

The English Colonists Arrive

APUSH Guided Reading - Packet 2 Chapter 2: Pages 23-38 Period 2: 1607-1754

Directions: Study the information on the colonies and their characteristics below and refer to it as you answer the questions. You will then better understand how and why the English colonies multiplied along the Atlantic coast.

Jamestown: Established 1607; supported financially by joint-stock company (group of investors); led by John Smith; tobacco was chief crop; used the headright system to divide land (fifty acres per person).

Plymouth: Established 1620 by Puritans, who had separated from the Church of England; signed the Mayflower Compact, an agreement giving political authority to the people.

Massachusetts Bay: Established 1630; joint-stock company; led by John Winthrop; Boston became the capital.

Rhode Island: Founded 1636 by Roger Williams; in 1644 a charter provided for separation of church and state; refuge for Anne Hutchinson, banned from Boston for leading religious discussions in her home.

Maryland: Established 1633; proprietary (individually owned) colony given earlier to Sir George Calvert by Charles I; tobacco was chief crop; freedom of worship guaranteed by the Toleration Act.

Carolina: Established 1670; center was Charles Town, named after Charles II; rice was major crop.

Pennsylvania: Founded as a proprietary colony given to William Penn by Charles II; religious beliefs were Quaker; gave all adult males the right to vote.

Georgia: Founded by James Oglethorpe to provide a refuge for debtors; named for George II; English government thought it provided a military defense against the Spanish in Florida.

1. The Jamestown colony received financial support from a _____.
2. The headright system was a method of distributing _____ to settlers.
3. _____ was founded by Puritans, who had separated from the Church of _____.
4. The agreement that gave self-government to the people of Plymouth Colony was called the _____.
5. Boston became the capital of the _____, founded in 1630 by _____.
6. Banned from Boston in 1636, _____ founded a new colony called Rhode Island.
7. The 1644 charter for Rhode Island separated religious matters from _____.
8. Maryland was a _____ colony, which meant that one person owned it.
9. Charles Town was the center of the colony of _____, where the major crop was _____.
10. The proprietary colony given to William Penn by _____ was called _____.

Colonial Economics

Directions: Use the information and map below plus your text to answer the questions about colonial economics.

A region's resources shape how the people in the region will make a living. How people make a living, in turn, often leads to social differences, especially between areas. The social differences that existed between Southern and Northern colonies can, to a great extent, be explained by their geographical and economic differences. In part to balance those differences—and largely to protect its own interests—England regulated colonial economic activity and trade.

Explaining Graphic Information

1. Besides rum distilling, what main industry was found in Boston at this time? What raw material found near Boston was used in this industry?

2. What two major industries were found in Pennsylvania in 1690?

3. What was Charles Town's main agricultural product?

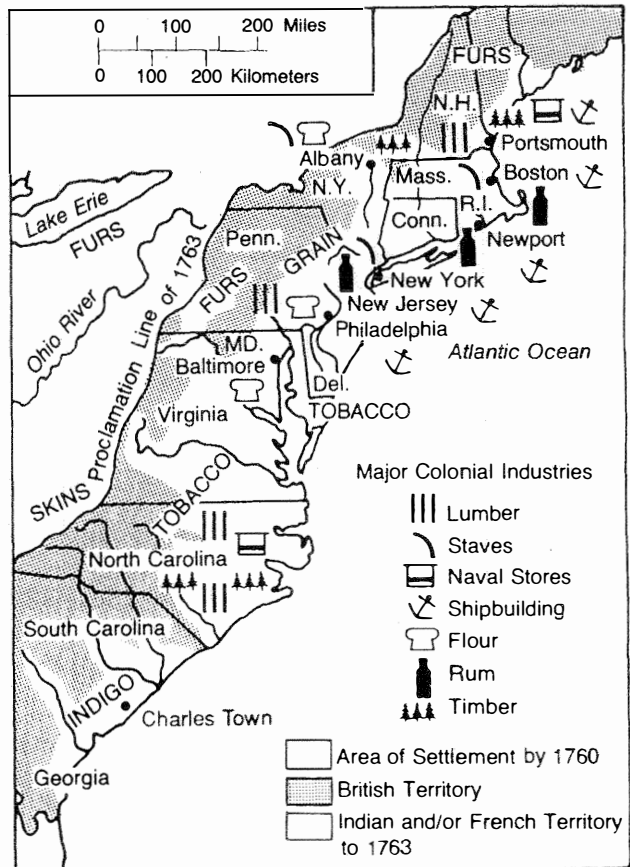
4. What was the major cash crop of both Virginia and North Carolina?

5. What trade was highly dependent on relations between Indians and colonists? Explain your answer.

Developing a Hypothesis

6. In what ways might Southern society have been different if the early settlers had not relied on plantation crops?

Colonial Economic Development, 1690-1774



7. How is Bacon's Rebellion related to local economic and social problems? How might the rebellion have been averted?

Forming Generalizations

8. Based on the map alone, briefly describe why cooperation was necessary among people on the frontier, on farms, and in cities.

- ## Bacon's Rebellion

Life in the Northern Colonies

Directions: Complete the last sentence in each paragraph so that it summarizes the main idea of the paragraph. Use the heading of each paragraph as a clue.

Summarizing Main Ideas

1. Relationship Between the West Indies and New England. People in the West Indies imported food from New England, such as salted meat, corn, fish, and butter. They also bought lumber taken from the forests of New England and purchased barrels, candles, and horses from New Englanders. In short, the West Indies

2. Boats in New England Life. Merchants relied on boats for carrying on their trade. Boats were needed for fishing. Farmers needed the guns and tools that came from England on boats. Homemakers needed the kitchen utensils and glass bottles that arrived on ships from England. Everyone enjoyed the sweet molasses that came on boats from the West Indies. Workers got jobs building ships. For New England, then, boats and ships

3. A Woman's Work on a Farm. For a woman on a typical farm in colonial New England, daily chores began early. The woman was usually in charge of food preparation, including baking bread, preserving meat, and cooking all meals. She also made the clothes, which often involved spinning the thread and weaving the cloth as well as sewing. Washing clothes, making candles and soap, and caring for the bedding were other standard chores. All in all, a farm woman

4. A Man's Work on a Farm. In the spring, a man on a New England farm planted. In the summer he cleared new fields for the following year's crops. In the fall he harvested. In the winter he trapped animals, repaired tools, and fixed harnesses. For a man operating a New England farm, then,

5. Benefits of New England Life. A farm family had very little paperwork. They had few bills to pay because people exchanged goods and services rather than paid in

cash. Because they voted for their representation, they controlled how their local tax dollars were being spent. Land seemed plentiful, so they had more hope of obtaining it than did farmers in Europe. Despite problems,

6. Knight's Opinions of New England. According to Sarah Kemble Knight, who wrote about her five-month trip from Boston to New York, one innkeeper was rude to her. Knight implied that her room was small, and she complained that her bed was wretched. She suggested that she was almost unable to eat the food served her because it was so bad. She was upset because men chewed tobacco, spat a lot, and had little to say. Sarah Kemble Knight, it seems,

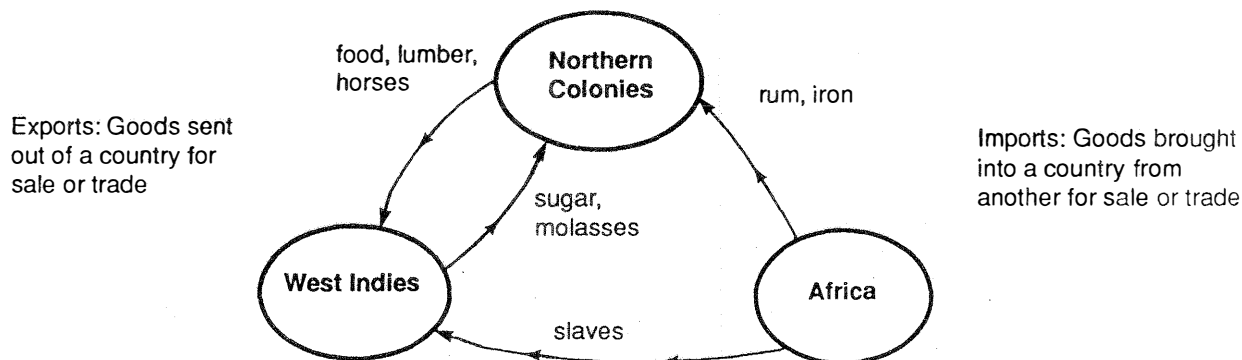
7. Varied Economy of New England. Most people in colonial New England were farmers. However, many were involved in the shipping industry. Some built ships. Others traveled to Europe, Africa, and the West Indies to trade. Still others fished for a living. The New England economy, then,

8. Influences on New England's Culture. The Indians were the first to shape New England's culture. The next major influence came from European immigrants, most of whom came from England. Others who influenced New England's culture included traders who transported slaves from Africa to the West Indies and molasses and sugar to New England. Several geographic

9. Outdoor Life in Colonial New England. Most families lived on farms, and much of the farm and household work was outdoors. Fishing, lumbering, hunting, and shipping also were outdoor jobs. Factories did not exist. Compared to people today,

The North Develops Commerce

Directions: Study the diagram. Then use it to answer the questions below. Next, refer to the paragraph about farming in the Northern colonies to fill in the chart at the bottom of the page. After completing these activities, you will better understand about life in the Northern colonies.



1. A triangle of trade developed between the Northern colonies, _____, and _____.
2. Goods produced in a country or colony that are purchased by and shipped to other countries are _____.
3. The main exports from Africa to the West Indies were _____.
4. Three exports of the Northern colonies to the West Indies were _____, _____, and _____.
5. Imports from the West Indies to the colonies were _____ and _____.

Farming in the Northern Colonies

Farming in the colonies involved the entire family. Women assumed the main responsibility for cooking, baking, sewing, spinning, weaving, washing, and candlemaking. Men generally were responsible for clearing the fields, planting, harvesting, and keeping the farm in good condition. Both men and women took part in child rearing, which was serious and strict. Children were taught to honor their God and their parents and to work hard in all they did.

Women's Responsibilities	Men's Responsibilities
Shared Responsibility	

Mercantilism and Empire

Directions: Read the following information and then answer the questions.

Mercantilism was the economic theory that dominated the world during the seventeenth century. Colonies were established to achieve the objectives of mercantilism. In 1684 Austrian Phillip von Hornick ably stated its tenets. Mercantilism's goals were also cited in the Massachusetts Bay Company Charter and in a defense of mercantilism given in 1729 by Englishman Joshua Gee.

Phillip von Hornick:

To inspect the country's soil with the greatest care, and not to leave the agricultural possibilities of a single corner or clod of earth unconsidered . . . all commodities found in a country which cannot be used in their natural state, should be worked up within the country. Attention should be given to the population, that it may be as large as the country can support. Gold and silver once in the country are under no circumstances to be taken out for any purpose. The inhabitants should make every effort to get along with their domestic products.

Foreign commodities should be obtained not for gold or silver but in exchange for other domestic wares . . . and should be imported in unfinished form. Opportunities should be sought night and day for selling the country's superfluous goods to these foreigners in manufactured form. No importation should be allowed under any circumstances of which there is sufficient supply of suitable quality at home.

Massachusetts Bay Company Charter of 1629:

Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. Defender of the Faith, etc. . . . whereas our most dear and royal father King James . . . hath . . . granted unto the council established at Plymouth . . . all that part of America . . . in Massachusetts Bay . . . and also all mines and minerals . . . and all jurisdictions, rights, royalties, liberties, freedoms, immunities, privileges, franchises, preeminences and commodities [yield and pay] therefore unto us . . . the fifth part of the ore of gold and silver which shall be found . . . in any of the said land.

Englishman Joshua Gee, 1729:

The surest way for a nation to increase in riches is to prevent the importation of such foreign commodi-

ties as may be raised at home. The kingdom is capable of raising within itself and its colonies materials for employing all our poor in those manufactures which we now import from such of our neighbors who refuse the admission of ours. The trade of a nation is of mighty consequence and a thing that ought to be seriously weighted, because the happiness or misfortunes of some many millions depend upon it.

Summarizing Main Ideas

1. List the main ideas of mercantilist theory.

2. How does Gee defend mercantilism?

3. What mercantilist ideas emerge in the Massachusetts Bay Charter?

Recognizing Cause and Effect

4. How does the establishment of colonies fit into mercantilist theory?

5. Why would mercantilism be a logical economic base for fifteenth-, sixteenth-, and seventeenth-century societies?

Relating Past to Present

6. Do mercantilist principles appear in American economic life today?

Mercantilism in the Colonies

Directions: Read the information below carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

When Charles II and James II sought to establish tighter control over the colonies, they were motivated by serious economic and political considerations. Under the prevailing economic system—mercantilism—a nation's wealth was measured by the amount of gold and silver in its treasury. These monarchs believed that improved political control would lead to greater economic efficiency and increase overseas commerce. This, in turn, would achieve a favorable balance of trade and an increase in the nation's supply of gold and silver.

One governmental economic regulation used to achieve mercantile goals was the British Navigation Act of 1651. It was meant to eliminate Dutch merchant vessels from English imperial trade. When Charles II came to the throne in 1660, Parliament reenacted the 1651 statute and in 1661 added a list of goods that could be exported from the colonies to England only. The list included sugar and tobacco; rice was added in 1704, naval stores in 1705, and furs in 1722. The Staple Act was passed in 1663, and in 1672 a new act strengthened the ban against shipping directly from the colonies to parts of Europe other than England.

William and Mary, who came to the throne of England with the Glorious Revolution in 1688, continued the mercantilist policies of their predecessors. The Lords of Trade, formed in 1675, was strengthened and renamed the Board of Trade and Plantations in 1696. The Navigation Acts of 1696 strengthened the customs service and improved the collection of duties. Special admiralty courts were created to try merchants accused of smuggling and other violations of the Navigation Acts. After 1675 the Lords of Trade and the Board of Trade and Plantations became very active in colonial administration. They supported the centralization of the empire and the revocation of Massachusetts Bay's charter, and they wanted to prevent the creation of new proprietary colonies.

Changes brought about by mercantilism were not the same in all of the colonies. New England and Pennsylvania prospered with diverse economies. However, the tobacco economies of Maryland and Virginia were less stable, relying primarily on the price of tobacco in England. Despite the stronger economic controls of the Restoration and of the Glorious Revolution, the colonies continued to grow and develop economically.

Mastering Facts

1. What is the purpose of colonies in a system of mercantilism?

2. What is the goal of the mother country under a successful system of mercantilism?

3. Under a mercantile system, how is a nation's wealth measured?

4. How did the Navigation Act of 1660 and the Staple Act of 1663 enhance England's mercantile system?

Comparing and Contrasting

5. Compare and contrast the economic effects of mercantilism on the South with those on the North.

Listing Consequences

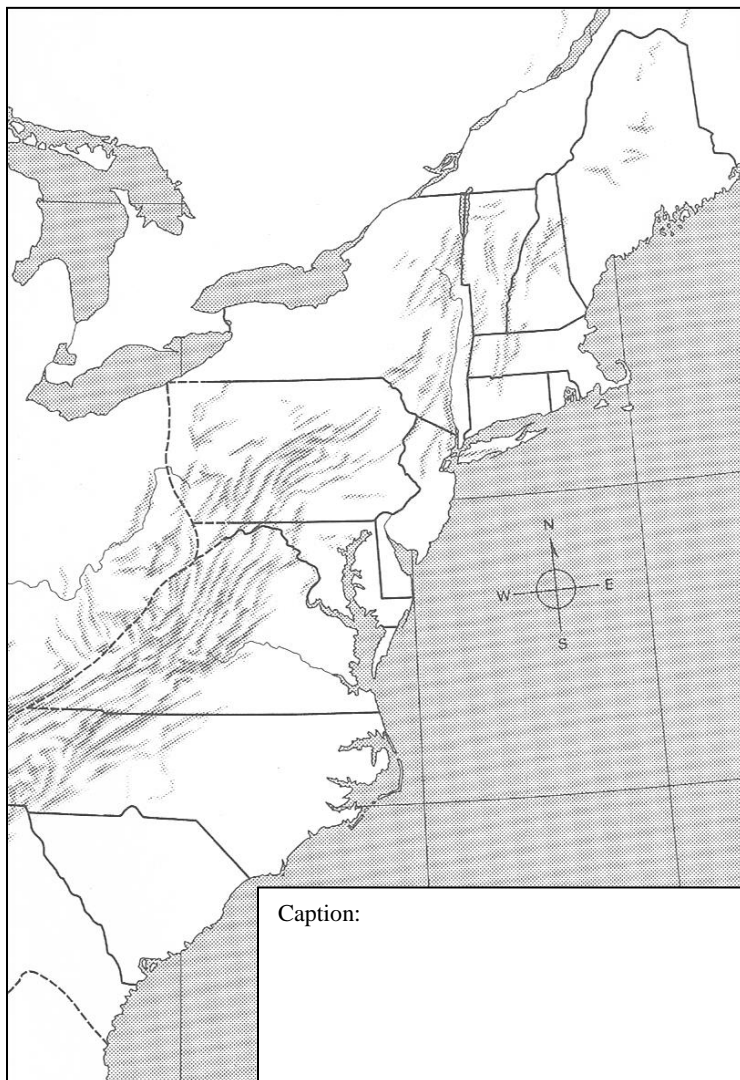
6. What effects did the mercantile policies of the Restoration and the Glorious Revolution have on the colonies in general?

Developing a Hypothesis

7. Explain how increased governmental economic regulation during the late 1600's and early 1700's might have led to colonial dissatisfaction and finally to the Revolutionary War.

Create a map of the 13 Colonies.

Recommendations: label colonies, use color to illustrate the three colonial regions, create a key, and write a caption summarizing the significance of the map.



Massachusetts
Connecticut
New York
Pennsylvania
Virginia
North Carolina
Georgia
New France

New Hampshire
Rhode Island
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
South Carolina
New Spain

Maine (part of Massachusetts – not a colony)

Vermont (part of New York and disputed with New Hampshire)

Key

	NEW ENGLAND (Northern Colonies)
	MIDDLE COLONIES
	SOUTHERN COLONIES

Caption:

Food for Thought:

Like the rest of us, you probably bought the ol' Thirteen Colonies story, but it's not an accurate depiction of colonial America for most of its history. In 1606 King James I chartered just two companies to settle North America, the Virginia Company of London and the Plymouth Company. As settlements were founded, each new city was recognized as its own colony: for example, Connecticut actually contained 500 distinct "colonies" (or "plantations") before they were merged into a single colony in 1661. Sometimes colonies were mashed together into mega-colonies, like the short-lived, super-unpopular Dominion of New England, which incorporated Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine from 1686 to 1691, plus New York and New Jersey from 1688 to 1691 for good measure. Colonies also split, like Massachusetts, which spawned New Hampshire in 1679. And some colonies weren't really colonies at all: while it's often listed as one of the Thirteen Colonies that rebelled in 1775, Delaware wasn't technically a colony or a province. Designated "the Lower Counties on the Delaware," it had its own assembly but fell under the authority of the governor of Pennsylvania until it declared itself an independent state in August 1776. So technically, there were just 12 colonies in 1775 and 13 states in 1776. (Source: *The Mental Floss History of the United States*, Erik Sass, 2010)