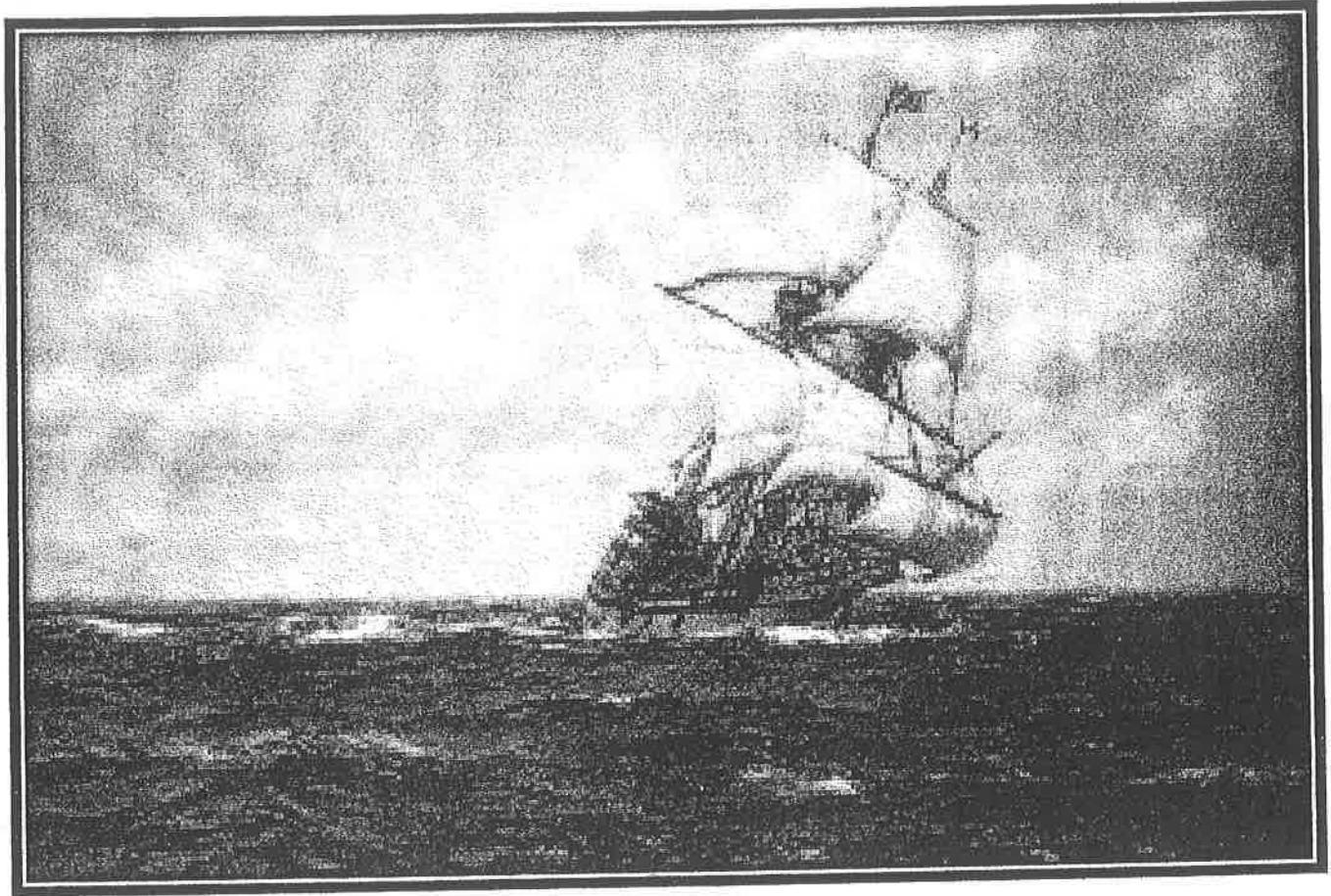


Name _____ period _____

Chapter 2.1, 2.2, 2.3: The Colonies



“We whose names are underwritten... enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices... as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony unto which we promise all due...obedience.”
-Mayflower Compact

Chapter 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Vocabulary

Building Background: During this chapter you will be analyzing the foundations of the first 13 colonies. You will be comparing and contrasting the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies. You will discuss reasons for settling, and hardships that the colonists faced.

Words to KNOW for this Chapter

Jamestown

Bacon's Rebellion

Puritans

Mayflower Compact

Other Key Terms or People

Pocahontas

John Smith

Indentured Servants

Slave Codes

Pilgrims

Anne Hutchinson

Quakers

William Penn

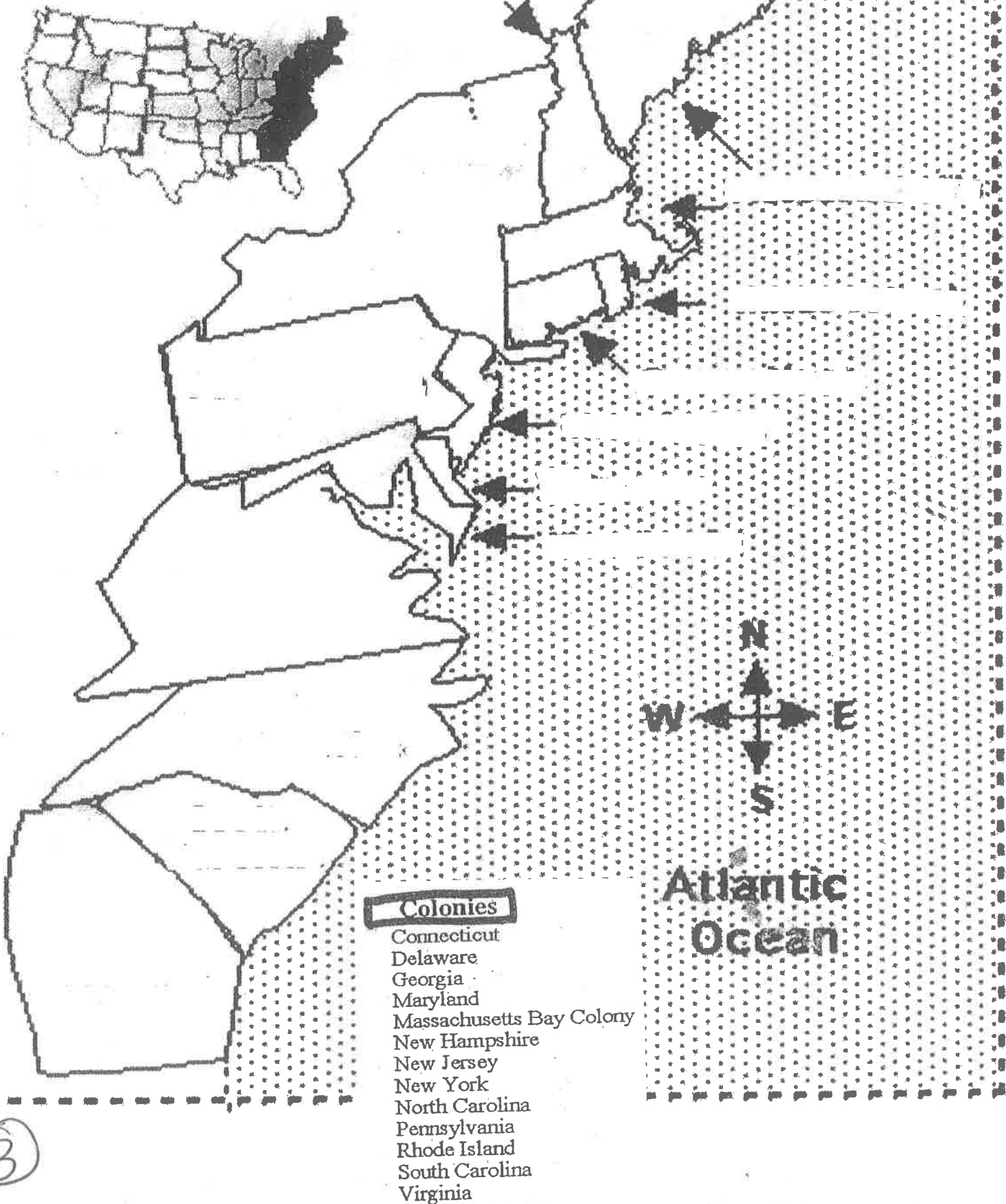
PREDICT!

**After completing
"New England
Educational
Billboard":**

*What are some possible benefits
that New England's emphasis on
education might bring?*



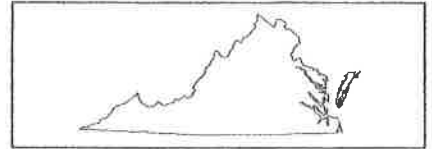
13 Colonies



Colonies

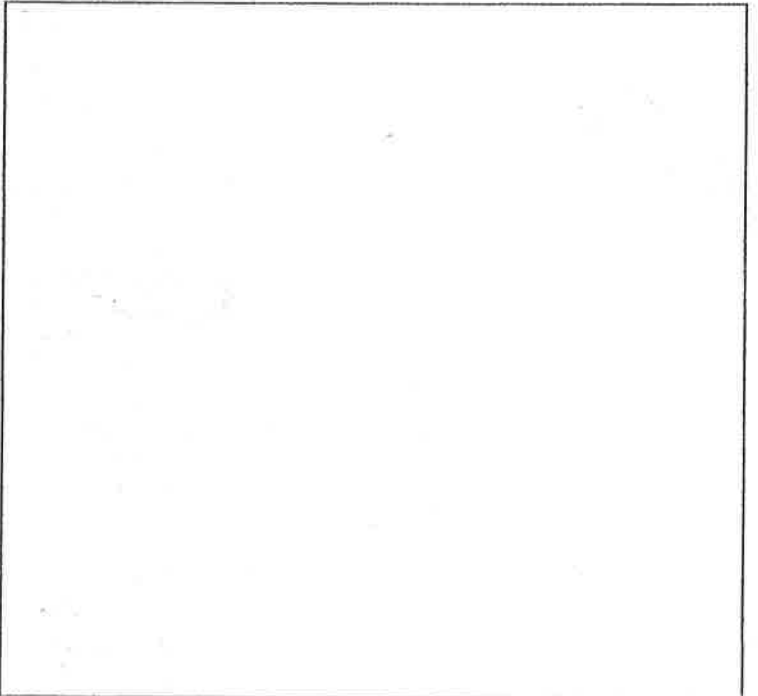
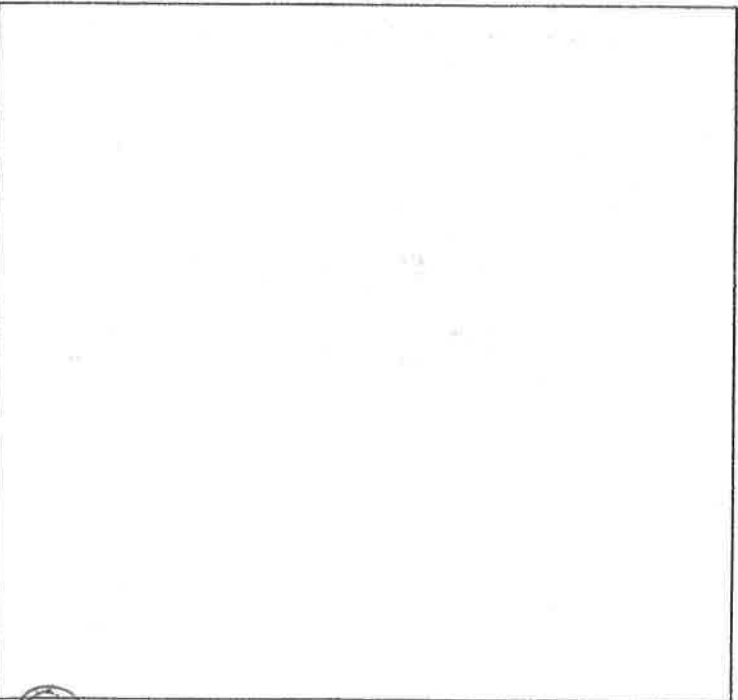
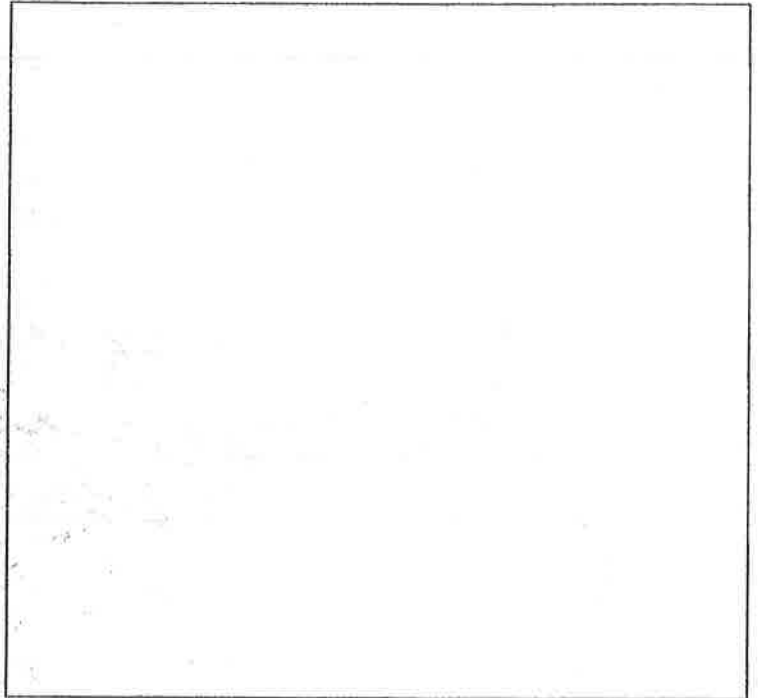
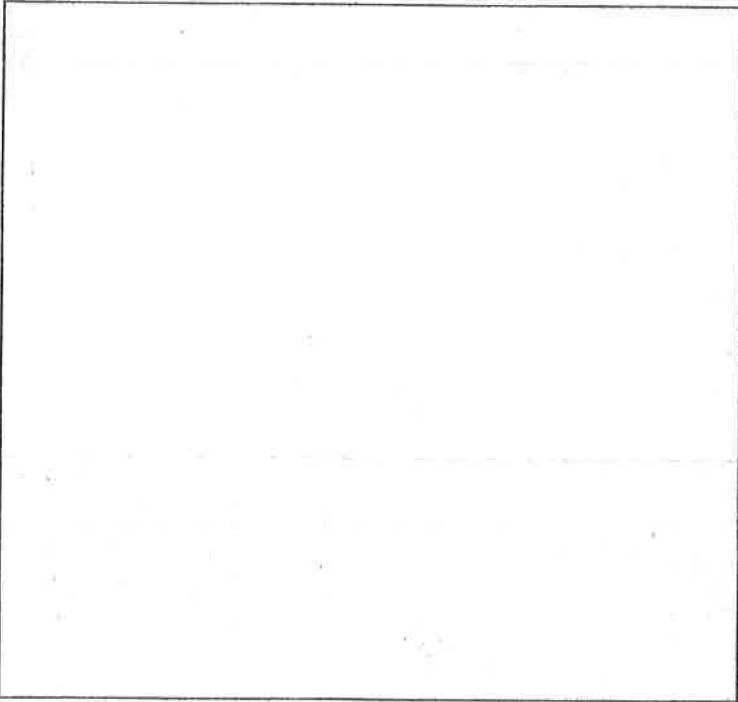
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Maryland
- Massachusetts Bay Colony
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- Virginia

2.1 - "SOUTHERN COLONIES"

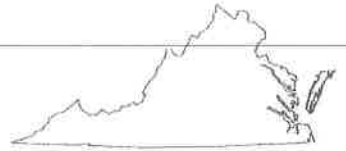


VIRGINIA

- **INTERACTION:** Using your notes on the previous page, illustrate the facts / characteristics that represent the colony of Virginia. Use color, creativity, etc.



2.1 - "SOUTHERN COLONIES"



VIRGINIA

▶ JOHN SMITH

-

-

▶ JOHN ROLFE

-

-

•

▶ MAY 14, 1607

- JAMESTOWN

-

○

○

○

▶ LIFE in SOUTHERN COLONIES

-

-

▶ Headright System

-

-

▶ Bacon's Rebellion

-

-

▶ INDENTURED SERVANTS

-

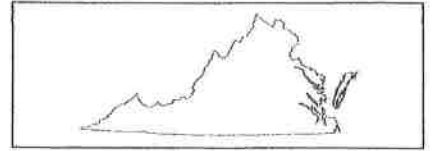
-

▶ SLAVERY

-

-

2.1 - "SOUTHERN COLONIES"



- **INTERACTION:** Using your notes on the previous page, illustrate the facts / characteristics that represent the different southern colonies. Use color, creativity, etc.

Maryland:

Georgia:

North Carolina:

South Carolina:

"SOUTHERN COLONIES"

I. MARYLAND

- a. Lord Baltimore II _____
- b. Escaping Religious Persecution
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
- c. Life in Maryland
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. Toleration Act of 1649
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. TOLERATION ACT = _____
 - 4. Maryland = 1st colony to _____

II. GEORGIA

- a. 1732 – King George _____
 - i. Wanted to PROTECT _____
 - ii. _____

III. NORTH CAROLINA

- a. FARMERS _____
- b. Brought _____
- c. By 1730: _____

IV. SOUTH CAROLINA

- a. Colonists _____
- b. Colonists _____
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

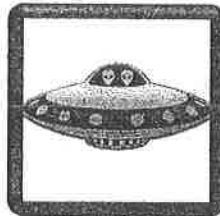
Chapter 2.2: The Mayflower Compact

What would our society be like without any laws?

Imagine you are planning to find a Space colony on Planet _____
Create a list of rules in your group to help govern your colony using the scroll on the left

Colony Compact for _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10



Colony Compact for _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10

Read the Primary Source Box on Page 43 of the Textbook with your group.

- 1. What does the phrase "general good" mean?"**
- 2. Why do you think the colonists felt the need to establish a government for themselves?**
- 3. How do you think the Mayflower Compact will influence future governments in America?**



After learning about the Mayflower Compact and the significance on the early colonies, revise your group's document by using the scroll on the right.

"NEW ENGLAND COLONIES" (2.2)

Pilgrims & Puritans

I. PILGRIMS ON THE MOVE

- Some English _____ wanted to separate from Church of _____
- Pilgrims left _____ to go to _____ (for religious _____)
- 1620: Pilgrims left on _____ ship for _____

II. THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

- After ____ months, Pilgrims landed at _____, Massachusetts
- Pilgrims signed _____ to protect them
- 1st attempt at _____!!!!
- _____ the Pilgrims died during the 1st _____

III. PILGRIMS & NATIVE AMERICANS

- _____ (a Patuxet Indian) taught Pilgrims how to _____
- Pilgrims became friends with _____ Indians
- Pilgrims invited Wampanoag Indians to a feast to celebrate the 1st harvest (_____)

IV. PURITANS LEAVE ENGLAND & "GREAT MIGRATION"

- 1620's: England's King raised _____
- Church of _____ punished _____
- It led to the "Great _____"..... _____ people came to New England colonies
- They formed _____

V. MASSACHUSETTS

- John _____ = 1st _____ of Massachusetts
- _____ and _____ were closely linked..... (gov't leaders = church leaders)
- Only _____ church members could _____

VI. CONNECTICUT

- 1636: Thomas Hooker left _____ to found _____
- He wrote the Fundamental _____ of Connecticut (non-church members could now _____)

VII. RHODE ISLAND

- Roger _____ didn't agree with Massachusetts leaders; Massachusetts made him leave
- Williams took his supporters to _____..... later named Rhode Island
- Supported SEPARATION of _____ AND _____

VIII. ANNE HUTCHINSON

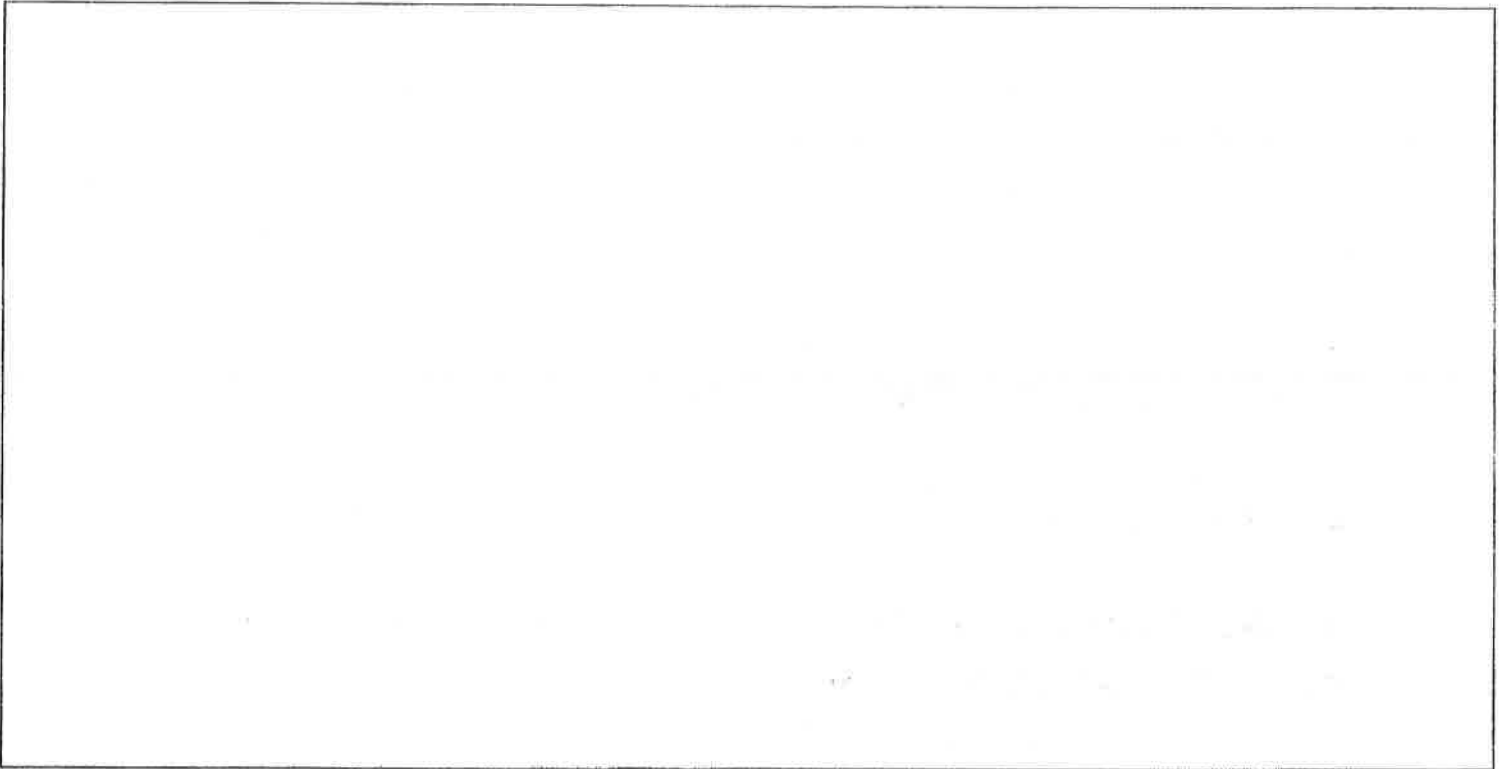
- She spoke out against _____
- Puritans (in Massachusetts) didn't believe _____ should be church leaders
- Puritans put Hutchinson on _____ for her ideas & _____ her from Massachusetts
- She left to _____ (later a part of Rhode Island)

9

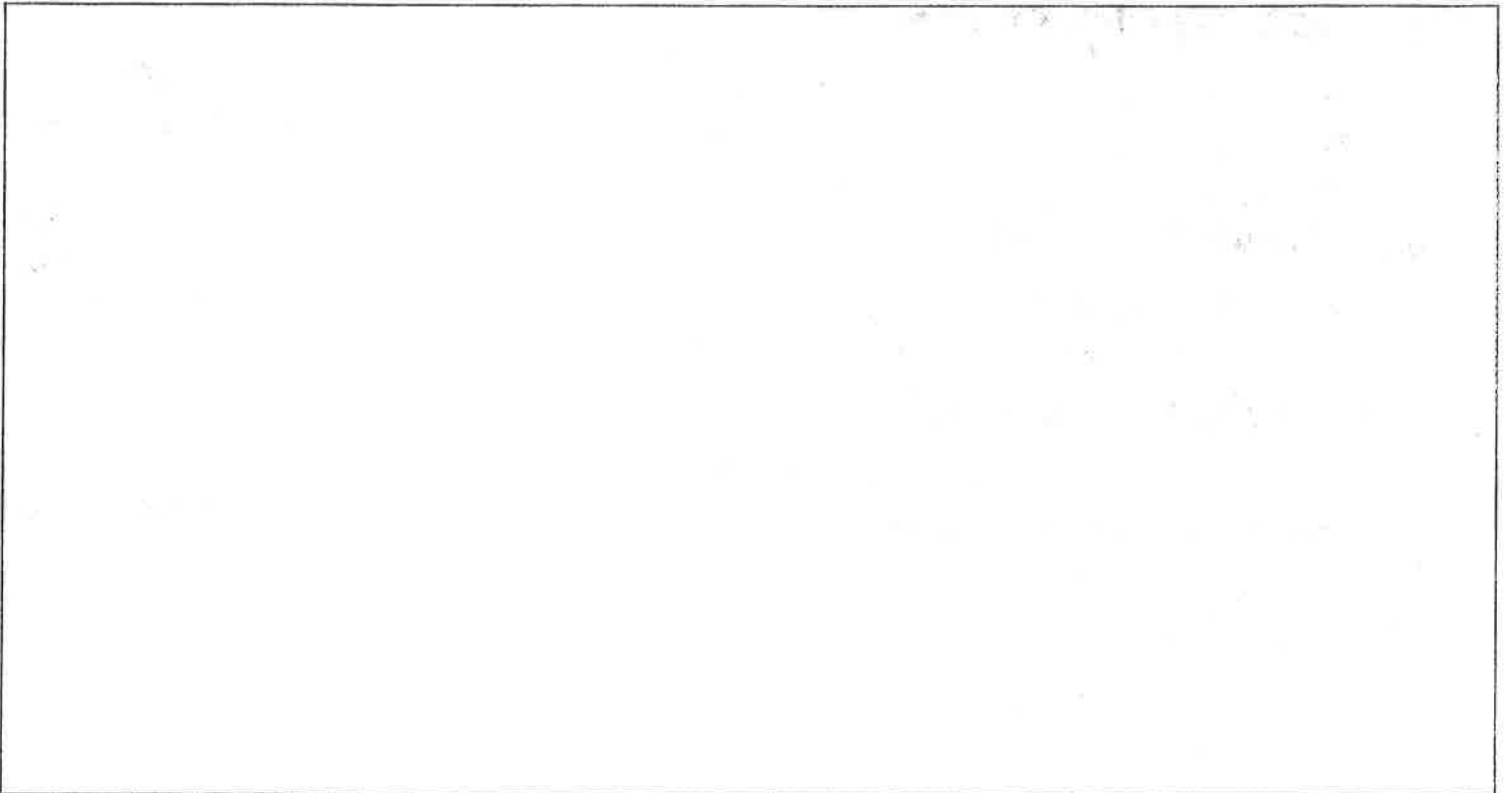
2.2 - "NEW ENGLAND COLONIES"

Billboards

NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY



EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES



2.2 - "NEW ENGLAND COLONIES"

Notes

NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY

Blank space for notes on the New England Economy.

EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

Blank space for notes on Education in the Colonies.

2.3 - "MIDDLE COLONIES"

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY

(WORD BANK)

- Dutch founded New _____ in 1613 to trade _____ w/ _____
- New _____ = New _____ City
- Religious _____ brought Jews, French _____, _____, etc.
- 1664 - New _____ founded
- _____, Swedes, Fins, Scots
- Between _____ River & _____ River

Amsterdam
Delaware
Dutch
furs
Hudson
Huguenots
Iroquois
Jersey
Netherland
Puritans
tolerance
York

2.3 - "MIDDLE COLONIES"

PENNSYLVANIA & DELAWARE

(WORD BANK)

- **QUAKERS** (Society of _____)
 - Didn't follow formal _____ practices
 - Dressed _____
 - Believed in _____ of men and _____
 - Non-_____
 - Their practices shocked _____ ... so they were _____
- **WILLIAM PENN**
 - Wanted _____ colony for _____ home for _____
 - 1681: King _____ II granted _____ for a colony
 - Named capital _____ (city of brotherly _____)
- **DELAWARE: (1682)**
 - Duke of _____ sold Penn _____ south of _____ & called it _____

Charles
charter
Christians
Delaware
equality
Friends
larger
love
Pennsylvania
persecuted
Philadelphia
plainly
Quakers
religious
safe
violent
women
York

2.3 - "MIDDLE COLONIES"

ECONOMY

- Good _____, rich _____
- _____ CROPS = crops that are _____ needed
.....(_____, _____, _____)
- SLAVES = _____ laborers, _____, _____, ship-builders
- INDENTURED _____ = 135,000 (1/2 in _____)
- TRADE
- WOMEN = _____, ran _____, _____ businesses, _____ stores, _____, _____, etc.

(WORD BANK)

always
bakeries
barley
blacksmiths
carpenters
climate
clothing
farms
grocery
important
land
nurses
oats
Pennsylvania
servants
skilled
staple
wheat

MOVIE: The New World -
"NIGHTMARE IN JAMESTOWN"

BACKGROUND:

It's a story of bubonic plague, starvation, espionage and cannibalism – and the founding of America's first colony. In 1607, a handful of English adventurers set sail across the Atlantic, expecting a paradise teeming with gold and riches. Now, 400 years later, the latest discoveries reveal the true story of Jamestown – as you've never seen it before. With exclusive access to forensics and archaeology, National Geographic reveals shocking new evidence of starvation and disease, secret plots, and Spanish spies. Authentic recreations bring to life one of the most dramatic chapters in America's history.

MOVIE NOTES: (Write at least ten complete sentences of what you learn during the movie)

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

- 6) _____

- 7) _____

- 8) _____

- 9) _____

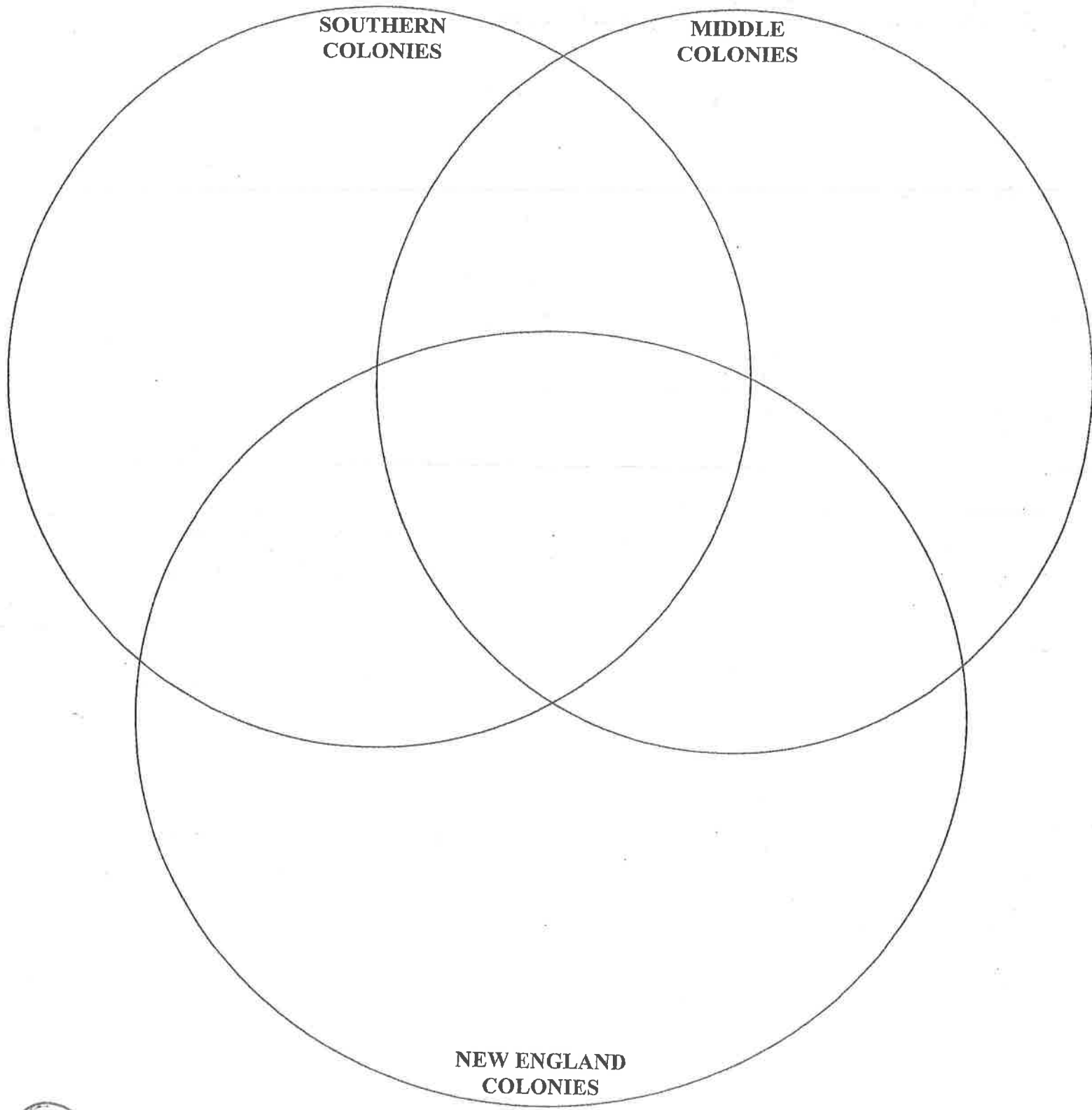
- 10) _____

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per. _____

13 COLONIES VENN DIAGRAM

Directions: Write the individual characteristics of each of the colonies in the appropriate area. Then write the similar characteristics of the colonies shared with the other colonies in the appropriate area.



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