
is founded

1664
The English take over
New Netherland

1730

1733
Georgia becomes
the 13th colony

The 13 English Colonies

You Are There

You have been waiting seven years for this day. Seven years of working 14 hours a day as an indentured servant for a carpenter in Philadelphia. And now you are finally on your own. So what next?

You go for a walk and think things over. You are twenty-one years old. You have a little bit of money saved. Besides that, you own a new suit and a set of carpentry tools—and not much else.

You know some carpenters who moved north to Massachusetts to work in the busy shipbuilding yards there. The pay is good, but you have always dreamed of owning a piece of land. Maybe you could try moving south, where the sun is warm and the land is fertile. Then again, there is lots of good land right here in Pennsylvania.

This is going to be a hard decision. You have your whole life ahead of you—and 13 different colonies from which to choose.

Compare and Contrast

As you read, compare the reasons the different English colonies were founded.



Geography of the 13 Colonies

The 13 English Colonies were located in the eastern region of the present-day United States. All 13 Colonies lay between the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Appalachian Mountains in the west. The colonies can be divided into three regions—the **New England Colonies**, the **Middle Colonies** and the **Southern Colonies**. Find each region on the map.

The New England Colonies had thin and rocky soil, making them a difficult place to farm. People found that the region was rich in other valuable resources, however. The thick woods provided excellent timber for homes and ships. The coastal waters were rich in fish and whales.

With a warmer climate and more fertile soil, the Middle Colonies were better for farming than New England. Because farmers in the Middle Colonies grew so much wheat, the region was called “the breadbasket of the colonies.” Long, wide rivers like the Delaware and the Hudson made it easier for colonists to travel and transport goods.

Farmers in the Southern Colonies enjoyed the warmest climate and the longest growing season. The rich soil produced valuable crops such as tobacco and rice. Many rivers connected inland farms with ports along the region’s coast.

REVIEW Which of the three regions had the coldest climate? Which had the warmest? How did these different climates affect the way land was used in each region?

Compare and Contrast

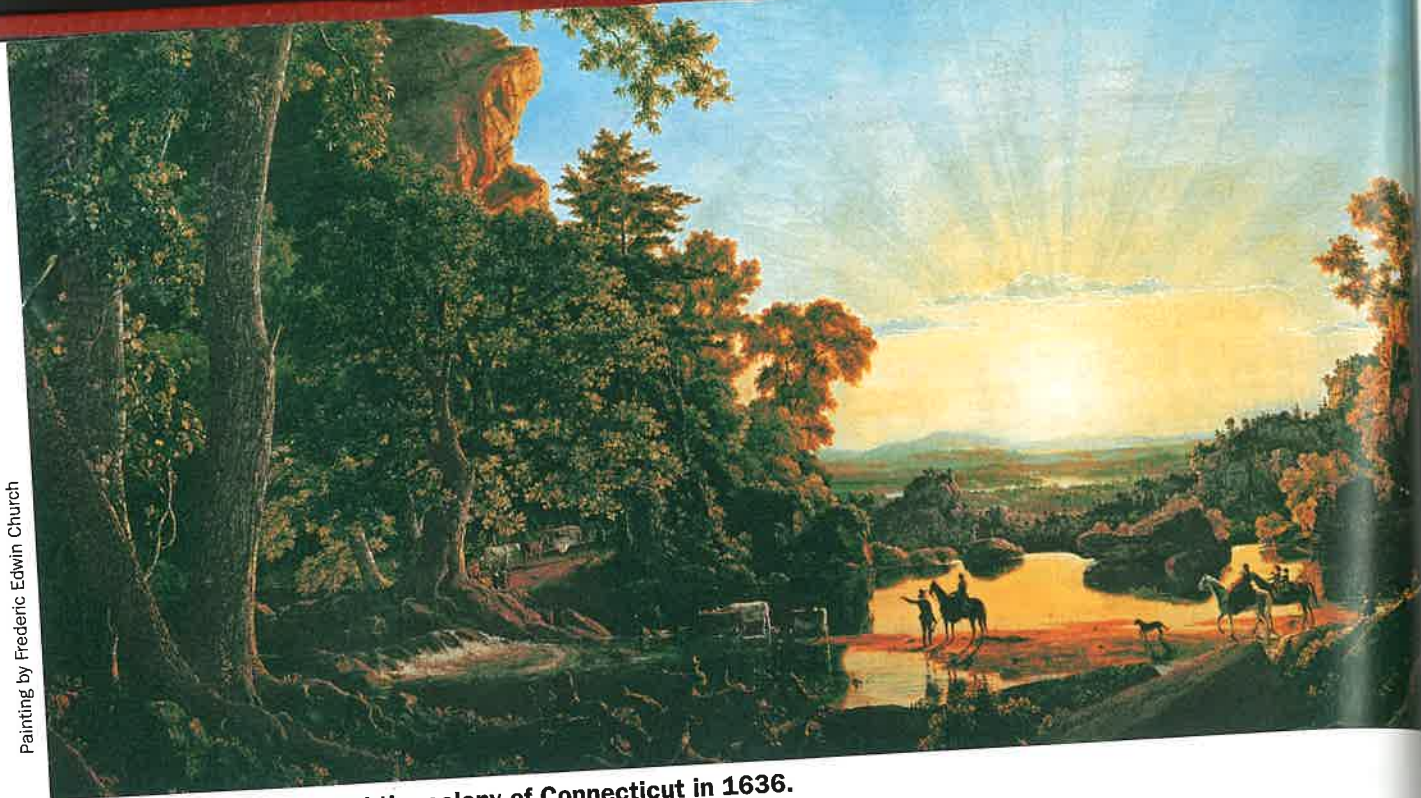


13 English Colonies



► The 13 English Colonies were all on the Atlantic coast.

MAP SKILL Location What colonies were in New England?



▶ Thomas Hooker started the colony of Connecticut in 1636.

New England Colonies

You have already read about the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. During the 1630s, many Puritan settlements were built in Massachusetts. In these towns, Puritan leaders made strict laws that people were required to follow. All citizens had to attend church, for example. But not everyone agreed with all of the Puritan laws.

Roger Williams was an outspoken young minister in Salem, Massachusetts. He believed that the government should not punish citizens for what they believe. Williams was known as a **dissenter**, a person whose views differ from those held by most people in the community. Because of his beliefs, Puritan leaders forced Williams to leave Massachusetts. He traveled south in the snowy winter of 1636, founding a settlement he named Providence. This was the start of a new colony that would be called Rhode Island. Under Williams's leadership, Rhode Island became the first English colony in North America to offer complete religious freedom to its settlers.

Anne Hutchinson was another dissenter who angered Puritan leaders in Massachusetts. She believed that a person's own faith in God was more important than the church's rules and laws. She often held religious discussions in her Boston home. Like Roger Williams, Hutchinson was forced to leave Massachusetts because of her beliefs. She moved to Rhode Island. You will read more about Williams and Hutchinson in *Citizen Heroes* on page 184.

In 1636, a Puritan minister named **Thomas Hooker** left Massachusetts with about 100 followers. They founded the colony of Connecticut. Hooker and his followers came to this new land in search of greater religious and political freedom. They also wanted to build farms on the fertile land along the Connecticut River. English settlers were also moving to New Hampshire during this time. The earliest settlements in this colony were small fishing villages.

REVIEW Describe the important achievements of Roger Williams.

Main Idea and Details

The Middle Colonies

By the mid 1600s, there were about 5,000 European settlers living in the Dutch colony of New Netherland. Religious freedom, rich farmland, and the fur trade attracted people from many different nations to this region.

England's King Charles II decided to expand the English colonies by taking over New Netherland. He gave his brother James, the Duke of York, the task of capturing the colony. In 1664, English warships sailed into New Amsterdam harbor. Dutch leader Peter Stuyvesant saw that he could not defend the settlement. The English captured New Netherland without firing a shot. In honor of the Duke of York, New Netherland was renamed New York. New Amsterdam became New York City. The Duke gave a part of New York to his friends George Carteret and John Berkeley so they could establish their own colony. This new English colony was named New Jersey.

In 1681, King Charles II gave a huge section of land in North America to a young man named **William Penn**. The king had borrowed money from Penn's wealthy father. Now Penn asked for land as repayment. Penn wanted to build a colony based on his religious beliefs.

Penn was a Quaker. Quakers opposed war and believed that people could worship God without going to church or following religious leaders. You will read more about Penn and the Quaker beliefs in the Biography on page 183.

The English king named this new colony Pennsylvania, meaning "Penn's Woods" in honor of William Penn's father. William Penn said that this new colony would be a "holy experiment," where people from different nations and of all religions could live together in peace. He also promised to pay Native Americans a fair price for land. In a letter to the Lenni Lenape (LEN ah pee) Indians, Penn wrote: "I desire...that we may always live together as neighbors and friends."

For the site of Pennsylvania's main settlement, Penn chose land between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. He named this new town Philadelphia, which means "city of brotherly love." A section of Pennsylvania to the south of Philadelphia later became a separate colony called Delaware.

REVIEW In one sentence, explain William Penn's goals for the colony of Pennsylvania.

Summarize

► **Today Philadelphia is the largest city in Pennsylvania.**



The Southern Colonies

You have already read about colonies that were founded by Pilgrims, Puritans, and Quakers seeking religious freedom. Like these groups, Catholics also had faced persecution in England. They wanted a colony of their own. In 1632, King Charles I gave a large section of land north of Virginia to a Catholic landowner named Lord Baltimore. Baltimore named his colony Maryland. Maryland became a refuge, or safe place, both for Catholics and Protestants. Maryland was a proprietary (proh PREYE uh tehr ree) colony, meaning a colony where the land was controlled by an individual or a group of **proprietors**, or owners.

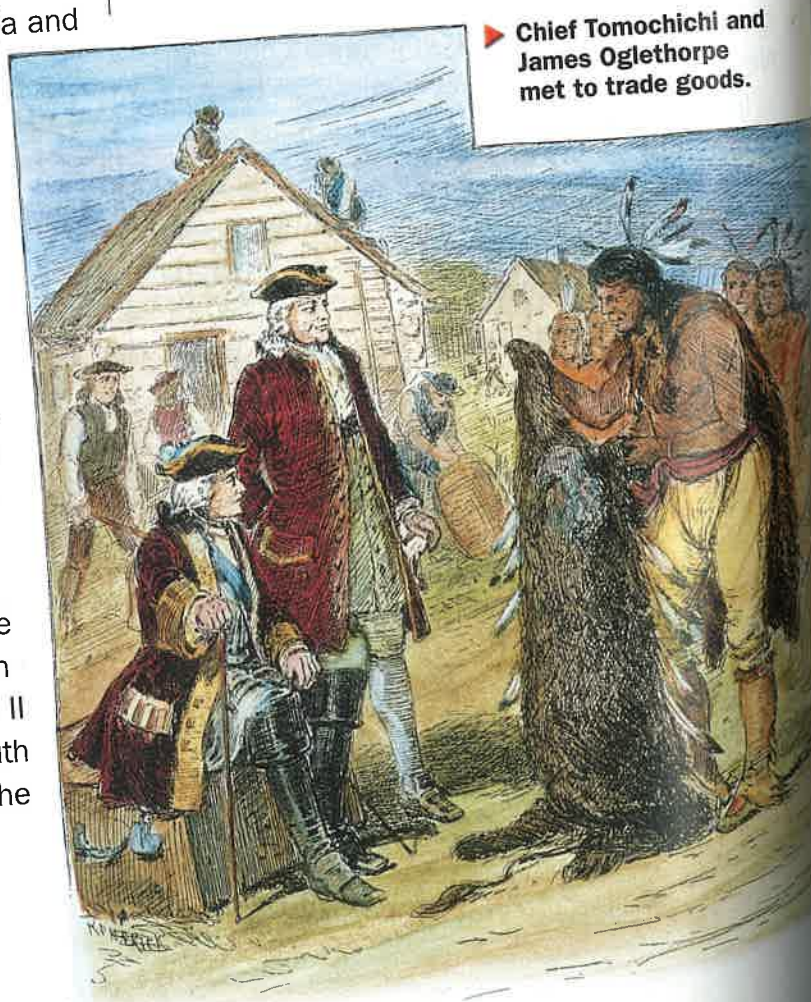
The next southern colony to be formed was Carolina. This happened in 1663, when King Charles II gave eight proprietors a charter to the large section of land between Virginia and the Spanish colony of Florida. Over the next few decades, this region's fertile land and good harbors attracted many new settlers. In 1729, Carolina was divided into two separate colonies—North Carolina and South Carolina.

An English leader named **James Oglethorpe** helped found the last of the English colonies in North America. Oglethorpe saw that English jails were crowded with **debtors**, or people who owed money. He came up with a plan to help them. He would start a new English colony in North America where debtors could go to start new lives on their own land. In 1732, King George II gave Oglethorpe a charter to land south of the Carolinas. Oglethorpe named the new colony Georgia.

Georgia's location helped the other English colonies. Look back at the map on page 177. You will see that Georgia lay between the Carolinas and Spanish Florida. Because of this location, Georgia helped protect the other English colonies from possible Spanish attacks.

Like William Penn, James Oglethorpe wanted his colony to have peaceful relations with the Native Americans of the region. As soon as he arrived in Georgia, Oglethorpe met with **Tomochichi** (toh moh CHEE chee), chief of the Yamacraw tribe. The Yamacraw agreed to give land to Oglethorpe and his settlers. With about 100 released debtors, Oglethorpe founded his first settlement in Georgia, which he named Savannah.

REVIEW How did persecution of Catholics in England help lead to the founding of Maryland? **Cause and Effect**



▶ Chief Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe met to trade goods.

FACT FILE

The 13 English Colonies

More than 100 years passed from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, to the founding of Georgia, the 13th English colony. This chart summarizes the reasons the colonies were started.

Colony	Year	Early Leaders	Reasons for Founding
New England Colonies			
Massachusetts Bay	1630	William Bradford, John Winthrop	Escape religious persecution in England
Connecticut	1636	Thomas Hooker	Farming, trade, political freedom
Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams	Establish colony for people of all religions
New Hampshire	1679	John Wheelwright	Trade, fishing
Middle Colonies			
New York	1664	Duke of York	Build colony on land captured from Dutch
New Jersey (under English rule)	1664	John Berkeley, George Carteret	Build colony on land captured from Dutch
Pennsylvania	1682	William Penn	Establish Quaker colony in North America
Delaware	1704	William Penn	Trade, farming
Southern Colonies			
Virginia	1607	John Smith	Establish English colony in North America, search for gold
Maryland	1634	Lord Baltimore	Establish refuge for Catholics in North America
North Carolina	1729	William Berkeley	Farming
South Carolina	1729	Anthony Ashley-Cooper	Farming
Georgia	1733	James Oglethorpe	Refuge for debtors, colony between Carolinas & Florida



Growing Colonies

The English colonies grew very quickly during their early years. From 1650 to 1700, the population of the colonies increased from 50,000 to over 250,000. Fifty years later, the population had topped one million. People moved to the colonies' three largest cities—Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. They also moved away from the cities and towns, clearing forests and building farms. In a letter written in 1711, a farmer named John Urmstone described farm life in North Carolina:

"I am forced to work hard with axe, hoe, and spade. I have not a stick to burn for any use but what I cut down with my own hands."

In the next chapter, you will read more about what life was like in the 13 English colonies.

REVIEW Do you think John Urmstone considered his life difficult? How can you tell? **Draw Conclusions**

Summarize the Lesson

1636 Roger Williams founded Rhode Island as a place of religious freedom.

1664 The English captured New Netherland and renamed it New York.

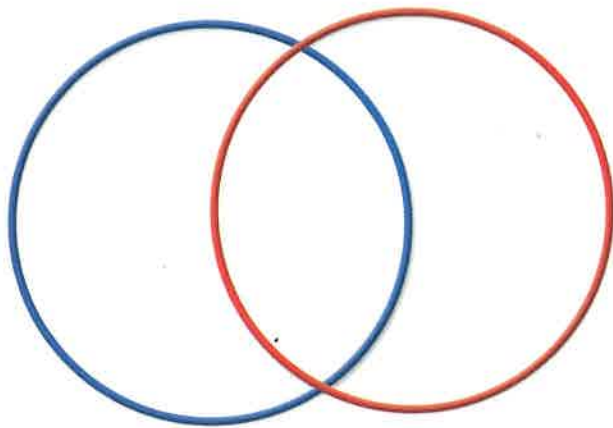
1733 James Oglethorpe founded Georgia as a new home for debtors.

LESSON 4

REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. Compare and Contrast On a separate piece of paper, fill in the chart below for two of the three regions—New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies. Compare and contrast based on such topics as geography and reason for founding.



2. Why were the Middle Colonies known as "the breadbasket of the colonies"?
3. Why was Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts?
4. What attracted settlers to Georgia?
5. **Critical Thinking: Decision-Making** In which of the Middle Colonies would you have most liked to live? Explain your thinking. Use the decision-making steps on page H5.

Link to



Geography

Make a Map Using the map in this lesson as a guide, create your own map of the 13 Colonies. Label the colonies, important cities, the Atlantic Ocean, the Appalachian Mountains, and other information that might make the map better.