

Name:

Date:

Hour:

8TH GRADE U.S. HISTORY

CHAPTER 3 HOMEWORK PACKET

THE ENGLISH COLONIES



3 Mental Moves Per Page

Must Use Complete Sentences

The English Colonies

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America.
2. Daily life in Virginia was challenging to the colonists.
3. Religious freedom and economic opportunities were motives for founding other southern colonies, including Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.
4. Farming and slavery were important to the economies of the southern colonies.

Key Terms and People

Jamestown an English settlement in Virginia founded in 1607

John Smith a colonist and leader of Jamestown

Pocahontas a Powhatan Indian who married Jamestown colonist John Rolfe

indentured servants colonists who reached America by working for free for other people who had paid for their journeys

Bacon's Rebellion an uprising led by Nathaniel Bacon against high taxes

Toleration Act of 1649 an act that made limiting the religious rights of Christians a crime

Olaudah Equiano a former slave who wrote down his experiences

slave codes laws to control slaves

Academic Vocabulary

authority power, right to rule

factors causes

Section Summary

SETTLEMENT IN JAMESTOWN

Life in **Jamestown** was hard. Few colonists knew how to grow crops for food. Captain **John Smith** worried about this. Many colonists starved. The Powhatan helped the colonists learn to grow crops.

Pocahontas helped unite the Powhatan and the colonists, but she died in 1617. Fighting broke out between the colonists and the Powhatan and went on for the next 20 years. The colony existed under the **authority** of a governor chosen by the king.

Why did many colonists in Jamestown starve?

Section 1, *continued*

DAILY LIFE IN VIRGINIA

Colonists began forming large farms called plantations. At first **indentured servants** worked on plantations. Soon the demand for labor began to exceed the supply. Then in 1619 the first Africans were brought to Virginia. These **factors** led wealthy farmers to begin using slave labor.

In 1676 Nathaniel Bacon, a wealthy frontier farmer, led **Bacon's Rebellion**. Bacon and his followers burned Jamestown.

What happened to Jamestown in 1676?

OTHER SOUTHERN COLONIES

Maryland was founded south of Virginia as a new colony for Catholics. In the 1640s Protestants began moving in. Religious problems divided Protestants and Catholics. The **Toleration Act of 1649** made limiting religious rights of Christians a crime in Maryland.

Circle the sentence that explains what the Toleration Act of 1649 did.

The Carolinas and Georgia were formed south of Virginia and Maryland. South Carolina had many large plantations, and owners bought slaves to work on them. In Georgia many huge rice plantations were worked by thousands of slaves.

ECONOMIES OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

The economies of the southern colonies were based on farming. Many small farms and some small plantations meant a large group of workers was needed. African slaves became these workers. Slavery was brutal. A former slave named **Olaudah Equiano** wrote that slaves were often tortured, murdered, and treated with barbarity. Most of the southern states passed **slave codes** to control slaves.

How did a former slave describe treatment of slaves?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Designing Design a time line showing the dates of important events in the colonies.

The English Colonies

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America to avoid religious persecution.
2. Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.
3. The New England economy was based on trade and farming.
4. Education was important in the New England colonies.

Key Terms and People

- Puritans** a Protestant group that wanted to reform, or purify, the Church of England
- Pilgrims** a Protestant group that cut all ties with the Church of England and was punished
- immigrants** people who have left the country of their birth to live in another country
- Mayflower Compact** a legal contract male passengers on the Mayflower signed agreeing to have fair laws to protect the general good
- Squanto** a Patuxet Indian who had lived in Europe and spoke English
- John Winthrop** the leader of Puritans who left England for Massachusetts seeking religious freedom
- Anne Hutchinson** a Puritan who claimed to receive her religious views directly from God and who was forced to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Section Summary

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

The **Pilgrims** were a group of **Puritans** who suffered persecution in England. They became **immigrants**, first settling in the Netherlands and then sailing to America.

When they reached America, the Pilgrims signed the **Mayflower Compact**. This was one of the first times English colonists tried to govern themselves. Earlier, in 1215, English nobles had forced the king to give them some rights in Magna Carta. Later the English Bill of Rights provided more liberties.

The Pilgrims learned to fertilize their soil from **Squanto**. They invited him and 90 Wampanoag guests to a feast now known as Thanksgiving.

Religion and education played important parts in the Pilgrims' lives, which centered on families.

Name two early examples of the English receiving rights.

Section 2, *continued*

Everyone worked hard. Women had rights that they did not have in England.

Puritans and merchants founded the Massachusetts Bay colony. Tens of thousands of English men, women and children would immigrate to it. **John Winthrop** led one group. Puritans believed they had a sacred agreement with God to build a Christian colony.

What was the Puritans' sacred agreement with God?

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

Politics and religion were closely linked in Puritan New England. Some self-government existed. However, only the chosen male church members could vote.

Underline the sentence that means women could not vote in Puritan New England.

Some Puritans had different religious views than others. Minister Roger Williams supported the separation of the church from politics. He founded Providence. **Anne Hutchinson** was forced to leave the colony because of her religious ideas.

NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY

The New England colonies had a hard climate and rocky soil. The kind of farming done in Virginia was impossible there. Instead, they traded goods, fished, built ships, and became skilled craftspeople.

Compare sources of income in Virginia and New England.

EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

New England parents wanted their children to read the Bible. They made laws requiring the education of children. The colonists also founded Harvard College to teach ministers.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Developing Questions Develop three questions about the Pilgrims' contributions and research to answer them.

The English Colonies

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. The English created New York and New Jersey from former Dutch territory.
2. William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania.
3. The economy of the middle colonies was supported by trade and staple crops.

Key Terms and People

Peter Stuyvesant director general who took control of New Amsterdam beginning in 1647

Quakers a Protestant religious group founded by George Fox in the mid-1600s in England

William Penn a Quaker leader who began the Pennsylvania colony

staple crops crops that are always needed, such as wheat, barley, and oats

Section Summary

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

In 1613 the Dutch formed New Netherland as a base for trading fur with the Iroquois. They traded fur mostly in the town of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. Large land grants and religious tolerance meant Jews, French Huguenots, Puritans, and others came to the colony.

Peter Stuyvesant ruled the colony for many years. Then in 1664 an English fleet gained control of New Netherland without any fighting. New Amsterdam became New York City, named in honor of the Duke of York. New York was the first of the middle colonies.

The Duke of York made two men proprietors, or governors, of New Jersey. The colony rested between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. Dutch, Finns, Swedes, Scots, and others lived there.

What was the first name of New York City?

Why did the Dutch settle New Amsterdam?

Underline the sentence that makes you think the population of New Jersey was diverse.

PENN'S COLONY

One of the biggest religious groups in New Jersey was the Society of Friends, or the **Quakers**. Their

Section 3, *continued*

religious practices were different. They believed in the equality of men and women before God. They also backed religious tolerance for all groups. The Quakers' beliefs angered many. They were treated badly in both England and America.

William Penn started a colony named Pennsylvania. He offered religious freedom to all Christians. He created a way to change colony laws based on what the people wanted. Many Quakers settled in Pennsylvania. Penn named his capital Philadelphia, which means "the city of Brotherly Love."

What does Philadelphia mean?

ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES

A good climate and fertile land meant the colonists could grow a large quantity of **staple crops**, unlike colonists in New England. Some slaves worked in the middle colonies but not as many as in the south. Indentured servants did more of the labor.

How did the middle and southern colonies differ?

By the 1700s Philadelphia and New York City had grown into large cities. Trade was important to the middle colonies. Women ran some businesses and practiced as doctors, nurses, or midwives.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Evaluating Think about the two colonies. How are they similar? How are they different? Decide which colony you would like to live in. Then write a short essay explaining why you chose the colony you did. Illustrate your essay.

The English Colonies

Section 5



MAIN IDEAS

1. British efforts to raise taxes on colonists sparked protest.
2. The Boston Massacre caused colonial resentment toward Great Britain.
3. Colonists protested the British tax on tea with the Boston Tea Party.
4. Great Britain responded to colonial actions by passing the Intolerable Acts.

Key Terms and People

Samuel Adams Boston leader who believed Parliament could not tax the colonists without their permission

Committees of Correspondence method of communication between towns and colonies about British laws

Stamp Act of 1765 required colonists to pay for an official stamp when buying paper items

Boston Massacre shooting by British soldiers killed five colonists

Tea Act an act allowing a British company to sell cheap tea directly to the colonists

Boston Tea Party a protest in which colonists dressed as American Indians and dumped 340 tea chests from British ships into Boston Harbor

Intolerable Acts laws passed to punish colonists for the Boston Tea Party

Section Summary

GREAT BRITAIN RAISES TAXES

Parliament raised the colonists' taxes for money to pay for the French and Indian War. The tax money was also used to keep a British army in North America to protect the colonists against American Indian attacks. Parliament also tried harder to arrest smugglers avoiding taxes.

Many colonists believed Britain had no right to tax them without their permission. Colonists communicated their ideas about British laws in **Committees of Correspondence**. **Samuel Adams** and James Otis spread the slogan "No Taxation without Representation." Colonists chose to boycott, refusing to buy British goods. They hoped

Name one reason that Parliament raised taxes.

How did colonists respond to British taxes?

Section 5, continued

Parliament would end the new taxes. The **Stamp Act of 1765** meant a tax had to be paid on legal documents, licenses, and other items.

The Townshend Acts charged taxes on imported glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea. Boston's Sons of Liberty attacked the customs houses to protest the taking of a ship on suspicion of smuggling. British soldiers came in 1768 to restore order.

Underline the sentence that tells what the Townshend Acts did.

BOSTON MASSACRE

On March 5, 1770, a few troops fired on Bostonians who were throwing snowballs at them. That led to the **Boston Massacre**. The soldiers and their officer were charged with murder. A jury found the officer and six soldiers acted in self-defense and were not guilty. Two soldiers were convicted of accidental killing. This calmed Boston for a while.

Why do you think the jury found some of the troops not guilty?

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Parliament ended almost all the Townshend Acts but left the tax on tea. Colonists united against the **Tea Act**. In November 1773 the **Boston Tea Party** showed the colonists' spirit of rebellion.

Why did the Boston Tea Party anger the British Prime Minister?

THE INTOLERABLE ACTS

The Boston Tea Party made the new British Prime Minister very angry. Parliament punished Boston by passing the **Intolerable Acts**. The laws closed Boston Harbor until the colonists paid for the lost tea. Other parts of the Intolerable Acts angered the colonists even more.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Imagining Imagine you write for Boston's Committee of Correspondence. Give a brief description of the Boston Massacre.

The English Colonies

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Southern Colonies	New England Colonies	Middle Colonies
Farming	_____ _____	Trade and staple crops
_____ _____	Religion linked to government	Religious tolerance
_____ _____	Difficult start, soon prospered	_____ _____

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, fill in the blanks in the graphic organizer above and answer the questions below.

- 1. Classify** Which colonies had difficulty in the beginning but soon flourished? Which colonies prospered from the start?

- 2. Classify** Which colonies relied on trade? In which was farming important?

- 3. Compare and Contrast** Compare and contrast religion in the three regions.
