

## The English Colonists Arrive

## RETEACHING ACTIVITY

### Chapter 1, Section 3

**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 Slavery

## DAILY ACTIVITY

### Chapter 2, Section 2

**Directions:** Use your textbook and the information below to answer the questions about colonial slavery.

Although slavery existed in all of the English colonies in North America, most slaves lived in the South. The original black people brought to America were probably indentured servants. As such, they worked side by side with white servants in the fields, paying off their passage money. Eventually they could become free, buy land, vote, and testify in court. However, the economies of the South and the West Indies came to rely on single staple crops, such as tobacco, rice, and sugar cane. Such crops required a vast, cheap labor force. Gradually but steadily, servitude for some became slavery.

Most slaves did field work. Some slaves, however, became artisans in trades such as blacksmithing, barrel-making, and carpentry. Others were house slaves, performing various domestic tasks.

#### Mastering Facts

1. What were four major differences between indentured servants and slaves?

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2. What were the advantages to slaveholders in having black slaves rather than Indian slaves or indentured servants?

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3. How did hostilities between African tribal units benefit European slave buyers?

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#### Comparing and Contrasting

4. Describe what might have been the life of a typical black slave. How was it different from that of an indentured servant?

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5. Compare artisan slaves with field slaves.

6. What advantages did house slaves have? What were some of the disadvantages?

7. Why were there usually fewer artisan slaves in the rice country?

#### Forming Generalizations

8. How might absolute power have affected a slaveholder's judgment about determining a fair amount of work for a slave?

9. Which groups of slaves do you think had the most independence? Explain your answer.

#### Developing a Hypothesis

10. If there had been no slavery in colonial America, would race relations have remained the same or different? Explain your opinion.

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# Life in the Northern Colonies

## DAILY ACTIVITY

### Chapter 2, Section 3

**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

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**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

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**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

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**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,

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**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

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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,

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**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,

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**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,

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**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

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**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,

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