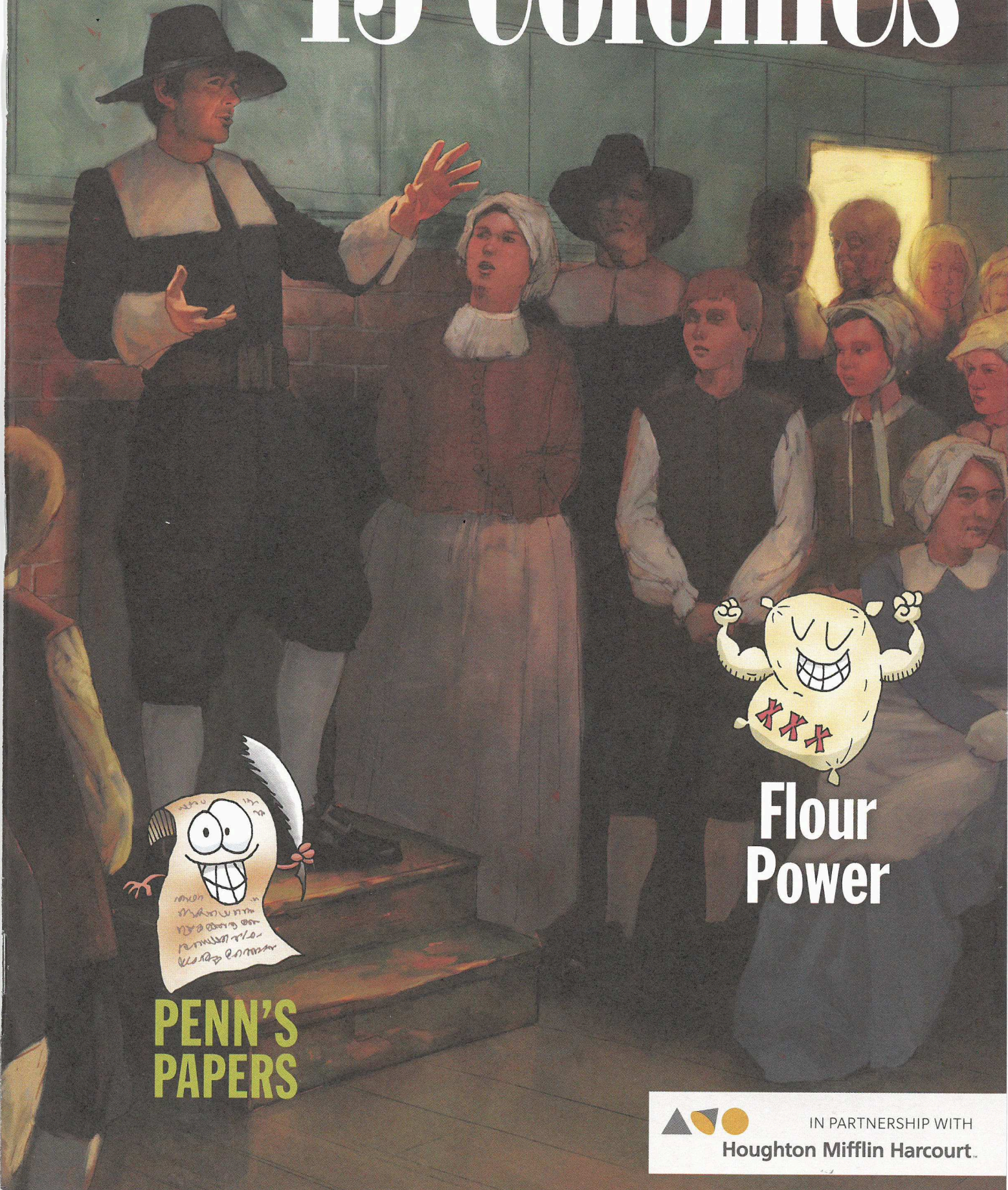
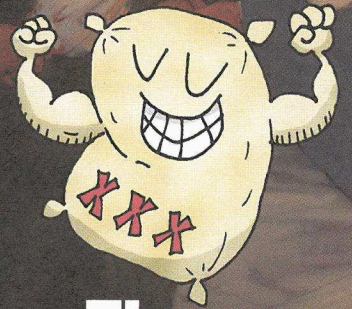


KIDS
DISCOVER

13 Colonies



PENN'S
PAPERS



Flour
Power



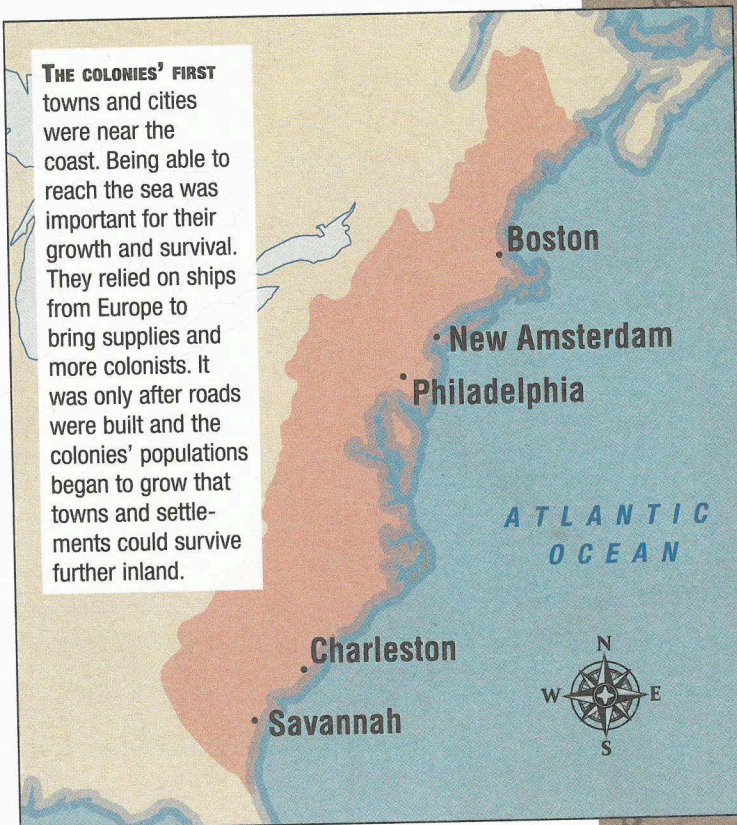
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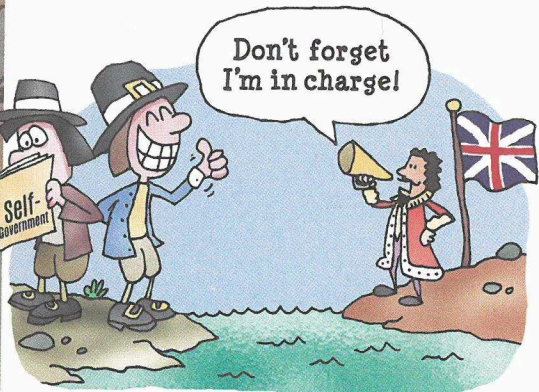
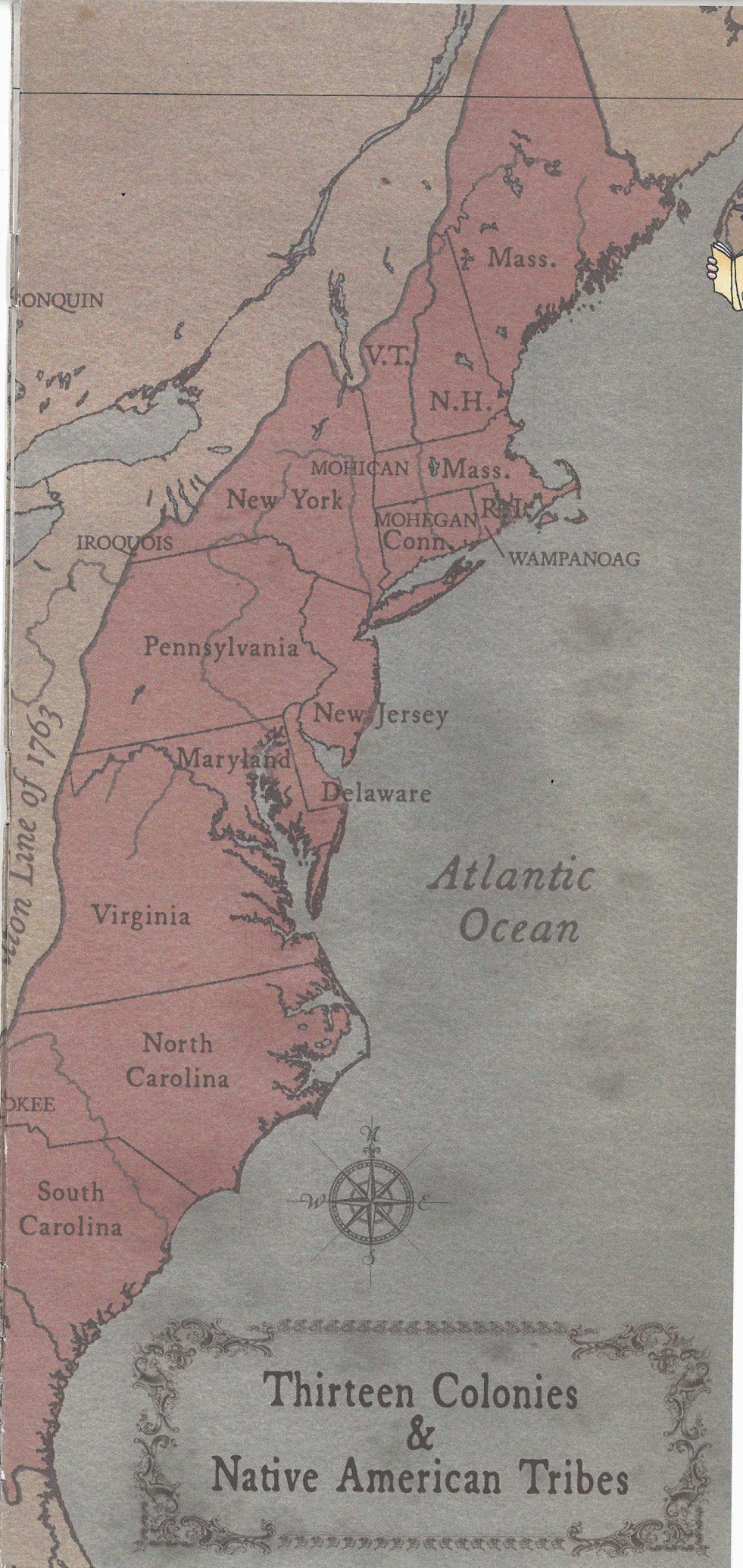
The Seeds of a New Nation

Early settlers risked their lives to set up new homes in unfamiliar territory. Every day, they worked to survive. Just a generation later, their work paid off. Thirteen English colonies began to grow and flourish on North American soil. Roads began to connect one village to the next. People learned how to make it through the winter. Trade between the colonies began, and a reliable economy developed. Life was still hard for colonists. Illness and hostile Native Americans still claimed colonists' lives, and winters were still long and harsh in the northern colonies. Survival, however, was no longer a surprise. Families planted their roots, and a new nation began to sprout.

WHEN SETTLERS FIRST arrived, Native American tribes often started trading with them. Native Americans received European knives, axes, weapons, fish hooks, and cooking utensils in exchange for furs, which the settlers wanted. The Iroquois in the Northeast put more effort into trapping so they could trade furs for European goods. Five Iroquois nations that made up the League of the Iroquois struck deals with English settlers.

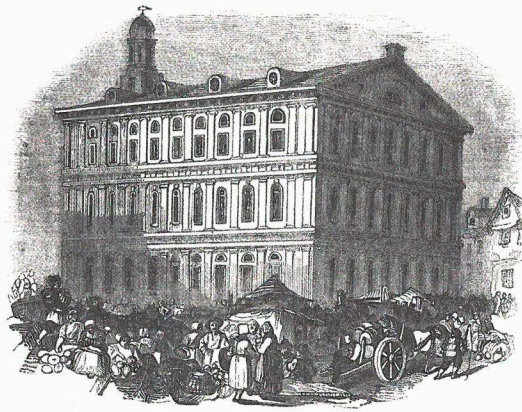
THE COLONIES' FIRST towns and cities were near the coast. Being able to reach the sea was important for their growth and survival. They relied on ships from Europe to bring supplies and more colonists. It was only after roads were built and the colonies' populations began to grow that towns and settlements could survive further inland.





▲ **How much do** you think European governments could control what happened on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean? If you guessed not much, you're right. In fact, most European governments left control of the colonies to gov-

ernors. European monarchs appointed the governors. Men who owned property elected representatives to sit on colonial legislatures. Such an assembly worked both to limit a governor's power and to help support the colony.



▲ **Being so** far away from Europe, the colonies were able to give colonists more democratic freedoms. Many colonists insisted on religious freedom. Colonists also established

trade between colonies in an early example of a free market. In a free market, people can buy and sell things and services without the government getting involved or setting prices.

THINK PIECE!

When creating a new colony, people can create new laws. Let's say you were setting up a new colony. What freedoms would you want to make sure you had – and why?

Founding the New England Colonies

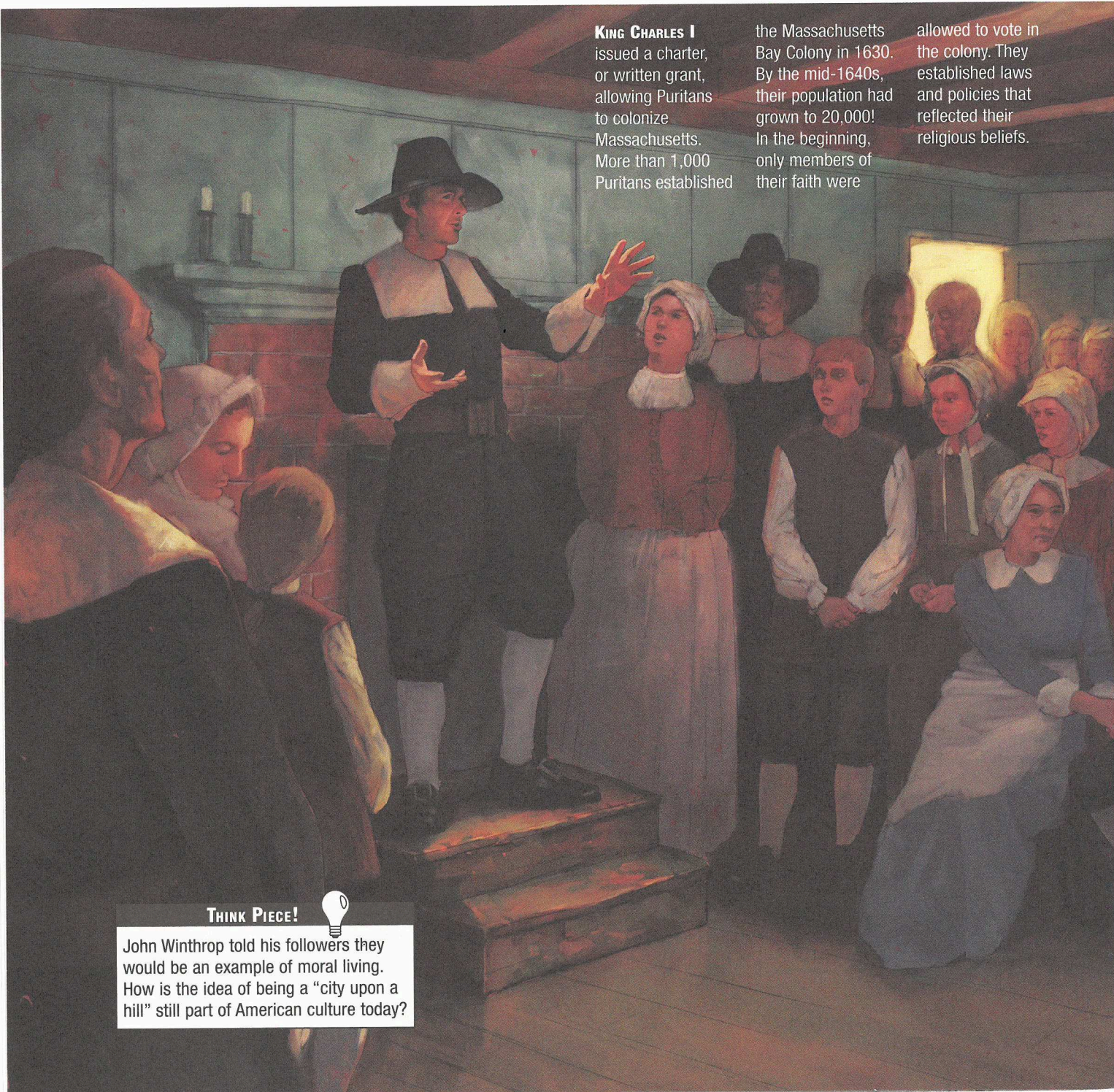
Ten years after the Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth, another group set out from England in search of religious freedom. This group called themselves Puritans. Over the course of the next half century, the Puritans played an important role in settling New England. They wanted to

practice their religion in their own way, and they didn't put up with outside opinions. Infighting and power struggles were common. New settlements and even new colonies grew out of the disagreements in their group.

KING CHARLES I issued a charter, or written grant, allowing Puritans to colonize Massachusetts. More than 1,000 Puritans established

the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. By the mid-1640s, their population had grown to 20,000! In the beginning, only members of their faith were

allowed to vote in the colony. They established laws and policies that reflected their religious beliefs.



THINK PIECE!



John Winthrop told his followers they would be an example of moral living. How is the idea of being a "city upon a hill" still part of American culture today?

We left England AND the Netherlands to get away from the Church of England!



Pilgrims Puritans

They've got problems, but we're loyal to the Church of England!

▲ THE PILGRIMS were separatists. They wanted to separate completely from the Church of England. The Church of England was headed by the

king. The Pilgrims' beliefs were seen as treason. Puritans wanted big changes, but still considered themselves part of the Church of England.

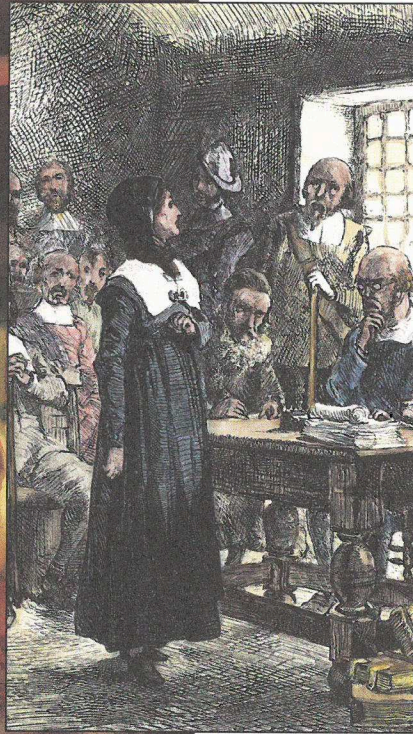
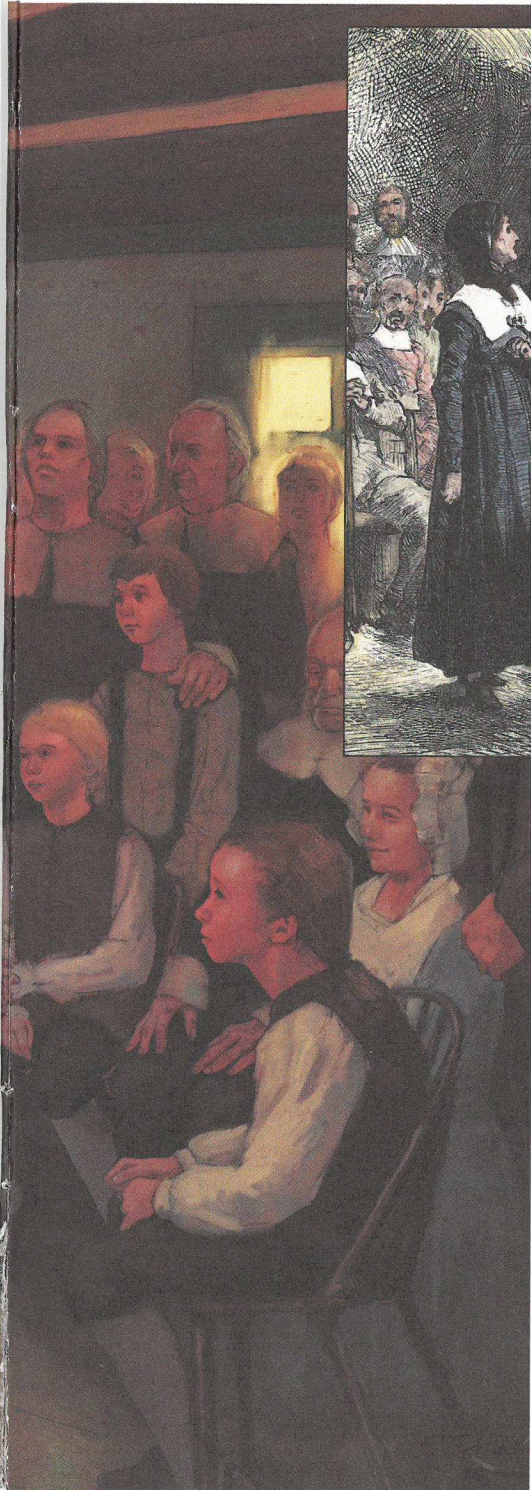
▶ JOHN WINTHROP, a Puritan leader, was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In a sermon he gave on the way to North America, he said the Puritans would provide an example of moral living



for the rest of the world. He told his listeners the whole world would be watching them.

"We shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us. . . ."

— John Winthrop

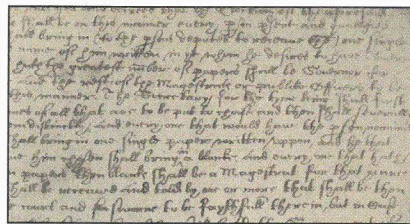


◀ WHAT DO YOU do when you don't agree with somebody? The Puritans didn't want anyone to dissent, or express a different opinion. They forced anyone who disagreed with them to leave the colony. One person they kicked out was Anne Hutchinson, who preached different religious views. Her brother-in-law, John Wheelwright, defended her and was forced out, too. He eventually helped found Exeter, New Hampshire.



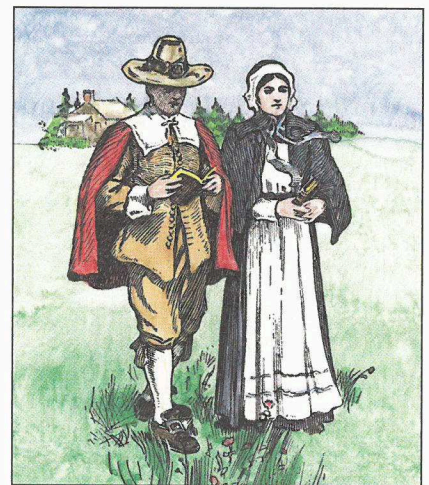
▲ AREAS NEAR Portsmouth had been settled in 1623 by a group of fishermen under David Thomson. They built a fort and other settlement buildings

and named the settlement Pannaway Plantation. Later, Portsmouth combined with other settlements to make the New Hampshire Colony.



▲ AFTER HUTCHINSON was forced out of Massachusetts, others decided to leave, too. Thomas Hooker and John Haynes left Massachusetts and formed the Connecticut Colony. Hooker is called the "Father of Connecticut." Both

Hooker and Haynes helped develop the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This document was based on a sermon Hooker gave in 1638. The orders were one of the earliest constitutional documents in the colonies.



▲ WHO WERE THE Puritans? What did they want? Puritanism was a movement for a "pure" Church of England without any similarities to Catholicism. Puritans believed

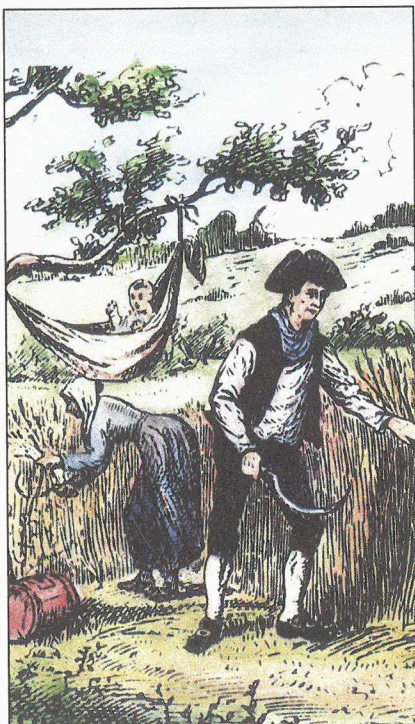
in a personal connection to their faith and disagreed with many Catholic practices. They insisted on plain clothing and didn't want positions such as bishops in the Church.

Life in the New England Colonies

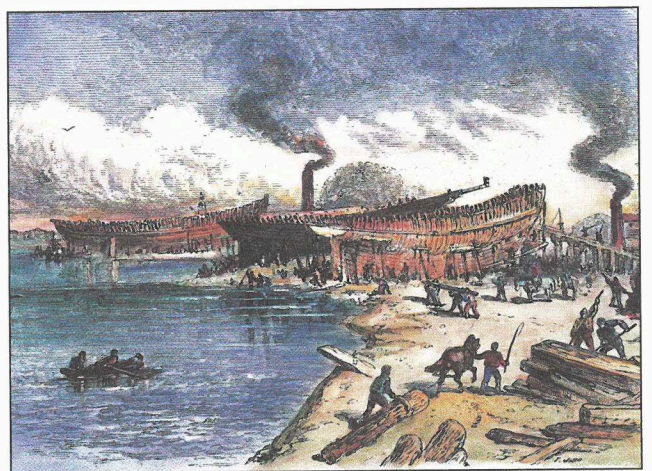
What are winters like where you live? If your home is in New England, you may know how long and cold those winters can be! Colonists in New England faced many hardships. Long, cold winters left many

sick. Mostly, people farmed small plots of land and worked to store enough food for winter. Colonists didn't have many luxuries, but for the Puritans, a simple life was what they wanted.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS in New England were built around a shared open space called a common. Families gathered in the common, and cattle grazed there. It sometimes held the village meeting-house. In the town meetings held there, colonists discussed local issues and laws. They felt civic life was their sacred duty. Town halls and civic engagement are still defining features of New England today.



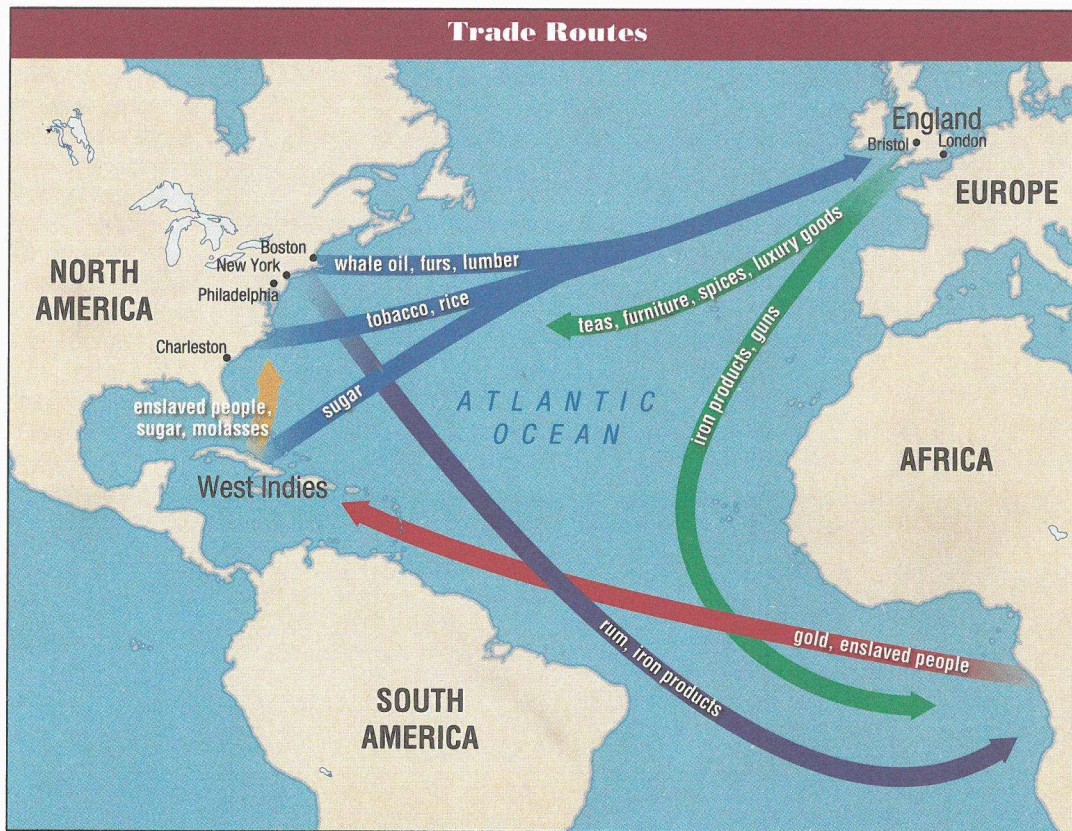
◀ **THE TOOLS WE USE** for farming might have changed a lot in the last 400 years, but the hard work and long hours haven't. Colonists tilled the soil, planted seeds, and harvested crops. They also chopped firewood and cared for farm animals. Women helped with the farming, but mostly they made and mended clothes, wove rugs, quilted blankets, cooked the meals, and baked bread. Children were expected to help out, too, where they could.



▲ **WHALING**, shipbuilding, and fishing were important industries in New England. Whale oil was shipped from New England to

England and sold there. The colonies were also rich in naval stores, or resources needed for shipbuilding. England came to rely on naval stores

from the colonies. Industries such as these helped the colonies grow. To this day, fishing remains an important part of New England life.



◀ **How did goods and people get to and from the 13 colonies?** Merchant ships traveled back and forth across the Atlantic in a pattern called triangular trade routes. The colonies shipped resources to Europe. Europe sent luxury goods back. Both Europe and the colonies sent goods to Africa. In Africa, enslaved people were put on ships and sent to North America and the West Indies.



▲ **PURITANS** believed everyone should know how to read the Bible. Boys and girls were taught to read and write. If a village had enough

families, a school would open for little kids. Boys might then go on to grammar school, but girls usually did not. Boys and girls learned a lot at

home, such as how to farm and care for animals. Girls learned how to sew, cook, and run a household.



▲ **THE GROWTH** of the colonies threatened Native Americans in the area. The Pequot people resisted the expansion of Puritan colonies

into Connecticut. This resistance turned into the Pequot War of 1637. A neighboring tribe, the Mohegan people, sided with

the English. The colonists and Mohegans nearly wiped out the entire Pequot nation.

THINK PIECE!



What skills do you learn in and out of school? What skills would you want to learn if you lived in colonial New England?

Founding the Middle Colonies

Countries across Europe were looking to build as many colonies as they could. Colonies meant riches and power for monarchs and for those loyal to them. Companies in Europe also wanted to do business in the colonies. Some individuals wanted the freedom to practice religion in their own way. Others wanted wealth and power. These varied motivations led to the growth of four Middle Colonies that soon flourished.



A THE DUTCH WEST India Company invested in fur and trade in New Netherland. Soon, New Amsterdam

grew from a trading post to a bustling city. The Dutch West India Company named Peter Stuyvesant governor of the colony in 1647. The former soldier expanded it into what is now New Jersey. In 1655, he also took over the small New Sweden colony in Delaware.



THE FIRST ENSLAVED Africans arrived in New Netherland in 1626. Not all Africans in the Middle Colonies were enslaved, however. The laws in the region allowed some to

buy their freedom. Others escaped slavery and fled to large cities. A few were granted their freedom by their owners. Free Africans, however, did not enjoy the same rights as

European colonists. Some areas applied slave laws to free Africans as well. Free Africans were also at risk of being kidnapped and sold into slavery.

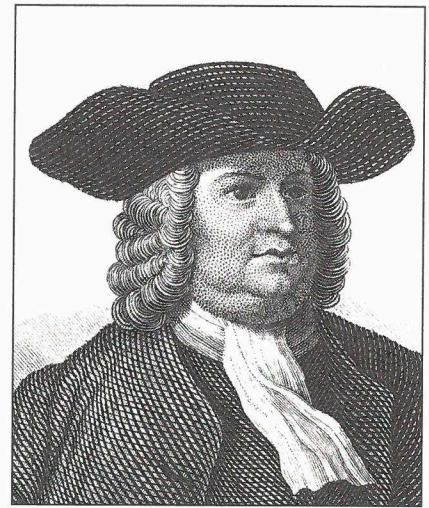
► **KING CHARLES II** of England wanted control of the entire eastern coast of North America. He gave New Netherland to his brother, the Duke of York, even though it wasn't his to give. The Duke of York sent English warships to take over New Netherland.

After Governor Stuyvesant surrendered in 1664, New Netherland became New York and New Jersey.



▼ **THE DUKE OF YORK** gave New Jersey to his friends Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Berkeley and Carteret were named proprietors, which means they were in charge of the colony. Berkeley and Carteret wanted people to move to New Jersey, so they sold land at low prices.

They also wrote the New Jersey Concession and Agreement to give colonists religious freedom. This inspired Quakers, who were being treated unfairly in England, to settle in New Jersey. They obtained rights to land there from Berkeley and set up North America's first Quaker settlement.



▲ **WILLIAM PENN** was a leader of a religious group called the Society of Friends, or Quakers. King Charles II of England granted Penn a charter for a colony. The king named the land Pennsylvania after Admiral Penn, William's father. Penn created a colony for Quakers based on Quaker beliefs. He called it a "holy experiment."



► **THE DUKE OF YORK** gave Delaware to William Penn. Delaware provided easier access to the sea. At first, Delaware and Pennsylvania were given one government, but the two colonies

did not get along well. Colonists in Delaware were unhappy with the situation and felt overshadowed by the larger colony. Penn eventually allowed Delaware to set up its own legislature under a shared governor.



1609: Henry Hudson discovers the Hudson River.

1626: The Dutch establish New Amsterdam; Dutch rule of the area begins.

1638: New Sweden is founded in what is now Delaware.

1655: New Sweden becomes part of New Netherland.

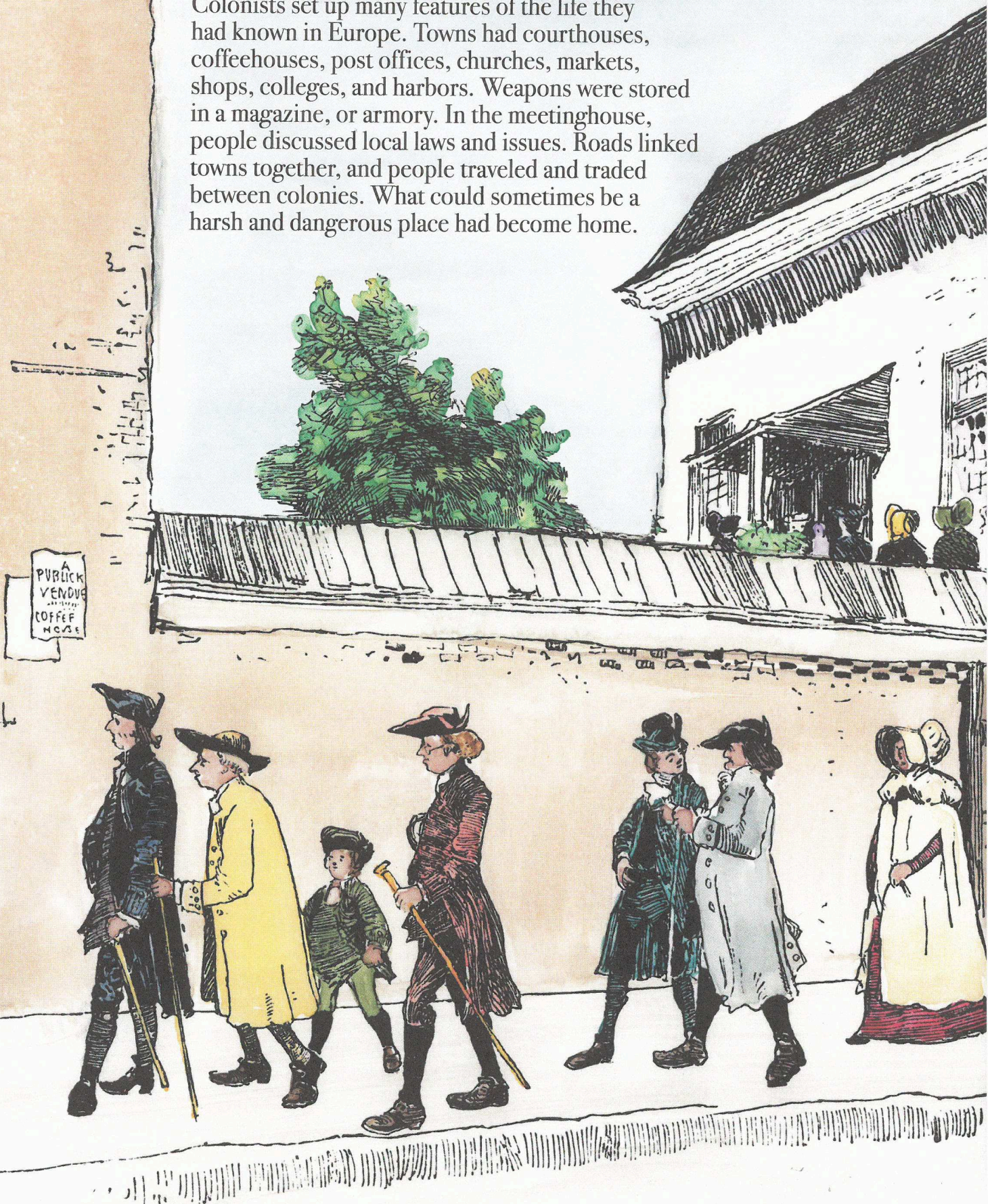
1660: The first Dutch settlement in New Jersey is part of New Netherland.

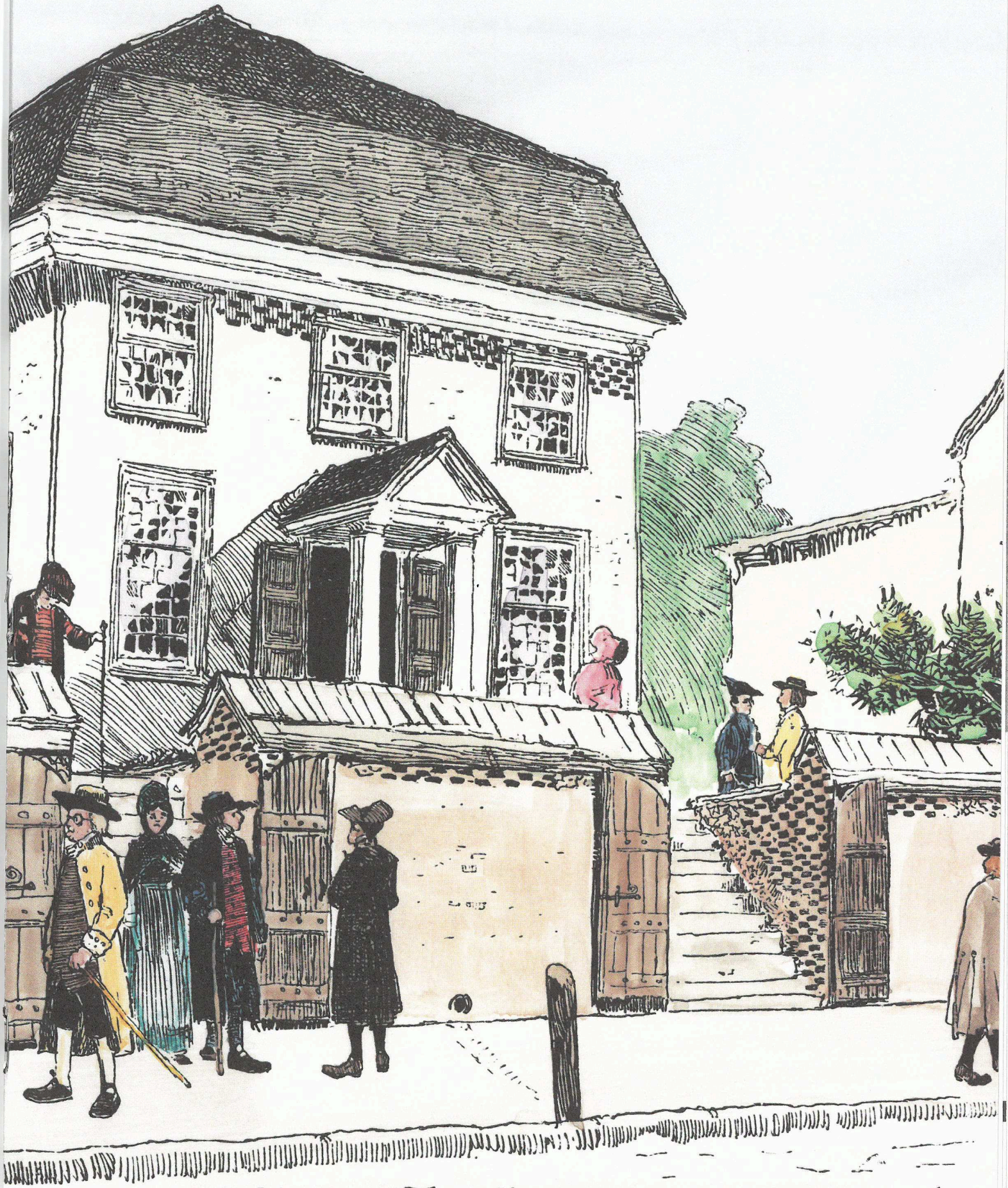
1664: The English take over New Netherland and establish New York; English rule of the area begins.

1681: William Penn founds Pennsylvania.

Colonial Town at a Glance

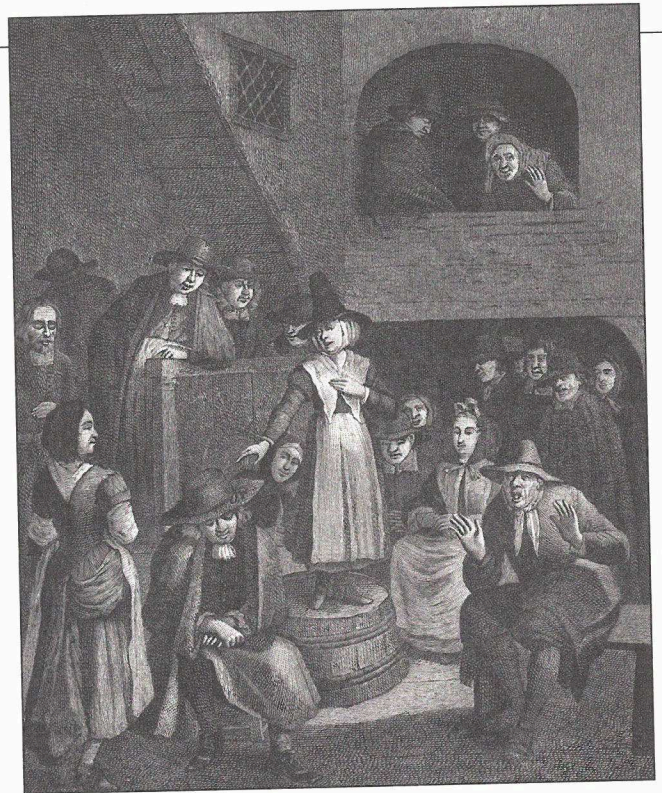
In only a few generations, scattered settlements had grown into bustling cities with thriving economies. Colonists set up many features of the life they had known in Europe. Towns had courthouses, coffeehouses, post offices, churches, markets, shops, colleges, and harbors. Weapons were stored in a magazine, or armory. In the meetinghouse, people discussed local laws and issues. Roads linked towns together, and people traveled and traded between colonies. What could sometimes be a harsh and dangerous place had become home.





Life in the Middle Colonies

Trade in the Middle Colonies grew rapidly. Port cities like New York and Philadelphia had large populations. Merchants and sailors came and went, bringing foods and goods from all over the world. The people in these towns came from many countries and had many different beliefs. This diversity, or variety, helped make colonists in these areas more accepting of unfamiliar people and new ideas. Some rights that Americans have today were first introduced in these colonies. Trial by jury was one of them. The right to a trial by jury means that anyone accused of a crime has the right to present a defense and be judged by a group of fellow citizens.



▲ **THE QUAKERS** believed in equality among all people. They refused to fight wars. They also believed in religious tolerance, or acceptance of different beliefs.

Women had more rights in Pennsylvania because of Quaker beliefs in equality. Women could serve as Quaker ministers. In the second half of the 18th

century, Quakers began voluntarily freeing their enslaved people in order to practice their belief in equality more fully.

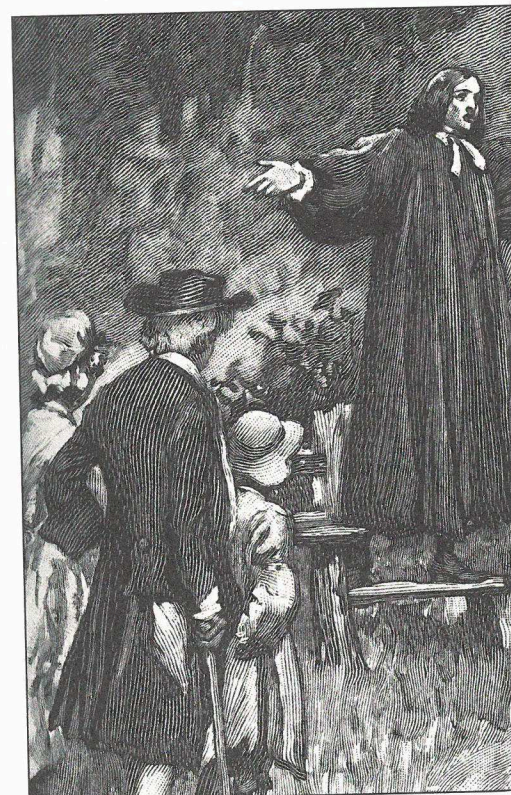


▲ **NEW YORK HAS** long been a multicultural city. The first settlers were not just Dutch.

Belgian, Danish, French, Italian, Spanish, and Jewish settlers also joined the

colony. So did freed Africans. With an active port linking New York to the rest of the

world, the city has remained a home for people from all over the world and all walks of life.





◀ **PENNSYLVANIA**, Delaware, New York, and New Jersey earned an important place among the other colonies. The fertile land in these colonies allowed farmers to grow large crops of wheat. Farmers sold their flour to the other colonies. The Middle Colonies became known as the “breadbasket colonies.”

► **WILLIAM PENN’S** commitment to justice can be seen in the Pennsylvania Frame of Government. Penn wrote the document to describe how Pennsylvania would be run. In it, he wrote, “Any government is free

to the people under it . . . where the laws rule, and the people are a party to [can help make] those laws.” He set up a general assembly in Pennsylvania to give colonists the right to self-govern.



THINK PIECE!

Why do you think it was important that colonists were able to go out and buy flour? How might this have changed colonial life?



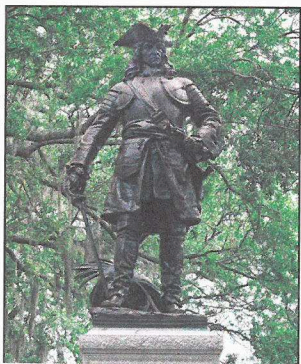
◀ **MINISTERS** such as Jonathan Edwards believed that many people were no longer living by religious principles. He often preached about people having a direct relationship with God. His preaching sparked the Great Awakening. George Whitefield (left) was another minister who preached during the Great Awakening. Large groups of people gathered to hear emotional sermons preached by the Great Awakening ministers. The established

churches didn’t accept the new beliefs. Yet, as religious groups split into more branches, religious tolerance grew in the colonies. That’s because no single belief system had an overwhelming majority anymore.

Founding the Southern Colonies

In 1607, the first permanent English settlement in North America was founded at Jamestown, Virginia. The success of this colony led the Pilgrims to set sail 13 years later on the *Mayflower*. Other Southern Colonies wouldn't be established for some time after Jamestown. As people from Virginia began settling further south and new proprietors took over, the Southern Colonies began to grow. They soon developed their own unique economy and culture that set them apart from the colonies to the north.

► **LIKE THE PURITANS** and Quakers, Catholics experienced harsh treatment in England. The Calverts, a wealthy Catholic family, wanted to set up a colony for Catholics in North America. The head of the family held the title of Lord Baltimore. King Charles I gave the Calverts a charter for a new colony along the Chesapeake Bay. The Calverts named the colony Maryland.



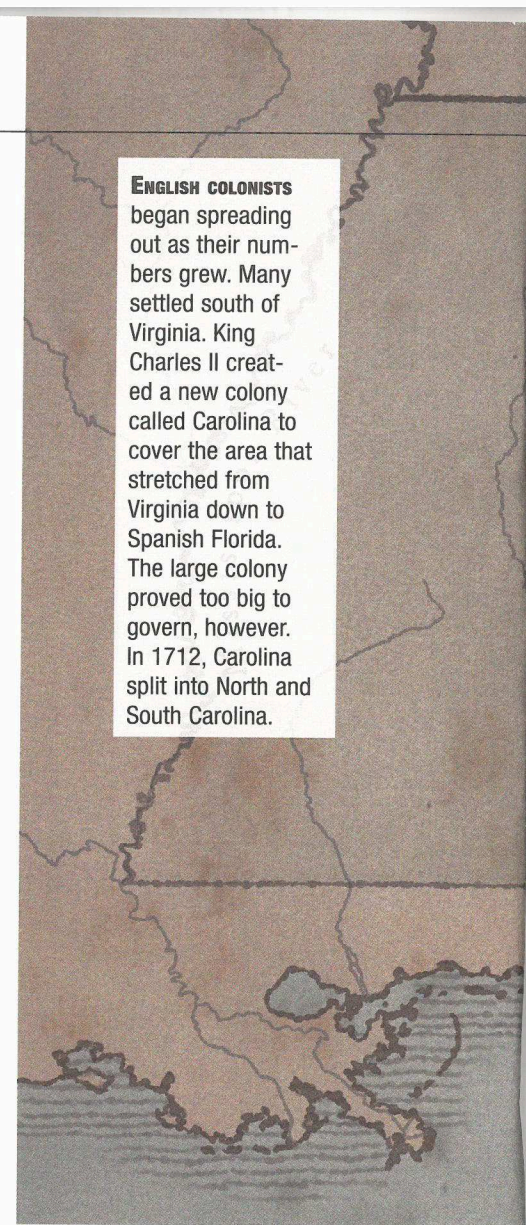
◀ **RELIGIOUS GROUPS** weren't the only ones looking for a fresh start in North America. James Edward Oglethorpe, a social reformer in England, had

an idea for a new colony. He wanted to create a place where debtors could build a new life. In England, debtors were put in prison if they

could not pay money they owed. Oglethorpe hoped that "By such a Colony, many families, who would otherwise starve, will be provided for,

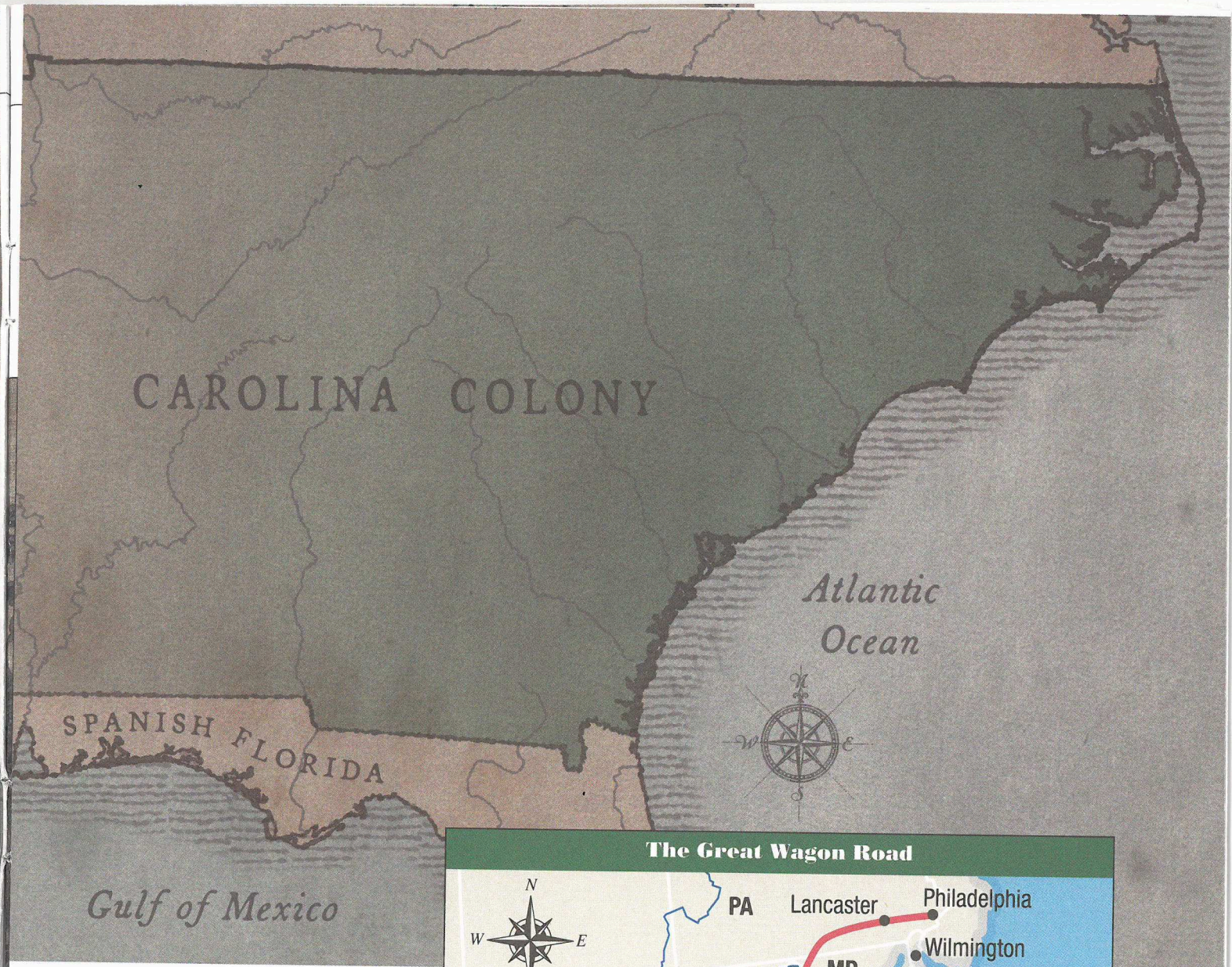
and made masters of houses and lands." He named the new colony Georgia after King George II.

ENGLISH COLONISTS began spreading out as their numbers grew. Many settled south of Virginia. King Charles II created a new colony called Carolina to cover the area that stretched from Virginia down to Spanish Florida. The large colony proved too big to govern, however. In 1712, Carolina split into North and South Carolina.



◀ **COLONISTS** started small tobacco farms all over North Carolina's hilly regions. The new colony attracted former indentured servants (unpaid workers) from the North. These small farms did not rely much on slavery. As a result, the northern

region's culture became different from that of the southern region. In South Carolina, the swampy land wasn't good for growing tobacco. However, rice, sugarcane, and cotton grew well. Big plantations based on slave labor brought in huge profits there.



Gulf of Mexico

Atlantic Ocean

CAROLINA COLONY

SPANISH FLORIDA

The Great Wagon Road



► **THE COLONIES** kept growing, and soon settlers began to push further and further westward. The wilderness that lay west of the colonies was called the backcountry. At first, settlers followed old Native

American trails. As more and more settlers made their way into the backcountry, the trail widened enough to allow wagons through. It became known as the Great Wagon Road.

1607: First permanent English settlement is established in Virginia.

1634: First colonists arrive in Maryland.

1663: Carolina Colony is formed.

1712: Carolina splits into North and South Carolina.

1733: Colonists arrive in Georgia.

Life in the Southern Colonies

Good weather makes farming easier and more profitable. The Southern region has mild weather all year long. That made it easy for planters in the Southern Colonies to raise crops such as tobacco, indigo, rice, sugarcane, and cotton. But they didn't do

it alone. The slave trade brought in tens of thousands of enslaved Africans. Using slave labor, a single landholder could farm large areas and make lots of money. Southern planters grew very rich, but enslaved people saw none of the profits of their labor. The lives of wealthy planters were very different from the lives of enslaved people.

LARGE SOUTHERN plantations sometimes looked like small villages. The main building on a plantation was the planter's house. The planter owned the plantation.

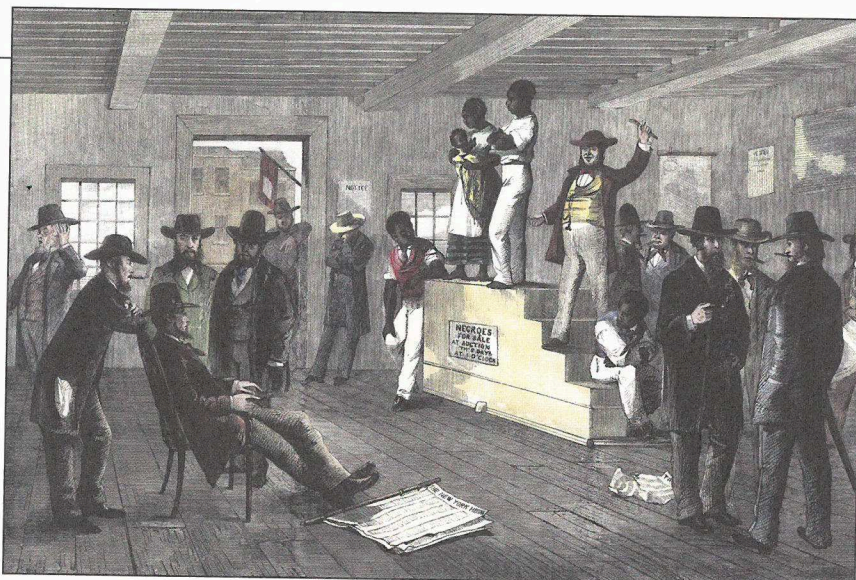
The overseer, who supervised enslaved workers, often had a house on the plantation as well. Cabins housed the enslaved people. Other buildings

might include barns, blacksmith shops, warehouses, stables, and outbuildings used for carpentry, weaving, or other tasks.



◀ **FARMS AND** plantations were not the only industries that profited from slave labor. Enslaved people worked in the lumber and naval stores industries, too. Slavery became institution-

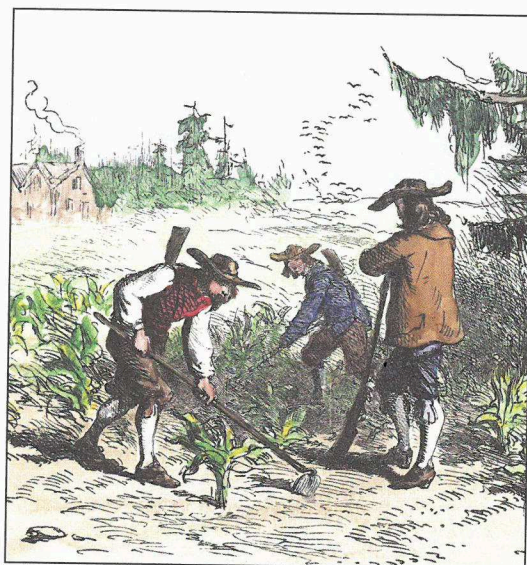
alized, or part of a formal system, as the backbone of the South's economy. A select group of landholders grew richer and richer off of the forced labor of others.



◀ **THE SLAVE** trade continued to bring enslaved Africans to the English colonies. People enslaved on plantations were treated harshly: they were overworked and neglected. They were seen as replaceable by planters who claimed ownership of them and

refused to recognize their humanity. The main goal of the planters was making a profit. The less money they spent caring for the people they enslaved, the more profit they kept to grow their businesses and live lives of luxury.

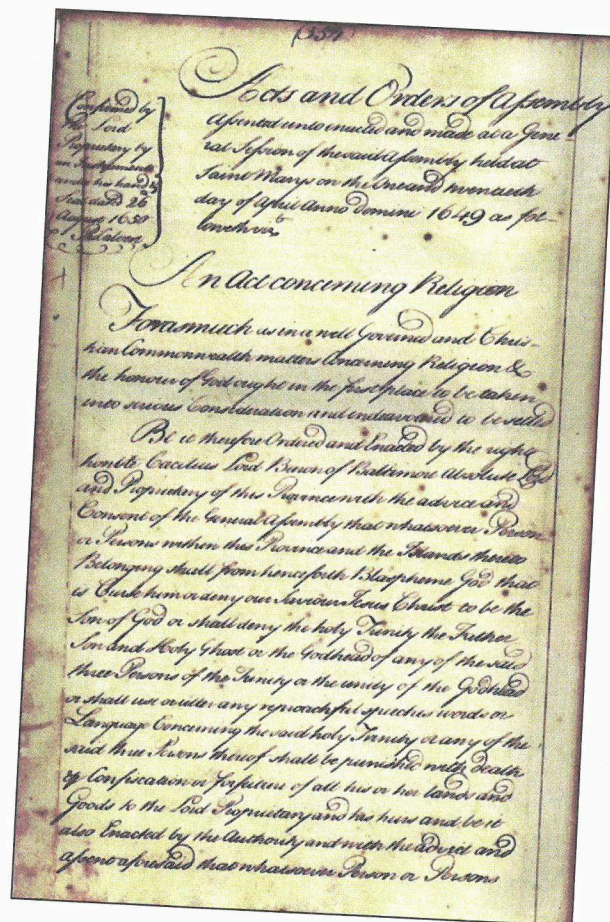
➤ **ONLY A SMALL** group of Southern farmers ran large plantations. Most had small farms. These farmers never grew as wealthy as plantation owners. They worked their own fields and lived in small houses with little or no furniture. Some small farmers had one or two enslaved people, but they shared in the work.



▲ **VIRGINIA GREW** to be the largest English colony in North America. In 1699, it moved its government to Williamsburg. Virginia's House of Burgesses was

the first legislative, or law-making, assembly in the colonies. It played an important part in the move toward independence. Elected members such

as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington went on to play defining roles in the birth of a new nation.



▲ **MARYLAND HAD** been formed as a safe haven for Catholics. Yet the colony accepted other Christian denominations. The Toleration Acts of 1639 and 1649 granted religious freedoms to most other Christians.

Political and religious struggles arose in the colony for the next 60 years or so. Even so, Maryland remained a home for those looking for freedom to live according to their beliefs.

Activities

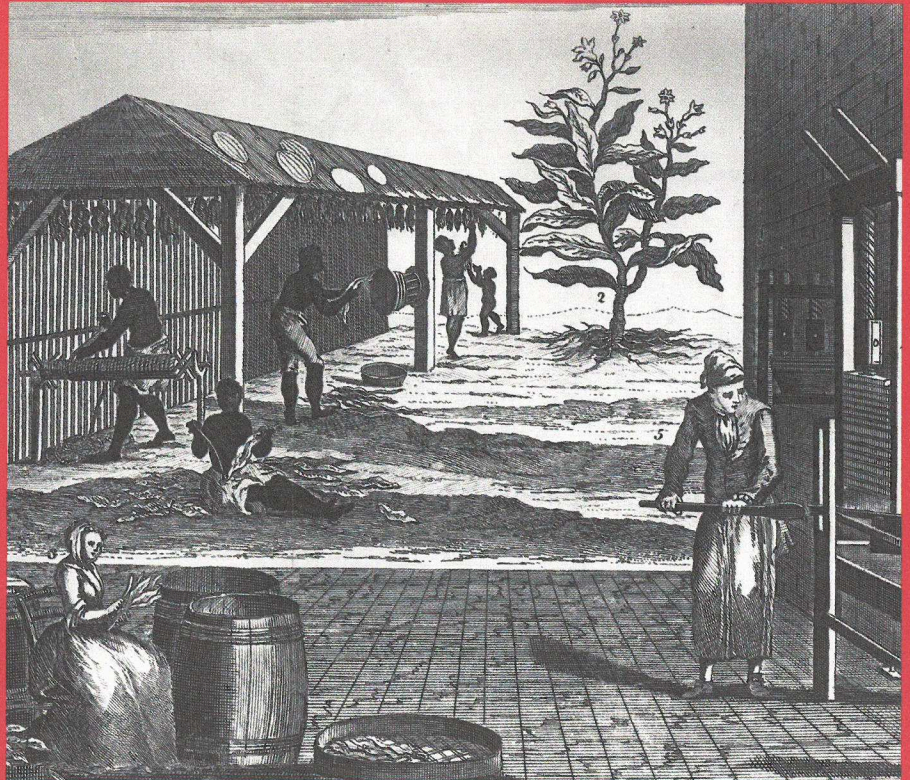


WRITE A RESEARCH REPORT

William Penn established good relations with Native American tribes as he created the Pennsylvania Colony. How did he accomplish this? What did he do to gain the respect and cooperation of the native people living there? Write a report with facts and details explaining how Penn accomplished this.

DRAW A SCENE

Choose a scene from daily life in the Southern Colonies that you read about, such as a large plantation. Think about what life would have been like for the people who lived and worked there. Draw a picture of the scene, and write a caption that describes what it shows about life in a Southern Colony.

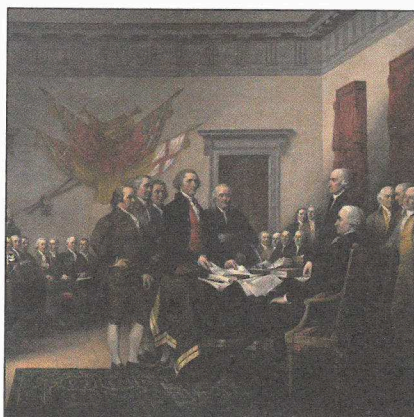


MAKE CONNECTIONS WITH THESE RELATED TITLES



Early Settlements

America – a newly discovered land with robust resources and new opportunities. European nations such as Spain and Britain were eager to settle this land and claim it as their own. Discover the early settlements of New Spain and New England, as well as colonies such as Jamestown.



Declaration of Independence

It's hard to believe that just over a thousand words could change world history, but one document – only 1,337 words long – did just that. The Declaration of Independence shook up the mighty British Empire. It launched a new nation. And it is still greatly admired today.



American Revolution

“No taxation without representation!” That was the response of many colonists to Britain’s taxation of the colonies. From the Boston Massacre to the Boston Tea Party, explore the events that led the colonists to revolt against Britain. Learn about the battles, key figures, and outcomes that gave birth to America’s independence.



LEARN MORE ONLINE!

- The major trading centers of the Middle Colonies were the port cities. Merchants bought cattle and crops from farmers and sold them in cities like New York and Philadelphia.

