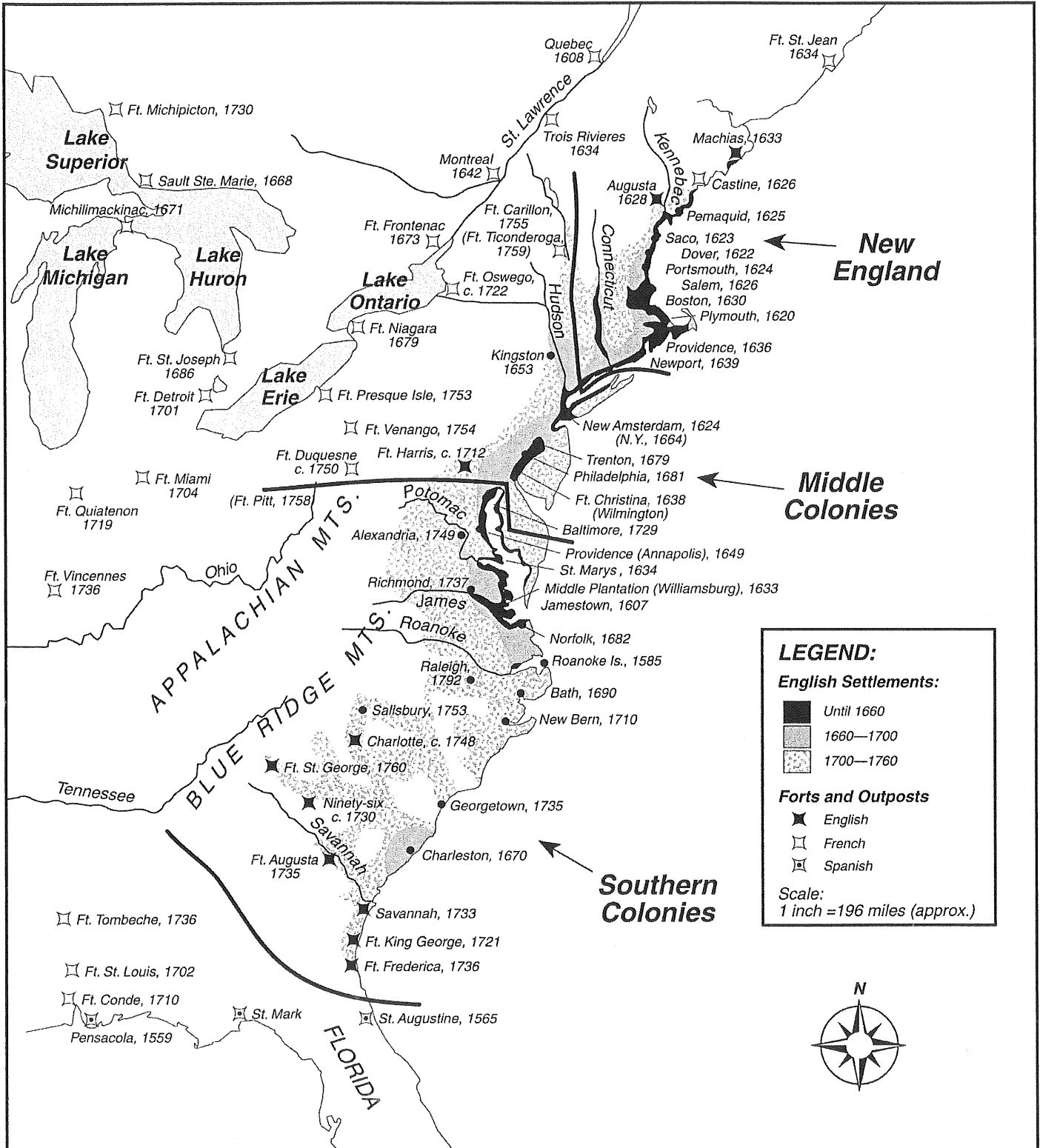


# Life in the American Colonies

Use this map to answer the questions on the two pages that follow.



<p>The map on page one shows the English colonies divided into three regions. What are those regions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
<p>What were the main areas of English settlement by 1660?</p>	<p>What were the main areas of English settlement by 1760?</p>
<p>What mountainous areas are shown on the map?</p> <p>What country established settlements west of those mountains?</p>	<p>Based on this map, why do you think rivers like the Roanoke, Connecticut, James, and Delaware were important to settlers?</p>
<p>On which part of the continent did the English settle first?</p>	
<p>What role did rivers play in migration and town development?</p>	
<p>How did the Appalachian Mountains affect English settlement?</p>	

# Squanto

*The English colonists who arrived in America found a land of wilderness populated by American Indians.*

*Although some groups were hostile, many Indians befriended the new settlers and tried to help them learn about living on unfamiliar land and other important survival techniques.*

*One of the American Indians who helped the Pilgrims was a man named Squanto.*

Squanto was born sometime around 1590. He was a member of the Pawtuxet tribe, who lived along the coast of Maine. In 1605 Squanto was probably captured and taken to England by George Weymouth. He returned to America in 1615 with Captain John Smith's expedition to New England. Shortly thereafter, Captain Thomas Hunt kidnapped and sold Squanto and about 30 other Indians into slavery in Spain.

Squanto eventually escaped from slavery and made his way to England. Once there, he worked for John Slany, treasurer of the Newfoundland Company. After traveling to Newfoundland and then back to England, Squanto piloted Captain Thomas Dermer's expedition to New England in 1619. He left the expedition before it reached Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and made his way back to the home of his tribe. When he arrived, he found that his entire tribe was dead, probably victims of smallpox, which had been brought to the Americas by the English.

Squanto went to live with the Wampanoag, who lived about 40 miles from his native home, near present-day Plymouth, Massachusetts. When the Pilgrims arrived in 1620, Squanto befriended them. He was introduced to the Pilgrim leaders by Samoset, an American Indian leader.

Squanto soon became a guide, interpreter, and helper to the English colonists. He helped the Pilgrims negotiate a treaty with the Wampanoag and their chief, Massasoit. This treaty of mutual assistance lasted almost 40 years.

Because Squanto did not really have a home or group of his own, he spent a great deal of time with the Pilgrims. He taught them how and where to plant their corn and how to find the best places for fishing.

Squanto began to make enemies among the local American Indians because of his close friendship with the colonists and because he pretended to have the power to spread the smallpox plague. Then, in the spring of 1622, he stated falsely that Massasoit was going to betray the Pilgrims. When the Wampanoag leader learned of this incident, he demanded that Squanto returned to be punished. Eventually, Squanto made peace with the Wampanoag.

In November 1622, while acting as a guide and interpreter on Governor Bradford's expedition around Cape Cod, Squanto fell ill with a fever. He died at Chatham Harbor on Cape Cod within a few days.

1. When was Squanto first taken to England?
2. What happened when he returned to America in 1615?
3. What did Squanto discover when he returned to America with Captain Thomas Dermer's expedition?

*(continued on back)*

4. List three ways that Squanto helped the Pilgrims in the Plymouth Colony.

1.

2.

3.

5. Why did Squanto begin to make enemies among the local American Indians?

6. Imagine that you are going to make a movie based on the life of Squanto. Below (or on a separate sheet of paper, on the wiki, etc.), write down some ideas for the movie title, some significant scenes that you would include, and what the main theme of the movie would be.

You can draw, write, Podcast, PowerPoint, storyboard, or whatever – just record your ideas in a format you can turn in.

**On the map at left, plot the following items. Page 95 in your book will help.**

Maryland  
Virginia  
Maryland-Virginia border  
Atlantic Ocean  
Rappahannock River  
York River  
James River  
Werowocomoco  
Potomac River  
Jamestown  
Smith's Fort  
St. Mary's City  
Pamunkey River  
Appamattox River

**For one bonus point each, accurately plot the following:**

Washington, DC  
Baltimore  
Anacostia River  
Manassas, VA  
Appomattox Court House, VA

**Now think back** to (and perhaps re-read) the instructions to Jamestown's settlers.

Considering those instructions – and using the map on this page – answer the three questions below:

1. In what ways did they follow the instructions in making their settlement?

3. Why do you think they chose the location they did?



2. How did they fail to follow the instructions?

Refer to **Chapter 4** in your textbook to complete the following chart.

## English Colonial Settlements

Colony	Who Formed and First Came to the Colony	Why Colonists Came	Relations with American Indians
Virginia	London Company, English people who were suffering economic hardship		
Plymouth			
Massachusetts Bay Company			
Rhode Island			
Maryland			
Pennsylvania			

For this section, refer to **Chapter 4, Section 4** in your textbook.

**Part 1:** Answer the questions below.

You may read the section with the questions before you, or research each question individually. As you read, think about the benefits (good things) and detriments (bad things) about living in each colony.

1. This colony grew rapidly because its proprietor limited his own power, sold land at low prices, and promised religious freedom to all Christians.  
 South Carolina       Georgia       New Jersey       Pennsylvania
2. African laborers probably taught the people in this colony how to raise rice in the 1690s.  
 North Carolina       Maryland       Georgia       South Carolina
3. This colony made restricting the religious rights of Christians a crime.  
 New Jersey       Maryland       Pennsylvania       North Carolina
4. The center of the fur trade in this colony was New Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island.  
 New Netherland       South Carolina       Georgia       Pennsylvania
5. The capital of this colony was laid out in a checkerboard pattern that was widely copied.  
 New York       Maryland       Pennsylvania       North Carolina
6. James Oglethorpe outlawed slavery in this colony and limited the size of land grants.  
 New Jersey       Maryland       New Netherland       Georgia
7. This colony had no towns or churches until the early 1700s.  
 North Carolina       Georgia       New Netherland       New York
8. The proprietors of this colony were Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley.  
 New York       Pennsylvania       New Jersey       Maryland
9. This colony was founded as a place for English citizens who had been jailed for debt.  
 Georgia       Maryland       North Carolina       South Carolina
10. This colony was taken over by the English and renamed New York.  
 Pennsylvania       New Netherland       New Jersey       North Carolina

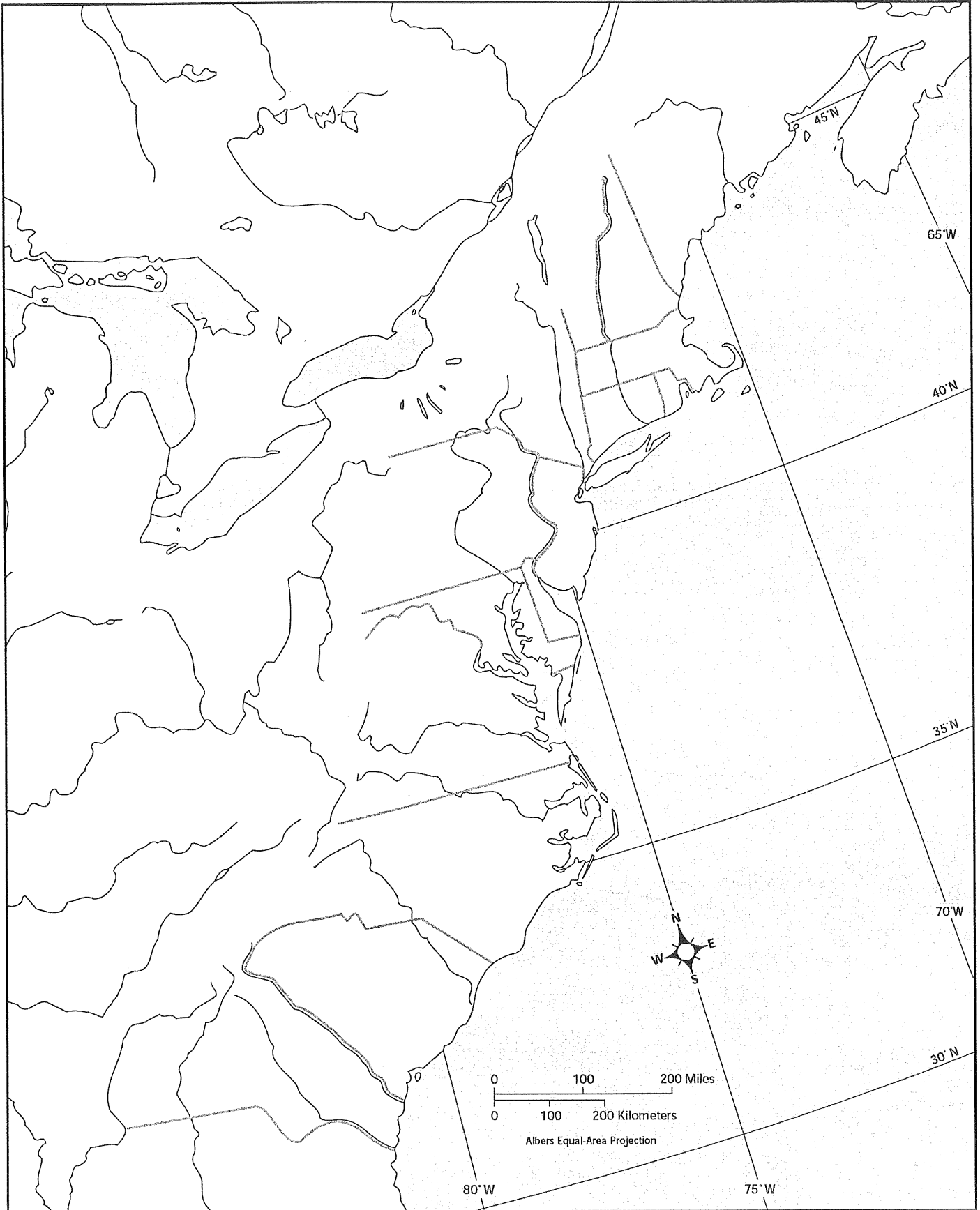
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**Part 2:** On the back of this page (or on a separate sheet of paper, on the wiki, etc.), respond to the following prompt:

***It's 1751, and you're about to leave England for a new life in the American colonies. Which colony would you choose as the location of your new life, and why would you choose it?***

You may create an entire persona (job, education, personal history), but be sure to introduce yourself as such. Or, just write as if it's the 2008 version of you, dropped into 1751 with a cross-Atlantic trip ahead of you.





On the map on the following page, chart the features below. You may use your textbook, student agenda, or any other resources in your possession. (Hint: Nearly all cities are noted in the little caption maps throughout chapters four and five.)

Chart the following:

The thirteen original colonies. If you don't know them, find them in your book.

**Cities and towns**

New Haven, CT  
Wilmington, DE  
Savannah, GA  
Portsmouth, NH  
Trenton, NJ  
Boston, MA  
Salem, MA  
Plymouth, MA  
Philadelphia, PA  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Albany, NY  
New York, NY  
Newport, RI  
Charleston, SC  
Jamestown, VA  
Norfolk, VA  
Richmond, VA  
Williamsburg, VA

**Bodies of water/physical features**

Appalachian Mountains  
Atlantic Ocean  
Cape Cod  
Chesapeake Bay  
Connecticut River  
Cumberland River  
Lake Erie  
Long Island  
Hudson River  
Lake Huron  
James River  
Ohio River  
Lake Ontario  
Potomac River  
Savannah River  
St. Lawrence River  
Susquehanna River  
Tennessee River

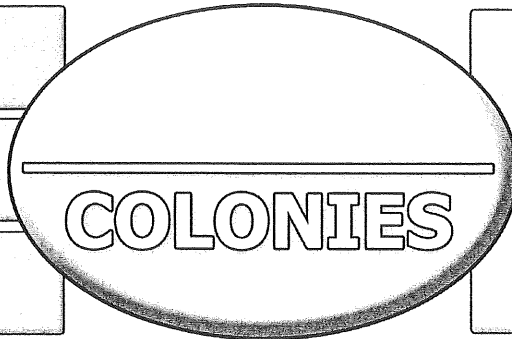
Now answer the following:

1. What do most early American settlements have in common geographically?
2. Using the scale on the map, approximately how many miles is it from Savannah to Boston?
3. If a horse walks at a pace of roughly five miles per hour, and a horse can walk for ten hours per day, how long would it take to ride a horse from Savannah to Boston?
4. If, in 2008, a car averages 50 MPH at twelve hours per day, how long would it take to get from Savannah to Boston by car?
5. What does this **geography** suggest to you about **cultural differences** between New England and Southern Colonies?

Colonies (list)

Geography

Products

Jobs

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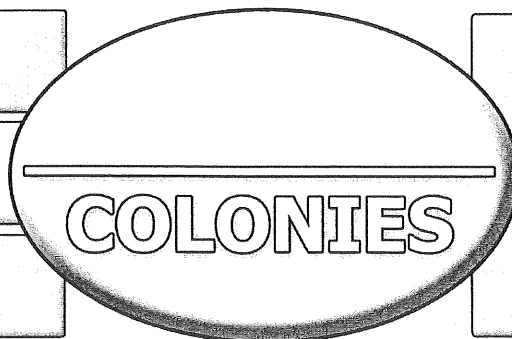
Culture

(politics, economy, religion, social organization, art, education...)

Colonies (list)

Geography

Products

Jobs

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Culture

(politics, economy, religion, social organization, art, education...)



Colonies (list)

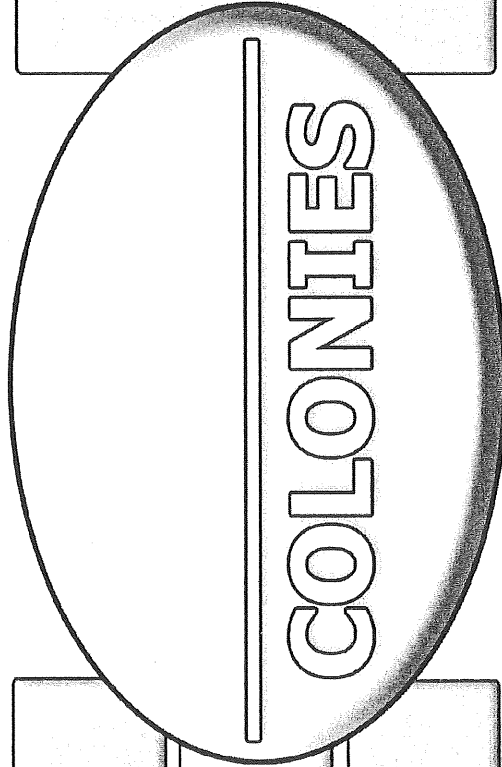
Geography

Blank boxes for listing products.

Products

Blank box for listing jobs.


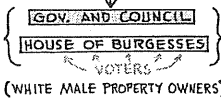
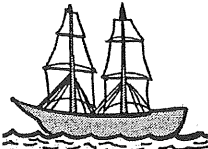

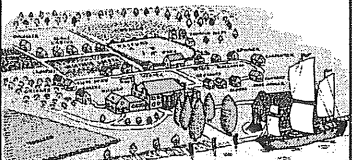
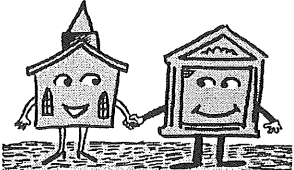

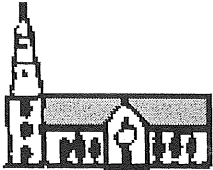
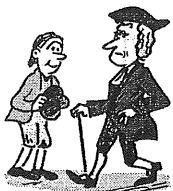


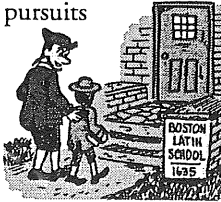

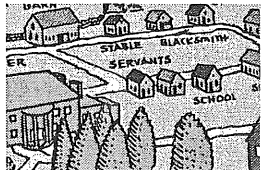





Jobs



Large blank box for cultural information.

Culture

(politics, economy, religion, social organization, art, education...)

INSTITUTIONS	NEW ENGLAND COLONIES	MIDDLE COLONIES	SOUTHERN COLONIES
<p><b>POLITICAL</b> Who shall be in charge?</p>	<p>Town meetings were the most direct form of democracy in the colonies.</p> 	<p>Representative legislatures with the power to vote on taxes prevailed in all the colonies.</p> <p>Members were elected by white male property owners (and in a few colonies, female property owners).</p>	<p>King VIRGINIA COMPANY</p>  <p>The king made appointments only in the royal colonies, although he ruled all.</p>
<p><b>ECONOMIC</b> How shall we eat?</p>	<p>Fishing, shipbuilding, trade, naval stores, furs. Thin, rocky soil made farming unproductive.</p> 	<p>Grain farms, seaports, iron works</p> 	<p>Plantations and small farms—tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo</p> 
<p><b>RELIGIOUS</b> What is the meaning of life? —origin? —destination? —purpose?</p>	<p>Congregational Church the state, tax-supported church (except in R.I.).</p> 	<p>Many churches; religious tolerance</p> 	<p>Anglican Church the state church, tax-supported church.</p> 
<p><b>SOCIAL</b> How shall we relate?</p>	<p>Towns and cities. Strong sense of community. Deference society.</p> 	<p>Farms and cities. Most egalitarian of the colonies (a matter of degree).</p> 	<p>Farms and plantations; few towns. Authoritarian and deference societies.</p> 
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL</b> How shall we learn?</p>	<p>First compulsory public schools; started in Massachusetts in 1647. Scientific pursuits in all three regions.</p> 	<p>No public schools. Private schools run by churches and individuals. As in all colonies, girls had less education.</p> 	<p>No public and few private schools. Wealthy people hired tutors for plantation schools.</p> 
<p><b>ARTISTIC</b> How shall we express ourselves?</p>	<p><b>PAINTERS:</b> John Singleton Copley Gilbert Stuart John Trumbull</p>  <p><b>WRITERS:</b> William Bradford Anne Bradstreet Cotton Mather Mercy Otis Warren Phyllis Wheatley</p> 	<p><b>PAINTERS:</b> Charles Willson Peale Benjamin West</p>  <p><b>WRITERS:</b> Benjamin Franklin Philip Freneau Thomas Paine</p> 	<p><b>WRITERS</b> Thomas Jefferson James Madison</p>  <p><b>ARCHITECT</b> Thomas Jefferson, a brilliant "gentleman-architect," established neoclassic architecture in America with three outstanding works: Monticello (his home), the Virginia State Capitol, and the University of Virginia.</p>

# 5-2 ★ CULTURE AND THE P E R S I A ACRONYM



*culture*—the total of ways of living that characterize a group of people

The **P E R S I A** acronym is handy for sorting out the ways people organize their lives in a society—for understanding their **CULTURE**.

People throughout history—no matter when or where they lived—have had six human concerns, expressed in these six questions. →

Their answers—in different times and places—have created different kinds of political, economic, religious, social, intellectual, and artistic institutions, the sum of which is their culture.

Below are some (but not all) of the ways people have answered the six questions through centuries of history. How have their answers shaped our institutions? How do you answer the questions? On the next page we will apply the P E R S I A acronym to the colonies.

## SIX CONCERNS OF HUMAN LIFE

**P**OLITICAL: Who shall be in charge?

**E**CONOMIC: How will we make our living?

**R**ELIGIOUS: What is the meaning of life— its origin, destination, and purpose?

**S**Ocial: How shall we relate to others?

**I**NTELLECTUAL: How shall we learn?

**A**RTISTIC: How shall we express ourselves—our emotions, thoughts, ideas?

### POLITICAL

Who shall be in charge?



Based on Power:

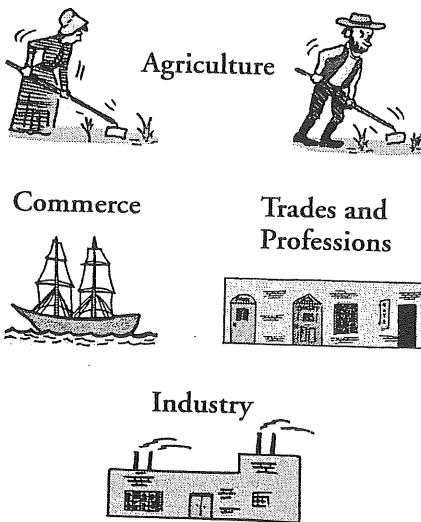
- head of clan
- oligarch
- monarch
- dictator

Based on Social Contract:

- (consent of the people governed)
- DEMOCRACY—direct participation of the people
  - REPUBLIC—participation through elected representatives

### ECONOMIC

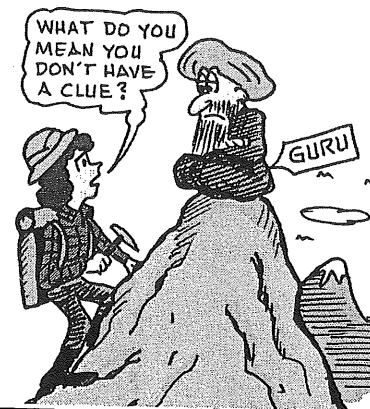
How shall we make our living?



### RELIGIOUS

What is the meaning of life?

Origin: Where did we come from?  
Destination: What happens when we die?  
Purpose: How shall we spend our lives?



### SOCIAL

How shall we relate to others?

Authoritarian society, based on servitude or slavery



Deference society, based on rank



Egalitarian society,

based on equal rights under the law.



### INTELLECTUAL

How shall we learn?

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE FUZZY HEADED WARBLER IS IN THIS AUTHORITATIVE WORK.



Authority: Someone tells you.

Discovery: You find out for yourself.

### ARTISTIC

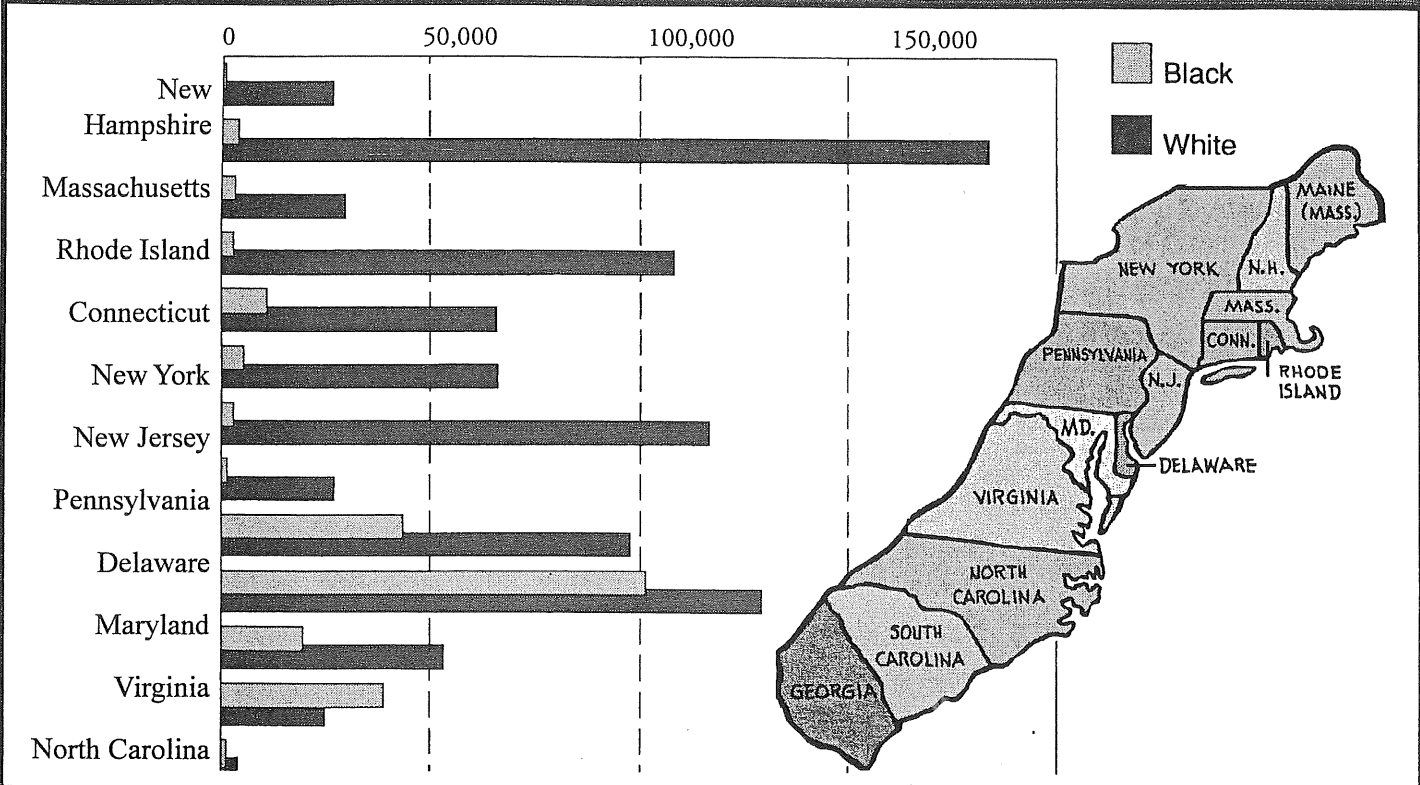
How shall we express ourselves?



# COLONIAL CULTURE

1607 - 1776

**1750—BLACK AND WHITE POPULATION OF THE COLONIES**  
Total 1750 Population: 1,170,760



**1790—ETHNIC POPULATION OF THE NEW UNITED STATES**  
Total 1790 Population: 3,929, 214

