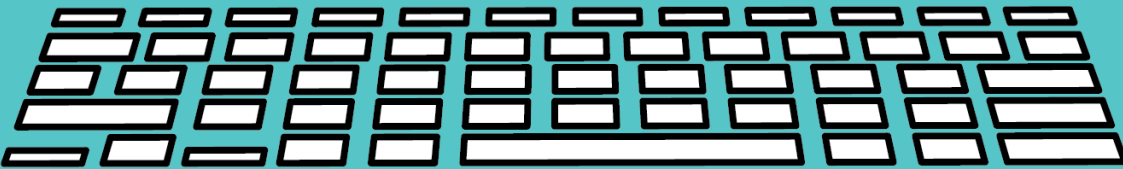
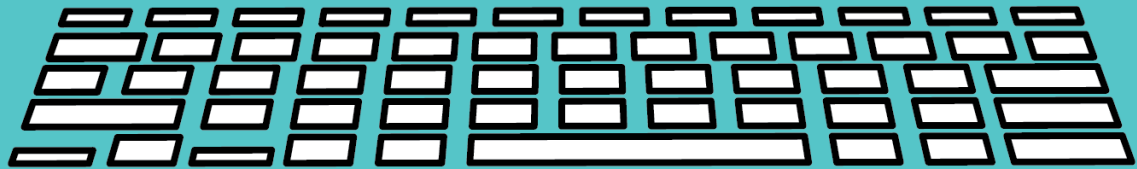


AL AMERICA
CITY WAS
PROBABLY A
DUTCH COLONY
CALLED NEW
AMSTERDAM

| Short Answer | Type Answer Here |
|---|------------------|
| 1. How many men did the London Company send? | |
| 2. In what state was Virginia Dare born? | |
| 3. Where did the settlers of New England come from? | |
| 4. What was the name of the first colony? | |
| 5. What year was New Hampshire given as a gift? | |
| 6. Which was the last of the 13 colonies established? | |
| 7. What colony did Reverend Thomas Hooker found? | |
| 8. What year was New Netherland founded? | |



| Short Answer | Type Answer Here | Fill in the Blank | Type Answer Here |
|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. How many men did the London Company? | | 9. The 13 colonies later became the first 13 ____. | |
| 2. What state was Virginia Dare? | | 10. Some settlers came in search of ____ freedom. | |
| 3. Where did the settlers of New England come from? | | 11. Many colonists relied on ____ trading to make money. | |
| 4. What was the name of the first colony? | | 12. The founder of Rhode Island was Roger ____. | |
| 5. What year was New Hampshire given as a gift? | | 13. Middle colonies became known as the breadbasket. | |
| 6. Which was the last of the 13 colonies established? | | 14. Pilgrims were also known as ____. | |
| 7. What colony did Reverend Thomas Hooker found? | | 15. A ____ is land under political control of another country. | |
| 8. What year was New Netherland founded? | | 16. Puritans started the ____ Bay Colony. | |



13 COLONIES

The original thirteen colonies were mostly English territories established in America during the 1600s and 1700s. A colony is an area of land under political control of another country. The colonies are divided into three regions: New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies. The 13 colonies later became the original American states.

The original settlers came from England, Ireland, Wales, Germany and other parts of Europe. People came to the colonies for different reasons. Many came for land and jobs. Over time, some settlers moved against their original intentions to the colonies against their original intentions. They were being attracted to the colonies for religious freedom. They were being attracted to the colonies for religious beliefs and wanted a place where they could practice their religion. Ultimately, they were searching for a better life.

In 1606, a land grant was issued by the Virginia Company and 144 men were sent to Virginia on three ships. In 1607, the men built a settlement called Jamestown. This was the first of 13 colonies in North America. The Pilgrims reached Plymouth 13 years later. Less than half of the settlers survived the first winter at both Jamestown and Plymouth. The first child of English parents, Virginia Dare, was born in 1610 in the Roanoke Colony. Virginia Dare was the first American-born child of English parents. She was born in Roanoke, Virginia.

The New England Colonies included Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. The landscape of the New England Colonies made it difficult to farm due to its mountains, rocky soil, and cold weather. Many colonists relied on fur trading, ship building and fishing to make money.

The original settlers of the New England colonies came from Great Britain seeking religious freedom. These people were either pilgrims or puritans. Pilgrims were known as separatists. They wanted to separate from the Church of England and practice their own religion.

Puritans dominated the New England Colonies. They got their name because the members wanted to purify, or reform, the church. Puritans were religious dissenters, which means they were against commonly held views. Puritans started the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They forced people to leave their colony and head to Rhode Island or Connecticut if they had different religious beliefs.

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The founder of Rhode Island was Roger Williams. He was forced to leave Massachusetts. The founder of Connecticut was Reverend Thomas Hooker. Connecticut was originally under Dutch control. New Hampshire was given as a gift by the English king to Captain John Mason in 1622.

The Middle Colonies included Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Middle Colonies were just south of the New England Colonies and spanned the Mid-Atlantic region of America. In 1664, King Charles II granted land to his brother James, the Duke of York. This land included the area between New England and Virginia. In 1680, the king granted William Penn 45,000 square miles of land.

Settlers in the Middle Colonies included English, Swedes, Dutch, Germans, and French. These diverse religious groups included Quakers, Mennonites, Lutherans, Dutch Calvinists, and Presbyterians. Religious tolerance attracted immigrants to the Middle Colonies.

The landscape of the Middle Colonies was well suited for farming. Settlers in this area raised cash crops like wheat, barley and oats. The Middle Colonies produced and exported so much wheat that they became known as the "bread basket of the colonies." Factories produced textiles, iron and paper.

New York was founded by Henry Hudson in 1609. It included parts of the later states of New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. William Penn established the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.

The English colonies in the South were Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina and North Carolina. The Southern Colonies were named after their rulers. The Carolinas were named for King Charles I and Georgia was named after King George II.

The rich soil and warm climate made farming very successful. Tobacco, cotton and rice were the main crops. Plantations for large farms, needed help with planting, tending and harvesting their crop fields. Over time, the plantation owners depended on the work of enslaved Africans or indentured servants. Indentured servants were immigrants from England that had to work off their debt to pay for the trip to America. Typically, an indentured servant would be given room and board for the work on the master's fields for around five years.

The winters in the Southern Colonies were milder than in the north, therefore disease spread easier. Outbreaks of malaria and yellow fever were common because the population had no natural immunity. Georgia was the last of the 13 colonies to be established.

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