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8.10 Locate and identify the first 13 colonies, and describe how their location and geographic features influenced their development.

BrainPop: Paid for by Tullahoma City Schools

https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/thirteencolonies/

Mr. Zoller’s Podcast of the New England Colonies — https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ScZh2-QLOE
Mr. Zoller’s Middle Colonies

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yw9pw8rIDIU

Mr. Zoller’s Southern Colonies

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j3KAOWye1AM

Government and Types of Colonies

- Royal Colony: Governor chosen by the King of England
- Charter Colony: Members of a corporation; electors controlled the government
- Proprietary Colony: Owned by individuals with direct responsibility to the King
The first colonies in North America were founded on the eastern coast. After European explorers had sailed up and down the Atlantic coast of North America English, Dutch and French settlers followed in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The English founded the first permanent settlement in America in 1607. The first colony was called Jamestown, situated in today’s Virginia. The colony was named after the English king, James I. The first colonists hoped to find gold in the New World and to get rich quickly. But the settlers had many problems during the first winters and hardly managed to survive.
In 1620 a second group of colonists, the Pilgrims, left England on the Mayflower. They set up a colony at Plymouth, in today’s Massachusetts. Other English colonies sprang up all along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia.

In 1624 Dutch settlers founded a settlement along the mouth of the Hudson River. They called it New Amsterdam. About forty years later English settlers drove the Dutch away and renamed the town New York.

In the 18th century more and more colonists arrived in the New World. Conflicts arose between the English and the French colonists who founded settlements in Canada, in the St.Lawrence Valley, along the Mississippi River and around the Great Lakes. This led to a war between England and France in the middle of the 18th century.

By 1750 there were 13 English colonies in North America. They were divided into three groups:

- The New England Colonies: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire
- The Middle Colonies: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey
- The Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia

Mr. Rupert’s 13 Colonies
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CGdUDK8qSuw

Additional Video Reviews
Making the Thirteen Colonies - New England
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1l7JZTSZXU
Making the Thirteen Colonies - The Southern Colonies
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mgNA1d5CdS0
Depicting the Pilgrims as they leave Holland for new shores, "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims" can be found on the reverse of a $10,000 bill. Too bad the bill has not been printed since 1946.

The founders of the New England colonies had an entirely different mission from the Jamestown settlers. Although economic prosperity was still a goal of the New England settlers, their true goal was spiritual. Fed up with the ceremonial Church of England, Pilgrims and Puritans sought to recreate society in the manner they believed God truly intended it to be designed.

Religious strife reached a peak in England in the 1500s. When Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church of Rome, spiritual life in England was turned on its ear. The new church under the king’s leadership was approved by the English Parliament, but not all the people in England were willing to accept the Church of England. At first, the battles were waged between English Catholics and the followers of the new Church — the Anglicans. The rule of Queen Elizabeth brought an end to bloodshed, but the battle waged on in the hearts of the English people.

The Pilgrims, called the Separatists in England because of their desire to separate from the Anglican Church, were persecuted by agents of the throne.

The Puritans, so named for their desire to purify the Church of England, experienced the same degree of harassment. Pilgrims and Puritans both believed in the teachings of John Calvin. According to Calvin, neither the teachings of the Catholic nor the Anglican Churches addressed God’s will. By the end of Elizabeth’s reign, England was a nation of many different faiths.
John Winthrop was a spiritual and political leader of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was elected governor of the colony in 1629.

The Stuart family, who ascended to the throne after the demise of Elizabeth, made matters worse for the followers of John Calvin. King James and his son Charles supported the Church of England, but secretly admired the ceremonies of the Catholic Church. To these kings, Calvin was a heretic, a man whose soul was doomed for his religious views.

The Pilgrims, called the Separatists in England because of their desire to separate from the Anglican Church, were persecuted by agents of the throne. The Puritans, so named for their desire to purify the Church of England, experienced the same degree of harassment. By the second and third decades of the 1600s, each group decided that England was no place to put their controversial beliefs into practice.

This map, the work of William Hubbard, depicts the expanding New England colonies as they were in 1677.

Where else but in the New World could such a golden opportunity be found? The land was unspoiled. Children could be raised without the corruption of old English religious ideas. The chance to create a perfect society was there for the taking. The Stuart kings saw America a means to get rid of troublemakers. Everything was falling into place.
By 1620, the seeds for a new society, quite different from the one already established at Jamestown, were planted deeply within the souls of a few brave pioneers. Their quest would form the basis of New England society.

**Cotton Mather**  Cotton Mather wrote, “the Ungodly Youths in the Town do horribly poison one another.” And you thought your parents were tough!  **Salem Witch Trial**  It started with the inexplicable behavior of two young girls – by the end, 24 “witches” were hanged, stoned, or died in jail – however, none was burned in Salem!  **Priscilla Mullins**  Priscilla was the only girl approaching marriageable age on a ship with well over fifty young and single men. Here’s the real story of the Mayflower!
William Penn paid 1200 pounds for the land he purchased from the Delaware Indians.

Americans have often prided themselves on their rich diversity. Nowhere was that diversity more evident in pre-Revolutionary America than in the middle colonies of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. European ethnic groups as manifold as English, Swedes, Dutch, Germans, Scots-Irish and French lived in closer proximity than in any location on continental Europe. The middle colonies contained Native American tribes of Algonkian and Iroquois language groups as well as a sizable percentage of African slaves during the early years. Unlike solidly Puritan New England, the middle colonies presented an assortment of religions. The presence of Quakers, Mennonites, Lutherans, Dutch Calvinists, and Presbyterians made the dominance of one faith next to impossible.
Advantaged by their central location, the middle colonies served as important distribution centers in the English mercantile system. New York and Philadelphia grew at a fantastic rate. These cities gave rise to brilliant thinkers such as Benjamin Franklin, who earned respect on both sides of the Atlantic. In many ways, the middle colonies served as the crossroads of ideas during the colonial period.

In contrast to the South where the cash crop plantation system dominated, and New England whose rocky soil made large-scale agriculture difficult, the middle colonies were fertile. Land was generally acquired more easily than in New England or in the plantation South. Wheat and corn from local farms would feed the American colonies through their colonial infancy and revolutionary adolescence.

The middle colonies represented exactly that — a middle ground between its neighbors to the North and South. Elements of both New England towns and sprawling country estates could be found. Religious dissidents from all regions could settle in the relatively tolerant middle zone. Aspects of New England shipbuilding and lumbering and the large farms of the South could be found. Aptly named, they provided a perfect nucleus for English America.

**Philadelphia 1681-1899**

1729: The first treatise against slavery published in any part of the world appeared at Philadelphia, and was written by Ralph Sandiford. 1775: The first pianoforte manufactured in the United States was made by John Behrent, in Third Street below Brown. Explore this long list of Philadelphia firsts and a timeline of Philadelphia history.

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**The Southern Colonies**
Virginia was the first successful southern colony. While Puritan zeal was fueling New England’s mercantile development, and Penn’s Quaker experiment was turning the middle colonies into America’s bread basket, the South was turning to cash crops. Geography and motive rendered the development of these colonies distinct from those that lay to the North.

Immediately to Virginia’s north was Maryland. Begun as a Catholic experiment, the colony’s economy would soon come to mirror that of Virginia, as tobacco became the most important crop. To the south lay the Carolinas, created after the English Civil War had been concluded. In the Deep South was Georgia, the last of the original thirteen colonies. Challenges from Spain and France led the king to desire a buffer zone between the cash crops of the Carolinas and foreign enemies. Georgia, a colony of debtors, would fulfill that need.

English American Southerners would not enjoy the generally good health of their New England counterparts. Outbreaks of malaria and yellow fever kept life expectancies lower. Since the northern colonies attracted religious dissenters, they tended to migrate in families. Such family connections were less prevalent in the South.

The economy of growing cash crops would require a labor force that would be unknown north of Maryland. Slaves and indentured servants, although present in the North, were much more important to the South. They were the backbone of the Southern economy.

Settlers in the Southern colonies came to America to seek economic prosperity they could not find in Old England. The English countryside provided a grand existence of stately manors and high living. But rural England was full, and by law those great estates could only be passed on to the eldest son. America provided more space to realize a lifestyle the new arrivals could never dream to achieve in their native land.

**Monticello** Follow Thomas Jefferson through a day. You will gain a sense of the extraordinary range of his talents, his insatiable thirst for knowledge, his watchful use of time, and the larger community that lived and worked at Monticello.

**Copy the map and label the following:**

- The New England Colonies: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire
• The Middle Colonies: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey
• The Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia

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Log on to your Study Island Account at www.studyisland.com. You are ready to take two tests under the "Colonialism" sections. We are ready to take lesson 2 A and 2 B. The titles are "Reasons for Colonization and Life in the Colonies" and "The Founding People of the Thirteen Colonies."

Shade each of the groups of colonies.