



# Colonization

*The Settlement of the Americas*



**Enduring Understanding:** Students will recognize the role religion played in the development of American History

### Santa Fe Essential Questions:

1. Where & when were the Pueblos colonized?
2. Who was involved and what role did they play in the settlements?
3. Why were the Pueblos colonized?
4. How did it impact the Native culture?

### **Assessments:**



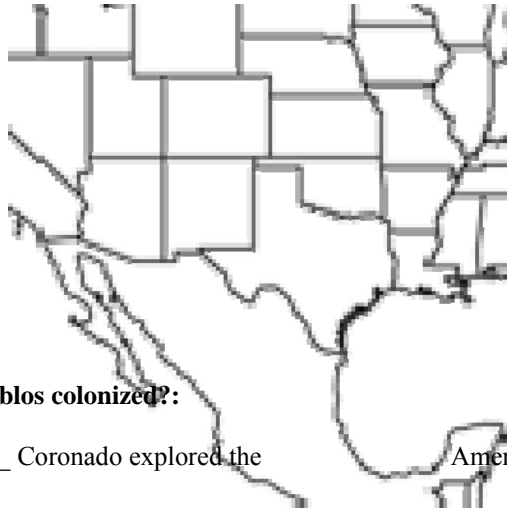
– There will be a WalkAway exam covering Colonization

#### ▪ **Where & when were the Pueblos colonized?:**

- In 1528-1538 Cabeza de Vaca, and 3 other lost explorers, made their way \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and from Houston to \_\_\_\_\_ by land. They told stories of Cities of Gold.

### **Mapping Activity:**

Use the map below to trace the routes followed by Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado and Juan de Onate, as they travelled and later settled from Meso-America to the American South-West. Label all present day states that they travelled through..



#### ▪ **Where & when were the Pueblos colonized?:**

- In \_\_\_\_\_ Coronado explored the \_\_\_\_\_ American South West

#### ▪ **Who was involved and what role did they play in the \_\_\_\_\_ settlements?**

- Juan de Oñate founded the first Spanish settlement in \_\_\_\_\_, in the present day United States in \_\_\_\_\_.

- Oñate created the "The Royal Road,"
  - A 700 mile trail from New Spain to \_\_\_\_\_.
- With Oñate were Franciscan missionaries (counter-reformation) they established \_\_\_\_\_ throughout New Mexico. They were required by law to read the "Requirimiento" at every settlement they visited.
  - Onate tried to make money but failed, the Spanish government chose to keep the missions open rather than "offend God".
    - » Spain spent 90 pesos in administrative costs for every peso produced in NM

- Onate was made the first \_\_\_\_\_ of the new province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mexico.
  - Oñate’s brother was sent to deal with \_\_\_\_\_ Natives.
    - » 100’s \_\_\_\_\_ all men over 25 years of age had foot amputated

**How did it impact the Native culture?**

- Colonists given royal rights as \_\_\_\_\_
  - The crown granted a person a number of natives for whom they were to take responsibility.
    - \_\_\_\_\_ the natives; \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish & Catholicism.
    - Exact (or take) \_\_\_\_\_ from the natives (labor or goods).
- Missions had little success.
  - Mixed mission of grace w/demands for food, clothing and labor.
  - Some missions survived.
- Pueblo Revolt in \_\_\_\_\_ the Spanish (governors, colonists and missionaries) forced to flee.
  - Revolt led by Popay
- 1692 the Spanish returned.
  - Spain continued to govern Southwest until 1820 (Mexican Revolution), claimed by Mexico until 1846.

**The English Reformation & it’s Impact on the Americas**  
 The New World began where the Old World ends.



**English Roots Essential Questions:**

1. How did the English Reformation differ from the European Reformation?
2. What happened and why with England’s first failed attempts at colonization?
3. How did English Religious Conflict and the resulting political philosophies impact the developing political ideas of the Americas?

**Henry VII: The Father of Kings 1485-1509**

◆ \_\_\_\_\_ came to the throne following the War of the Roses. He wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ England and increases the power of the King.

**Text book reading 1.**



**Henry Flirts with America, Or England’s first voyages to America**

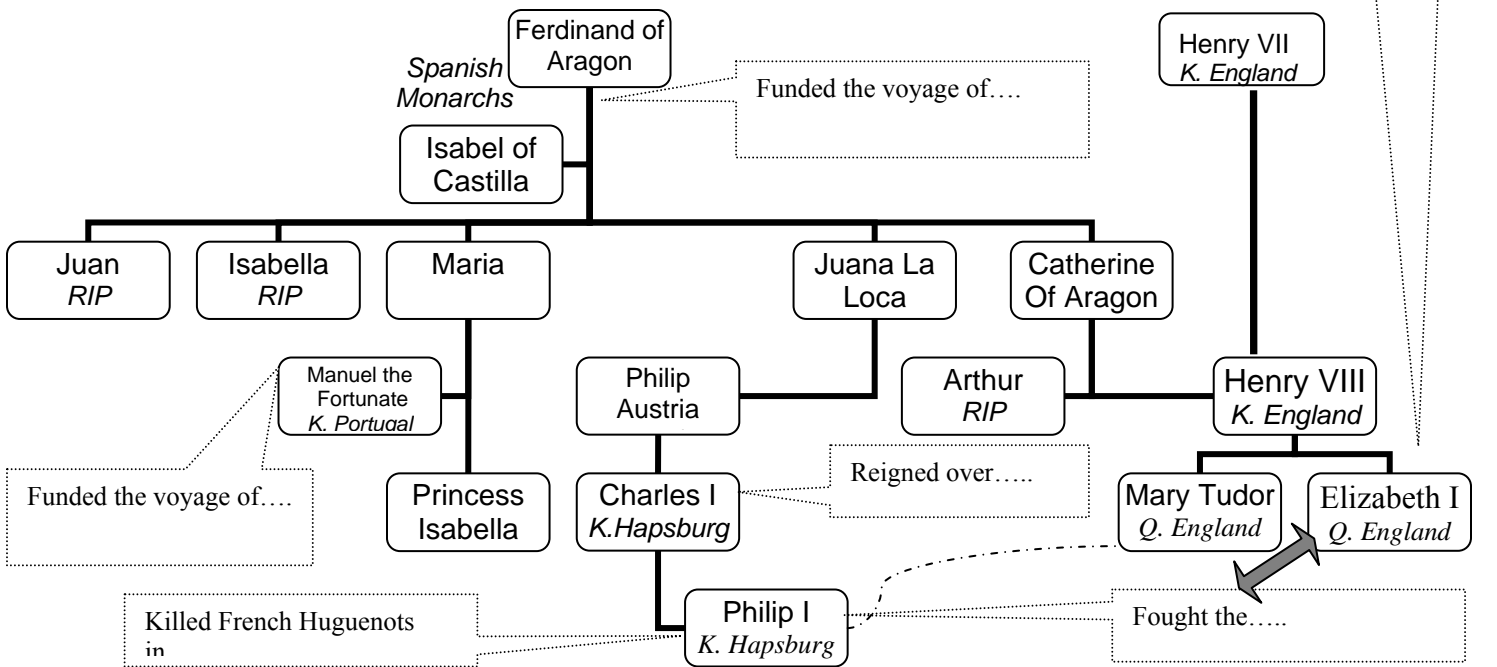
Read page 84 in the American History Textbook “The English Sail West” and answer the following questions.

1. Who did Henry hire to sail in search of Asia?
2. Where was the sailor from?
3. Where did he arrive?
4. What did he think he had found?
5. What happened on his second voyage?
6. What was the result?

**Links to the Spanish in the Americas:**

**The Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand & Isabel & The English Throne**

Draw a line from each monarch explaining their contribution to the exploration of the Americas.



**Henry VIII: A Short Summary.**

At the conclusion of the story of Henry VIII write a short summary describing his life and the consequences of his choices on England and the Americas.

**England and Spain Unite**

- ◆ Henry VIII was crowned King in \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 19.
- ◆ Henry VIII married his former sister in law, Catherine of Aragon (Ferdinand and Isabel of Spain’s daughter)
- ◆ Henry VIII allied England with Spain and as part of the Counter-Reformation declared war on France to ensure the victory of Catholicism over Protestants, during the French Religious War. Because of his victory, the Pope gave him the title, Defender of the Faith.

**England and Spain Divorce**

- ◆ Catherine & Henry VII were married 24 years. After a number of miscarriages and several dead infants, Henry came to believe that he was being punished for marrying his dead brother’s wife.
- ◆ Additionally he was in love with \_\_\_\_\_, a lady in waiting (or secretary) to his wife.

**Anne Boleyn: The mistress that changed the course of history\**

- ◆ Anne studied the writing of Calvin. Evidence suggests she may have met him personally. She owned and studied the Calvinist Bible.
- All this for an Heir!?! It pays to be the King!**
- ◆ Henry appealed to the Pope for a divorce.

◆During the course of Henry's marriage to Catherine, Spain's power over the Pope had increased. By now the most powerful person in Europe was Catharine's nephew, Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. The Pope was dependent on Charles V. Charles would not allow the divorce of Catherine from Henry VIII.

### **A New age: A New Church & A Very Different Reformation**

◆When the Pope refused to grant Henry a divorce (drawing on the title the Pope had earlier given him of *Defender of the Faith*), he named himself the head of the Church in England and granted himself a divorce.

### **Henry marries Anne Boelyn**

◆Henry married Anne. Anne gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth I.

### **The Church of England. So... forget about Anne what about this new Church?**

◆An Act was written which proclaimed the King had total authority in England. The king was head of the Church in England and the Pope could not pass judgments or excommunications that were valid in England.

◆They passed "An Act of Submission of the Clergy" which forced all church leaders to swear allegiance to the King over the Pope. The breach between the king and the Pope forced believers to choose their allegiance - the most famous being Sir Thomas More, who was executed for treason in 1535.

◆They passed an "Act of Succession" which gave Anne's Protestant children the right to inherit the throne over Catherine's.

◆The King took over the Monasteries and Cathedrals. Crown revenues doubled for a few years.

### **The End of Queen Anne: Out with the old - in with the new...**

◆King Henry and Anne had been together seven years-four as sweethearts, three as spouses. And the romance... at least for the King.... was beginning to die.

◆The King's fancy for one of Anne's ladies-in-waiting, Jane Seymour, began to grow.

◆Anne's enemies at court began to plot against her using the King's attentions to Jane Seymour as the catalyst for action. They persuaded the King to sign a document calling for an investigation of Anne that would possibly result in charges of treason.

◆On May 2<sup>nd</sup> Queen Anne was arrested at Greenwich and was informed of the charges against her: adultery, incest and plotting to murder the King (witchcraft) She was imprisoned in the Tower of London.

◆Anne was beheaded for treason on May 19

### **Queen Jane: Blink and you will miss her.**

◆Within 24 hours of Anne Boleyn's execution, Jane Seymour and Henry VIII were formally betrothed. On the 30th of May, eleven days after Anne's execution they were married.

◆In May of 1537 Jane became pregnant. Henry was convinced that Jane carried his long hoped for son.

◆In October, a prince was born. Jane died from complications related to childbirth.

◆Within a one year period - all three of Henry's wives had died. Catherine died five months before Anne of undisclosed causes, contemporaries claim it was a broken heart. Anne was executed and Jane died in child birth.

The heirs are in place, but just for the fun of it.... Lets finish the story of Henry's wives.



**Anne Boleyn**  
 Married 1540 Jan. - July  
 Divorced  
 Why: Too ugly  
 She outlived them all.



**Katherine Howard**  
 Married: 1540 - 1542  
 Executed  
 Why: Adultery-Really!  
 She was Anne's cousin, and  
 20 years younger than the  
 King.



**Katherine Parr**  
 Married: 1543 - 1547  
 Widowed  
 She outlived Henry

The English Reformation A Brief Summary

5-10 Key individuals, events and or ideas:

A.	B.
C.	D.
E.	F.
G.	H.
I.	J.

Summarize: (In 35-50 words)

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**The English Reformation Part III: In the hands of Henry's Heirs  
 ...and why the Reformation changed America....**

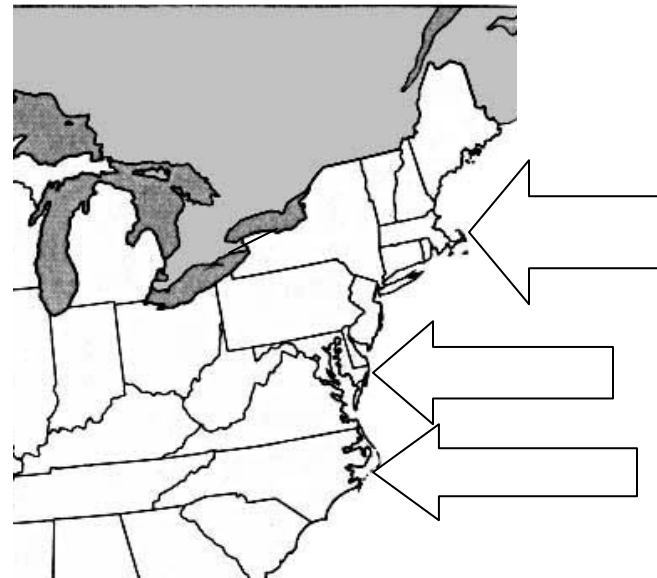
◆ America was born during a period of great revolutionary change in England. These changes drastically altered the social, religious and political perspective of the new American people.

**Mapping Activity**

■ Label the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

■ In the arrows on the right, identify the name of the settlement, the year, the monarch and country in control.

**The Heirs of King Henry VIII**



- ◆Mary (Daughter of Catherine) Edward (Son of Jane) Elizabeth (Daughter of Anne).
- ◆Jane's baby was named Edward.

**After Henry: What will England be? Catholic or Protestant?**

- ◆Henry VIII died in 1547, secure in the knowledge that he had left behind the male heir that he had longed for. He believed the Protestant Reformation in England was secure.
- ◆Unfortunately, Edward-the boy King was young, not even 10 years old, when he became king.
- ◆Edward was Protestant. Englishmen feared what would happen should Edward die. Mary, Henry's eldest daughter and next in line for the throne, like her mother Catherine, was Roman Catholic.

**Queen Mary: You mean after all that a Queen comes to the throne!**

- ◆In the midst of all the infighting Edward who had always been sickly, suddenly died at the age of 16.

**Queen Mary Tudor: The Catholic Monarch**

- ◆Born a coddled princess, heiress to the throne, as a child Mary's world crashed around her. She experienced the humiliation of her mother Catherine, and was declared illegitimate by her own father. In fact her marriage to Charles I, heir to the throne of Spain, Italy and Germany, was cancelled.

**Queen Mary: And you think your life is tough**

- ◆These experiences had turned Mary towards her mother's faith- Catholicism. She was one of only a few Englishman allowed to practice her faith under the reign of her brother Edward.

- ◆Many Englishman, (Catholic & Protestant alike) considered Mary the rightful heir to the throne. She inherited her mother's popularity. She came to the throne in a popular uprising. Unfortunately she did not trust her people, as Queen she refused to listen to their wishes.

**Queen Mary: Now what...**

- ◆Mary's first order of business was to introduce legislation proclaiming Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon valid and legal.
- ◆Her second was to restore Catholicism and repeal all the religious laws passed in the reign of Edward VI.
- ◆Her third was to find a husband

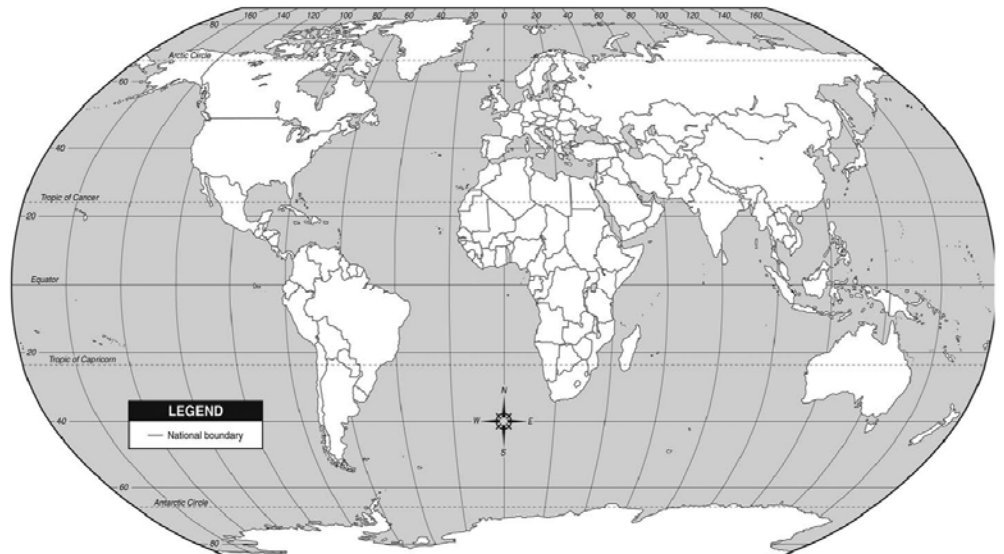
**Queen Mary/ King Phillip**

- ◆Mary demanded a Catholic King her first choice, indeed her only choice, was a Spaniard. Prince Phillip son of Charles V and her first cousin once removed.
- ◆Despite the objections of both the people and parliament Mary was determined to marry Phillip-the heir to the most powerful kingdom in Europe.
- ◆By the end of Phillip's reign as Emperor, he had have established colonies in South America and North America (Mexico & Florida) the Philippines. He ruled Spain, Portugal, England (through Mary) Italy, the Germanic States and Netherlands.

Use your Colored Pencil to identify those regions of the globe claimed by Spain under King Philip.

Which country claimed the Western United States?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Love at Last: Mary marries

- ◆Mary had spent most of her life in isolation, surrounded by outcast servants and outcast priests. In a husband she hoped to find a partner; one worthy to rule England, restore the true faith and be a father to an heir.
- ◆Despite the objections of the English people and Parliament, Mary married Philip, in a grand wedding.

Bloody Mary: How did such a nice girl get such a nasty nickname?

- ◆Mary showed herself to be a militant Catholic. Her efforts as queen to restore Catholicism to England made her the most unpopular queen in British history.
- ◆The means that she used to pursue her aims earned her the nickname “Bloody Mary” (*which by the way was terribly sexist since her father Henry VIII had far more people killed!*)
- ◆There were 283 Protestants burned at the stake during her reign.
- ◆There were so many attempted coups to remove Mary from the throne, that Mary had her half-sister Elizabeth thrown into the Tower of London to remove her as a threat.

Slide 55. Queen Mary: A sad short reign.

- ◆In 1558, five years into her reign, Mary suddenly fell sick and died. The exact cause of her death is unknown.

Queen Elizabeth I: Now this is a queen

- ◆As one can imagine, Anne Boelyn’s daughter Elizabeth had a difficult childhood. She was removed from the court at the age of three to make way for the next heir to the throne.

Queen Elizabeth: The beginning of the Golden Age

- ◆Many persecuted Protestants saw Elizabeth as their hope.
- ◆ Elizabeth’s top ministers (advisors) were both Protestant and Catholic

Elizabeth Flirts with America: Read pages 122-123 in your textbook to find the answers to the following questions:



1. Who raised money with the permission of Queen Elizabeth to establish a colony in the Americas?
2. In what year did they first attempt it?
3. Where did they establish their first settlement?
4. What happened with their first attempt?
5. Who was the first Englishman born in America?
6. What happened to the second settlement?

Queen Elizabeth: *Monarch of the Seas (That is if you include Pirates)*



◆ In 1588 Philip, her brother-in-law (Mary's late husband and now ruler of Spain, The Holy Roman Empire, and The Americas) having undergone a personal religious transformation tried to reclaim England one last time in the name of Catholicism.

◆ As a devout Catholic, he wanted to return England to the "true church". He wanted to restore Church lands and property stolen by Henry VIII and open the monasteries, and restore Catholic forms of worship.

◆ The Pope had agreed to support an invasion of England. He excommunicated the English Queen Elizabeth, told her Catholic subjects they did not have to obey her, and offered financial help and papal blessing for an invasion. Philip was promised by the Pope that he would choose the next ruler of England

The In-laws



◆ Phillips ruled a quarter of Western Europe's population plus Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and numerous islands and trading bases.

◆ Many parts of Phillips' empire were being plundered by English Pirates often supported by Elizabeth herself- as she could not afford an English Navy.

◆ Philip planned to create a huge "Armada" Navy, larger than any the world had ever seen and invade England from the Netherlands (Crossing the English Channel).

Queen Elizabeth: Elizabeth's Triumph

◆ Elizabeth's troops were successful. The ocean currents and a huge storm were on England's side. They (the ocean and storms) did as much or more than the English to defeat the Spanish Armada.

◆ England's success spelled the end of Spain's dominance on the seas, and the beginning of England's dominance. And it meant the pirates previously hired by Elizabeth would now become the enemies of England- AND England's new colonies in the Americas i.e. us!

### Battlefield Britain

Watch Battlefield Britain, "The Spanish Armada" while doing so answer the following questions:

*"Spanish Armada"...twelve min*

1. What was it the Spanish were fighting for?
2. What was it the English were fighting for?
3. What was the purpose of the Spanish Armada?
4. How did the Englishmen along the Cornish coast prepare for the invasion of the Armada?
5. How did the English feel about their commander Sir Francis Drake?

*"Red with Blood"...to the end of "Final Blow"*

6. What percentage of the Spanish Armada returned to Spain?





◆The last years of Elizabeth’s reign were known as the Golden Age England now ruled the seas and was enjoying peace and prosperity. During her reign Great Artists and Authors lived and wrote. They were granted more freedom of speech, and religion than any other time in European history up to that point.

◆Elizabeth brought peace and prosperity to England. She ruled for over 45 years. During her reign England replaced Spain as the dominant world power.

◆Elizabeth died on March 24, 1603. Within four years, England would successfully colonize the Americas- they named the new colony after the “Virgin Queen” Elizabeth- Virginia.

**Their Legacy, Their gift to the world.**

Mary & Philip bring war, Edward the boy King brings hope, and Elizabeth brings peace.

Part III: The Reformers

Main Idea	Details or Examples
<p>Students will be able to identify the Who, how, when, where, why of the English Reformation and the resulting conflict &amp; impact on American Colonization</p> <p><i>Who was involved? What did they do? When did they do it? Where did they do it? Why did they do it?</i></p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>
<p>Students will recognize the impact of the reign of the Tudors on both England and on the American colonies.</p> <p><i>Who were the different Tudor monarchs (children and grandchildren, include spouses, of Henry VII)? How did their reign impact both England and the colonies?</i></p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>
<p>Students will analyze England’s first failed attempts at colonization</p> <p><i>Who was involved? Where did they go? Why did they do it? How did they fail?</i></p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>

Notes

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### **Jamestown, Plymouth & Mass Bay Essential Questions**

1. Where & when were the English colonies?
2. Who was involved?
3. What role did they play in the settlements?
4. Why did the English colonize the Americas?
5. How did it impact the Native culture?

### **After all is said and done Henry VIII's heirs are dead**

Now What?

Who inherited the Throne of England and Why?

### **James governed England under the guidance of Parliament**

**Two houses... different representation!**

**Parliament was broken up into two different houses:**

The \_\_\_\_\_: created to represent the needs of \_\_\_\_\_ and upper classes.

The \_\_\_\_\_: created to represent the needs of the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **King James I**

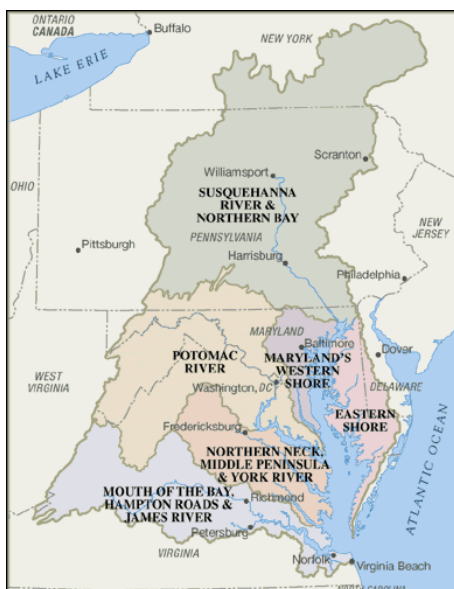
England under his Reign

As a rule, James allowed communities to \_\_\_\_\_.

James' reign was a period in which \_\_\_\_\_ at a local level grew and expanded.

James showed little concern for local affairs. In towns and villages, voluntary leaders filled the void.

**In what ways was James' England good training for future leaders of the colonies?**



### **Jamestown**

- i. In June of 1606, King James I granted a \_\_\_\_\_\* to a group of London businessmen.
- ii. The \_\_\_\_\_, a joint-stock company\*\*, was organized to establish an English colony in the \_\_\_\_\_ region of North America.

DEFINE:

Charter: \_\_\_\_\_

Joint Stock Company: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ was one of 7 governors chosen to lead the enterprise.

Jamestown colonists given the same powers in \_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas, as the English were given to govern at home.

- known as salutary neglect or benign neglect

**Geography: Jamestown, the first successful English Colony**

•The Virginia Company landed in Chesapeake Bay on May 14<sup>th</sup>, \_\_\_\_\_.

•The site was \_\_\_\_\_ based on what it could provide:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ (ocean currents, storms, etc).
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ from Spanish spies. (Spain controlled the majority of the Americas in 1607.)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in which ships could easily navigate.

**Picture Analysis**

Give three examples from each portion of the picture that illustrate the different social classes in Jamestown. Explain each example.

1.

2.

3.

**Region Tidewater**



How was Jamestown affected by it's geographic setting?

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**Who were they?**

**Made up of:**

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Appx \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_.

## Indentured Servants

### •Indentured Servants:

—Men, women and children of both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ descent that were brought to the Americas where they were \_\_\_\_\_ by “free” colonists (both Black & White) to work as a “servant” for a certain period of time.

## Indentured Servant

•As servants, they were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by their employers until they had \_\_\_\_\_ their contract of service. (Usually 7 years)

•Once their term had been \_\_\_\_\_, indentured servants were given their " \_\_\_\_\_," which usually included \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and a \_\_\_\_\_.

•Black-skinned or white-skinned, they became \_\_\_\_\_. They had \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ and could now go and start a \_\_\_\_\_ of their choosing in America.

## Indenture Agreement

### *Indenture Agreement*

This indenture made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the eighth year of our Sovereigne King James, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_ doth promise to the Virginia Company to serve fro the day of the date hereof until his arrival in Virginia, and after during the terme of \_\_\_\_\_ years in such service as the Virginia Company shall imploy him.

In consideration whereof, the Virginia Company doth promise to pay for his passage, and find him Meate, Drinke, Apparelle and Lodging with other necessaries. And at the end of the terme to give him one whole yeere of corne.

In Witness thereof, \_\_\_\_\_ hath put his hand and

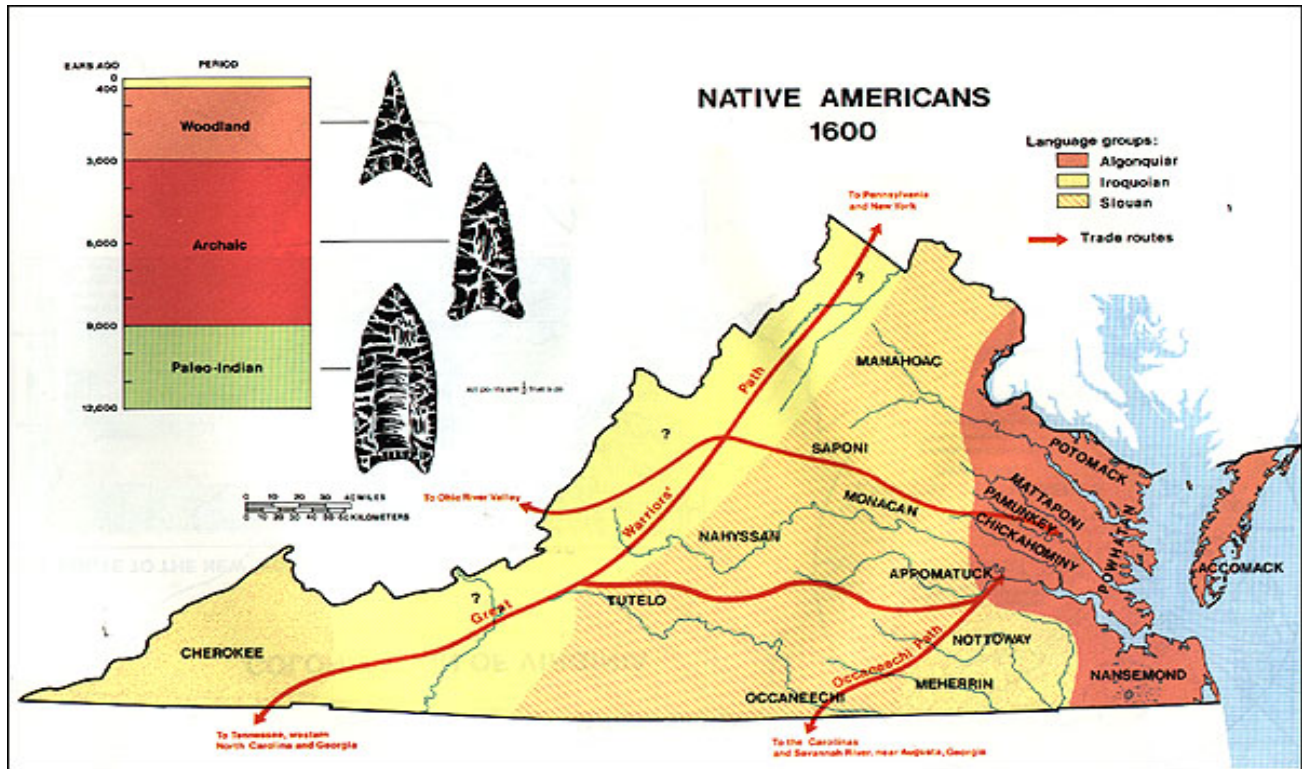
## Jamestown: Background Readings

For a clearer understanding of what occurred at Jamestown read pages 122-126 in your history textbook. Answer the questions in your packet.

- A. *Why was Roanoke unsuccessful the first time it was established? What happened?*
- B. *What was the name of England's first permanent colony in America?*
- C. *What hardships did the first settlers in Jamestown face?*
- D. *What role did Captain John Smith play in the success of the once struggling Jamestown settlement?*
- E. *What was the crop that finally helped Jamestown and its economy flourish and grow?*
- F. *Who had the authority to refuse laws passed by the House of Burgesses?*

## John Smith's Map of Jamestown: Primary Document

**Map of Virginia 1600: Based on the map, what were the names of at least 5 Native American tribes in and around the site of the Jamestown Settlement.**



### The Survival of one People: The Death of another

- i. From 1607-1624 at least \_\_\_\_\_ people came to Virginia from England. More than \_\_\_\_\_. In spite of their death rate the English were successful because:
  - a. The Jamestown Colonists successfully grew and marketed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. They \_\_\_\_\_ to resemble that of England. Old growth forests were destroyed, and \_\_\_\_\_ European \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were brought to the Americas.

### The Survival of one People: The Death of another (The Powhatan)

- i. The Natives were more \_\_\_\_\_ and understood the terrain better.
- ii. They were well armed. Colonial matchlocks were less \_\_\_\_\_ than native \_\_\_\_\_ and took longer to reload.
- iii. Why didn't the Algonquian push back? (The English were outnumbered 4 to 1).

•Powhatan was slow to realize the foreigners would not self- destruct after all. Year after year, they died by the scores, proving to him that the English didn't know how to survive in the Americas. Yet new \_\_\_\_\_ kept coming. He apparently did not understand the number of English who would be coming to the Americas. By the time he realized this it was \_\_\_\_\_.

## Powhatan Confederacy

- \_\_\_\_\_ within the \_\_\_\_\_ culture banded together to created the \_\_\_\_\_.
- APPOMATUCKS
- ARROHASTECKS
- PAMUNKEYS
- POWHATANS
- MATTAPONIS
- YOUGHAMUNDS

## The Survival of one People: The Death of another (Powhatan Failures)

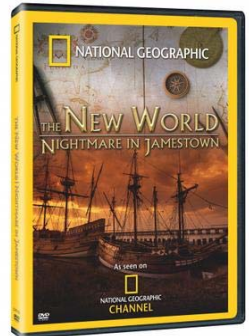
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (Powhatan Confederation) \_\_\_\_\_ because:
  - By remaking the landscape, the \_\_\_\_\_ unintentionally \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of much of the Native population.
  - Their \_\_\_\_\_ had been stripped of its nutrients (because of the tobacco crop).
  - Domesticated \_\_\_\_\_ were roaming the land eating their crops and foraging (eating) the Native \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (malaria) devastated the Natives; as such they were forced from their prime land.

## National Geographic Documentary

Watch the National Geographic Documentary: Nightmare in Jamestown.  
When finished answer the following question in your listening guide.

*What are three lessons you can learn from the Colonists experiences at Jamestown that can help you in your own life? Explain.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



## Jamestown Summary

10 Key individuals, events and or ideas: King James & Jamestown

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| A. | B. |
| C. | D. |
| E. | F. |
| G. | H. |
| I. | J. |

Summarize: (In 25-30 words)

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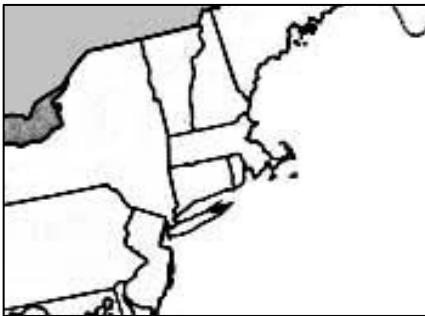
### Separatists: America's First Pilgrims

- i. In the early 1600's, small numbers of English Puritans \_\_\_\_\_ away from the Church of England because they felt that it had not completed the work of the Reformation.
- ii. The \_\_\_\_\_ decided that the Church of England was \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. They committed themselves to a life based on the Bible.
- iv. Most of these Separatists were farmers, poorly educated and without social or political standing.
- v. One of the Separatist congregations was led by William Brewster in the village of Scrooby in Nottinghamshire.

### Separatists: America's First Pilgrims

- i. Their beliefs put them in direct \_\_\_\_\_ with the concept of Divine Right of Kings. Some \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ for their unwillingness to stop preaching and practicing their beliefs. They \_\_\_\_\_ to practice in \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. The Scrooby group emigrated to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ to escape harassment and religious persecution. The next year they moved to Leiden, where, enjoying full religious freedom, they remained for almost 12 years.

### Separatists: Mapping Activity



**Draw an arrow to Plymouth where the Pilgrims landed. Label these states: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, & Connecticut.**

- i. In 1617, discouraged by economic difficulties, the Dutch influence on their children, and their inability to secure civil autonomy, the group voted to emigrate to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Through the Brewster family's friendship with the treasurer of the London Company, the congregation secured two patents authorizing them to settle in the northern part of \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. Unable to finance the costs of the immigration with their own money, they made a - \_\_\_\_\_ with the London Company, (the same joint stock company that financed Jamestown) and the Merchant Ventures. The colonists would \_\_\_\_\_ to make \_\_\_\_\_ (through lumber, furring and fishing) for the stock holders, in return after \_\_\_\_\_ years the colonists would be given \_\_\_\_\_ in the Colonies.

### Separatists: America's First Pilgrims

- i. Half of the group's members left Leiden, Holland. A small ship, the Speedwell, carried them to England, there they joined another group of Separatists and the voyagers regrouped at Plymouth aboard the \_\_\_\_\_.



- ii. The Mayflower began its voyage on Sept. 16, 1620, with about \_\_\_\_\_passengers, men, women and children—the group was made up of Separatists and “Strangers” (non-Separatists).
- iii. On November 19th, after a 65-day journey, the Pilgrims sighted Cape Cod, in present day \_\_\_\_\_. Unable to reach Northern Virginia, the land they had contracted for, they anchored at the site of Provincetown. They had no legal right to settle in the region, so they drew up the \_\_\_\_\_, creating their own government.

**Separatists: America’s First Pilgrims: The May Flower Compact**

*Directions: After each chunk write down in your own words what you think the chunk is saying in the space provided.*

**The Mayflower Compact, November 1620**

*In The Name of God, Amen.*

---

*We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

---




---

*Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first colony in the northern Parts of Virginia;*

---

*Do by these Present, solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid;*

---

*And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.*

---



---

*In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth and of Scotland, the fifty-four. Anno Domini, 1620.*

---

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---

---

In the Mayflower Compact above, count how many references are made to Deity (God), how many times do they refer to King James? What do you think these references to God and to the King indicate about the Pilgrims? Lastly, in your own words, what was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

Deity # \_\_\_\_\_

The King # \_\_\_\_\_

What do these references (# deity, # king) indicate about the Pilgrims?

What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

### **Separatists: America's First Pilgrims**

- i. The settlers soon discovered \_\_\_\_\_, on the western side of Cape Cod Bay and made their historic landing on December 21; the main body of settlers followed on December 26, 1620.
- ii. The Plymouth Separatists settled on the \_\_\_\_\_ of an abandoned \_\_\_\_\_ village (the site had been abandoned when the villagers were destroyed by a European brought plague).
- iii. The Pilgrims' first winter was difficult. By spring about \_\_\_\_\_ of the Pilgrims were \_\_\_\_\_ from a terrible illness that swept through their village.

### **Separatists: America's First Pilgrims**

- i. The local \_\_\_\_\_ viewed the colonists as potential \_\_\_\_\_ partners and helped them survive.
- ii. The Pilgrims found baskets of corn the first day they went ashore. Tisquantum, or \_\_\_\_\_, a Wampanoag taught the Pilgrims how to \_\_\_\_\_ and use fish as a fertilizer.
- iii. The Pilgrims learned many things from the Natives, including where to \_\_\_\_\_ deer, turkey and other animals.
- iv. The Separatist Pilgrims signed a \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ (the chief of the Wampanoag Natives.) The treaty assured that the Pilgrims and Wampanoag would

\_\_\_\_\_ or steal from one another... In fact it guaranteed that they would \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_ one another.

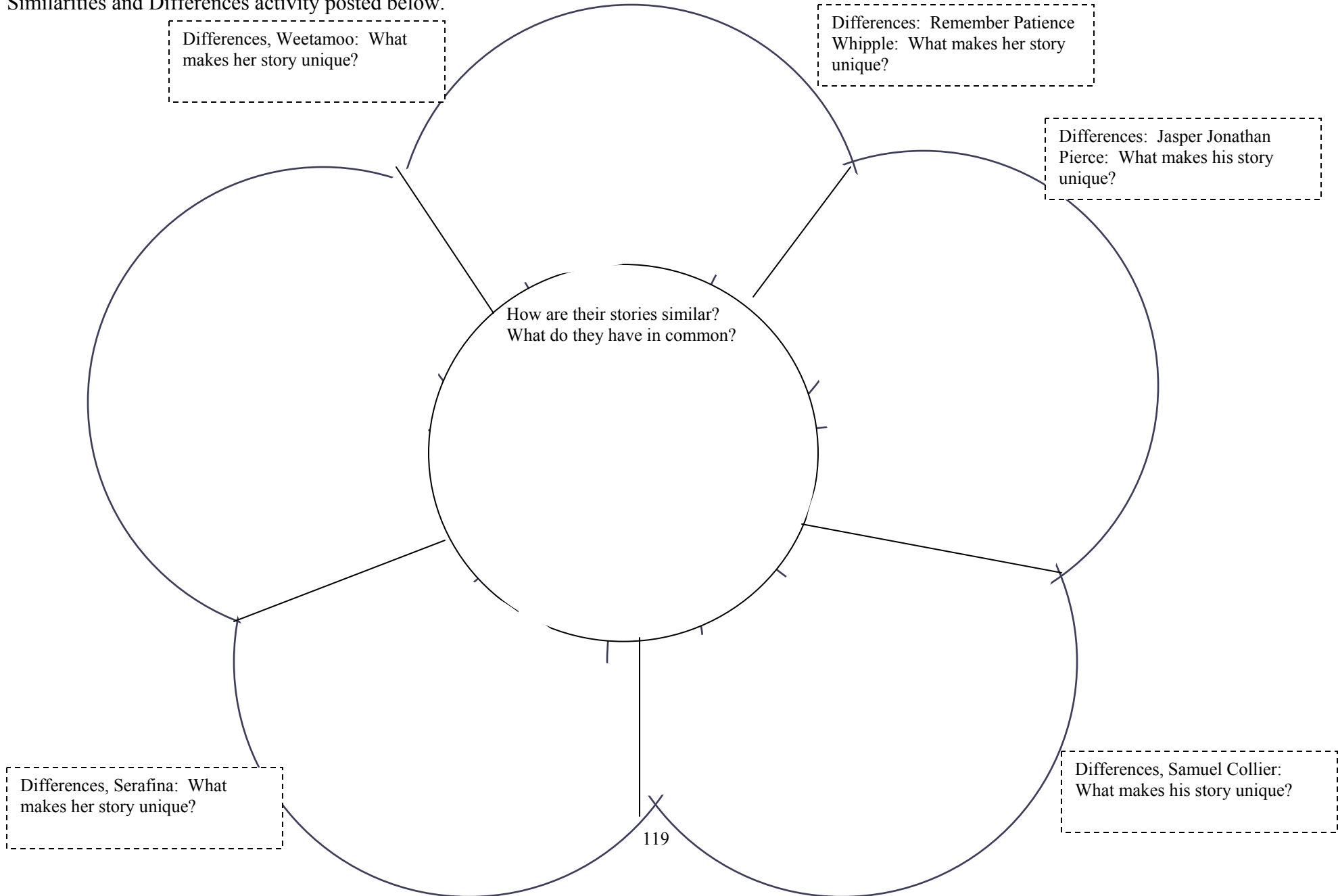
- » The treaty lasted \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- » The Separatists & Wampanoag celebrated the 2nd Thanksgiving.  
The Jamestown colonists celebrated it the year before in 1619.

### **Conflict with Native Americans**

- The first Generation of Separatist Pilgrims enjoyed a \_\_\_\_\_ and prosperous relationship with the Wampanoag.
- After the death of Massasoit more and \_\_\_\_\_ (Separatists, Strangers and Puritans alike) came to the Americas.
- These new Pilgrims did \_\_\_\_\_ by the peace \_\_\_\_\_ established by the Separatists and Wampanoag. They continued to infringe on Native lands, \_\_\_\_\_ the Wampanoag further and further inland.
- Massasoit's son Mettacom, given the Christian name of \_\_\_\_\_, eventually declared \_\_\_\_\_ on the settlers.
- During King Phillip's War \_\_\_\_\_ . It lasted from 1675-1676, and spelled the end of Wampanoag New England culture.

## One World Three World Views

Meet with your assigned group. Your new group should have representatives from all five stories read in class. Work together to complete the Similarities and Differences activity posted below.



## The Puritans: Their Beliefs

- i. The writings and ideas of \_\_\_\_\_, were pivotal to Puritan beliefs.
- ii. The Church of England described access to God as possible only with "church authority". Puritans, insisted that \_\_\_\_\_ knew God's word \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. Puritans \_\_\_\_\_ away the \_\_\_\_\_ and formalities of Christianity. They believed theirs was an attempt to "\_\_\_\_\_ " the church and their own lives.

## Religion & King James

- i. James I agreed to allow English Puritan practices... sort of... he would \_\_\_\_\_ questions of doctrine to be settled by Church members, he \_\_\_\_\_ such a process would lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Many of the practices of the Puritans were eventually made \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. In 1630 the first group of Puritans, led by Gov. John Winthrop, came to the Americas.

## Charles I: Religious Zealot or Defender of the Faith?

- i. Charles favored the high Anglican form of worship, with much ritual, while many of his subjects, particularly in Scotland, wanted plainer forms.
- ii. Many people, including the Puritans, came to fear that Charles was pursuing a hidden agenda: that he planned to remove his people's rights, or "liberties", and to restore England to the Catholic fold.

## Civil War

- i. Charles tried to enforce a new Anglican style prayer book (similar to a Catholic prayer book) in Scotland, he called Parliament to raise an Army to march into Scotland. Parliament revolted.
- ii. War broke out
- iii. With a civil war being fought in the mother country, the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas, many of whom were fleeing the war at home, were left to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ... a policy called "\_\_\_\_\_". This policy was followed until the 1760's. England's attempts to take a more on-hands approach during the 1760's & 1770's to govern the colonies following the French & Indian War eventually \_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

## The beginning of the End Or... a New Beginning

Religion divided the country. Puritans everywhere supported Parliament. More conservative protestants - together with the few Catholics - supported the King.

## The English Civil War in 1640-473

Charles secretly sought help from the French and Spanish. He was discovered and sentenced to death by his own people.

## Cromwell's England: Government: 1649-1658

- British attempted to create a city upon their own "hill" ... Puritans took over Parliament and the throne (Lord Protectorate Cromwell)

- The experiment lasted until his death in 1658.

**Pilgrims: *The Background Story***

- i. As the Civil War came to a head, both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ fled England and \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ where they could \_\_\_\_\_ as they

**Settling the New England Colonies**

Read Pages 132-135 in your text



1. Why did the Puritans settle the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
2. Why did settlers move from Massachusetts Bay to Rhode Island and Connecticut?
3. Who was:
  - a. John Winthrop?
  - b. Roger Williams?
  - c. Anne Hutchinson?
  - d. Thomas Hooker?
4. Define the following:
  - a. Great Migration:
  - b. Commonwealth:
  - c. Toleration:
  - d. Fundamental Order of Connecticut:





### Comparison Contrast: The American Colonies

<b>Colony</b>	Location of the colony in Americas?  When colonized?	Key Individuals involved?  Their role?	Purpose of Colony/ Why was it colonized?	Primary religion of Colonists?	Relationship with Native Americans?  Who was involved what happened?	Interesting Facts?  Stories
Jamestown Colony						
Plymouth Colony						
Massachusetts Bay Colony						
Maryland						

## The Glorious Revolution 1689

Bloodless revolution ( unless you were Irish Catholic).

Charles II (monarch after Cromwell), Catholic brother James II was deposed in favor of his protestant daughter and son-in- law, William & Mary.

## A New Political Philosophy

- i. John Locke (b. \_\_\_\_\_) was a British \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Locke's work is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ to authoritarianism, both the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. Locke wanted Englishman to \_\_\_\_\_ to search after \_\_\_\_\_ rather than simply accept the opinion of authorities (the King) or be subject to superstition (religious tradition).
- iv. Locke taught \_\_\_\_\_ and believed there should be a \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_.

## How did the English Civil War impact the Colonies?

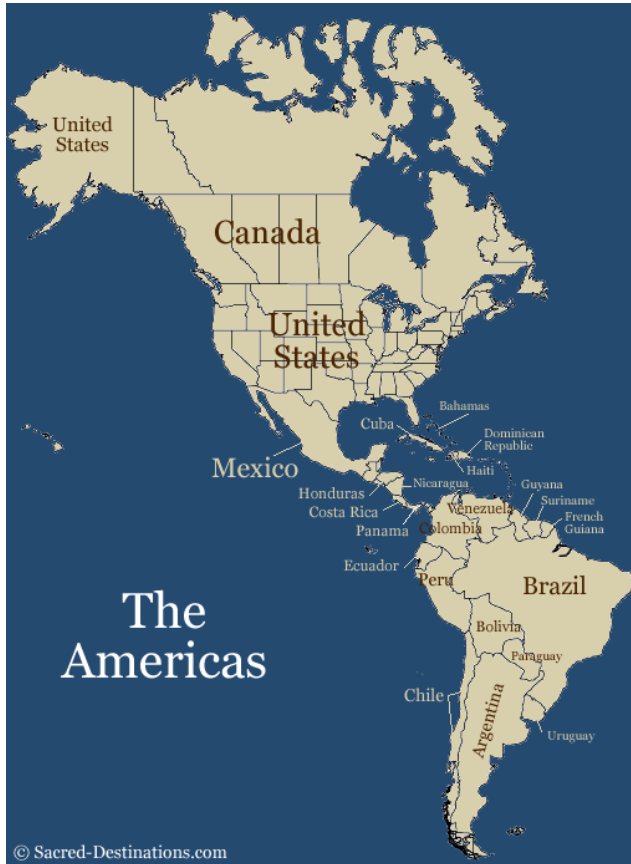
- i. This war \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of religious toleration and the \_\_\_\_\_ of Parliament -- Writers like \_\_\_\_\_ lived and worked in this \_\_\_\_\_, and it \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas. Their writings in turn profoundly \_\_\_\_\_ the political thought of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1770s.
- ii. *Locke's primary goal was to "separate the business of government from that of religion." He wanted to persuade the reader that government is instituted to promote the physical interests of people, relating to life, liberty, and the general welfare, while the church exists to promote spiritual interests, i.e., salvation. The two serve separate functions, and so, must be considered to be separate institutions.*
- iii. *We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.- Thomas Jefferson*
- iv. *"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph." --Thomas Paine*

# French Colonization of the Americas

## Essential Questions

1. Where & when did the French colonize the Americas?
2. Who was involved and what role did they play in the settlements?
3. Why did the French colonize the Americas
4. How did it impact the Native culture?

## Mapping Activity: Label the French Settlements of North America.



## French Colonization of the Americas

- In \_\_\_\_\_, French entrepreneurs founded the city of \_\_\_\_\_ (trade & fur trapping)
  - Population grew slowly.
    - Many settlers \_\_\_\_\_ early, because of harsh weather and diseases.
    - In 1640 there were 355 settlers.
  - Many French colonists \_\_\_\_\_ Native lifestyle.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ to settle in French America.
    - Jesuit \_\_\_\_\_ firmly \_\_\_\_\_ in the territory.
      - Tried to establish a utopian Christian community.
        - » By 1649, the Jesuit mission and Huron society were almost completely destroyed by illness & Iroquois invasions.

## **French Colonization of the Americas**

- Few French women came to the French American colonies.
  - French male \_\_\_\_\_ with native women, this created a unique Native/ French twist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ language, culture and religion throughout much of the Northwest and great lakes region \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Comparative Colonies: English, French & Spanish**

### Impact on Native Culture

- 1st Devastation by Disease
- 2nd Desire & Dependency on European Trade Goods
- 3rd Presence of White settlers in their midst.
- 4th Reinvention & Survival
  - Voluntary Removal
  - Adaptation

## **Comparative Colonies: English, French & Spanish**

### Impact on Native Culture

- *"By 1891 the native population had been reduced to 2.5% of its original numbers and 97.5% of the aboriginal land base had been expropriated....Hundreds upon hundreds of native tribes with unique languages, learning, customs, and cultures had simply been erased from the face of the earth, most often without even the pretense of justice or law."*
  - » Peter Montague

## Write a Cinquin Poem

Write a Cinquin poem related to one of the following: the Middle Ages, Exploration & Spanish involvement in the Americas, European Reformation, English Reformation, Spanish, English or French colonization of the Americas. Follow the format presented below. Your poem will be presented publicly, as such please ensure the format (i.e. parchment paper, clip art, calligraphy, typed font et...) compliments the text.

Line 1: One noun  
Line 2: Two adjectives  
Line 3: Three “ing” words  
Line 4: A four word phrase  
Line 5: Another word  
(synonym) for 1st word

*Example:*

Columbian Exchange  
Rich, Poor  
Helping, Adapting, Dying  
Moved Goods, Ideas, & People  
The world was changed  
Trade







## Textbook Reading 1: Call to Freedom



Read pages 98-100 in the Call to Freedom textbook, pay particular attention to the graphics. While reading, define the following highlighted terms:

1. Mercantilism:
2. Balance of Trade:
3. Imports:
4. Exports:
5. Duties:
6. Free Enterprise:
7. Triangular Trade:

### Blacks in the American Colonies

*The evolution from indentured servitude*

- Both Africans and Europeans initially had the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the Colonies.
  - They worked \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields
  - They were \_\_\_\_\_ punished when they broke their contract as servants.
  - There was \_\_\_\_\_ or discrimination based upon \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Beginnings of Slavery

- \_\_\_\_\_ indentured \_\_\_\_\_ began to pose a \_\_\_\_\_ to the property-owning \_\_\_\_\_
- In response the colonial establishment placed limits on the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ that could be given to freed indentured servants.
  - This \_\_\_\_\_ among newly freed indentured servants.
  - They had often worked with the promise of a larger amount of land.

### Beginnings of Slavery

- Indentured Servant were an \_\_\_\_\_ long term labor source.
  - They moved on, forcing a need for costly replacements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ especially ones you could identify by skin \_\_\_\_\_ were more cost efficient.
  - They could not move on and become free competitors.

## Beginnings of Slavery

- The disorder of the indentured servant system, made \_\_\_\_\_ especially to Southerners who did not have enough laborers (workers), much more \_\_\_\_\_.
- Black slaves were a \_\_\_\_\_ dependent \_\_\_\_\_ force.
- They could be identified as a people \_\_\_\_\_

## Beginnings of Slavery

- In \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts became the \_\_\_\_\_ to legally \_\_\_\_\_ slavery. Other states soon followed.
- In 1662, Virginia decided all \_\_\_\_\_ born in the colony to a \_\_\_\_\_ mother would also be \_\_\_\_\_
  - Slavery was not only a \_\_\_\_\_ condition; now it could be \_\_\_\_\_, like skin color, from \_\_\_\_\_ to generation.

## Triangular Trade

- The Triangular Trade Route was the name given to the \_\_\_\_\_ used by European merchants who exchanged goods with Africans for slaves.
- They bought \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_, shipped the slaves to the Americas, sold them and brought goods from the Americas back to Europe.
- Merchants who traded in this way could get very \_\_\_\_\_ American goods fetched a high price in Europe.
- It was called the \_\_\_\_\_ because of the triangular \_\_\_\_\_ that the \_\_\_\_\_ legs of the \_\_\_\_\_ made.

## The Route

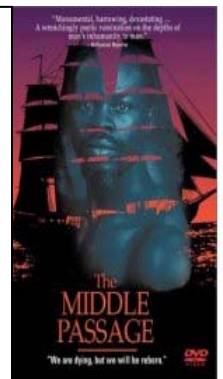
- The \_\_\_\_\_ leg was the journey from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_ (metal objects, pots, pans, knives, horses & guns) were \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_, or middle, leg of the journey was the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_. It was nicknamed the '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- The \_\_\_\_\_ and final leg of the journey, was the transport of \_\_\_\_\_ (raw products, wood, molasses, fish, sugar) from the \_\_\_\_\_ back to Europe.

## The Middle Passage: Video Clip



It was the route between Africa and the New World that carried slaves to exchange for sugar and tobacco. It was the sea that carried a human cargo, and became the final resting place for thousands who would not survive the journey. It was called THE MIDDLE PASSAGE.

When finished follow the instructions in your listening guide and complete a Two Voice Poem or an Analogy Poem.



# I am....Two Voice Poem or Analogy Poem

## *Example*

I am black

I am white

We are human.

I am from Africa, I lived on a farm.

I am from the West Indies, I lived on a plantation.

We were farmers

I am on a slave ship- I am a slave.

I am on a slave ship- I am a slave driver.

We hate our life!

I fear the slave drivers

I fear the slaves

We fear them!

I want to go home

I want to go home

We want to go home!

I am black

I am white

We are human

Two Voice Poem:

## Instructions for writing a Two Voice Poem

The poem is usually written with two voices—one for each person who is reading the poem. Sometimes, the poet wants the two readers to say something at the same time. If that is the case, then the poet will use “We” to start the phrase. You can compare two-voice poetry to a conversation between two people. In writing your own poem for two voices, think about how the men, women, children, slaves and traders, slave hands and masters who lived through slavery might talk about the experience. List 3 ideas for your dialogue that might make for good poetry with more than one voice.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

When writing the two voice poem, you should include at least three stanzas. (A stanza is a paragraph)

I am \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

WE \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

WE \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

WE \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

WE \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

WE \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

I am \_\_\_\_\_

WE \_\_\_\_\_

## Instructions for writing an Analogy Poem

In writing your own analogy poem, write a poem that utilizes pairs of analogies which demonstrate clear relationships between them, for example “I am like a mule; A mule eats others leftovers, a mule is like a work horse”. With your analogy poem you might use words such as: “like” or “as”, for example “slavery is like prison” or you can write using metaphors for example: “I am a prisoner”. Think about ideas for your poem that might make for a good analogy or comparison poem.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Use your ideas to begin writing your poem. Your first line (1) should compare your character to something or someone. Your second line (2) should explain what that something or someone does. Your third line (3) should compare your something or someone to something or someone else. Line 4 (4) should explain and relate the 2<sup>nd</sup> thing or person to the first object. Repeat this process 3 times, returning to your first analogy. Notice how in the sample poem it starts with “I am like a mule”, five stanzas later it ends with “I am a mule”. Prior to writing your analogy poem, reference (or look at) the example analogy poem below.

## Analogy Poem Example

**(1) I am like a mule**  
**(2) A mule eats others leftovers, (3) a mule is like a work horse.**  
**(4) A work horse does other peoples work, a work horse is like a slave.**  
**A slave is like dirt, it gets stepped on by others, dirt is like waste.**  
**Waste is what we throw away when we have used up all that is good, waste is like garbage.**  
**Garbage rots or burns, garbage gets destroyed. Garbage is like a mule.**  
**I am a mule.**

Begin writing your poem. Make sure to include at least 3 stanzas.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

● Read pages 101-102 in the Call to Freedom textbook. When finished answer the following question:

1. List at least three factors that caused the slave trade to grow and three ways this affected conditions on the Middle Passage.

– Three factors that caused the slave trade to grow

1.

2.

3.

– Three ways this affected the Middle Passage

1.

2.

3.



### Religion in African American Culture

- African-American religion is a tale of \_\_\_\_\_ and creative fusion (mixing).
- Enslaved Africans brought \_\_\_\_\_ local religious \_\_\_\_\_ and practices. They reflected the \_\_\_\_\_ and linguistic groups from which they had come.
- The majority came from the West Coast of Africa, but even within this area religious traditions \_\_\_\_\_ greatly. Islam had exerted a powerful presence in Africa for several centuries before the start of the slave trade:
  - An estimated \_\_\_\_\_ of African Slaves were practicing \_\_\_\_\_.

### Religion in African American Culture

- Catholicism had established a presence in areas of Africa by the sixteenth century.
  - A number of African \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_.

### Religion in African American Culture

- The wide majority practiced \_\_\_\_\_... ie. they believed that everything has a "\_\_\_\_\_", an "anima" including animals, plants, rocks, mountains, etc... each "soul" is powerful, and can help or hurt you, including the souls of the dead, the "ancestors". . Common in their worship was the use of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Religion in African American Culture

- \_\_\_\_\_ African \_\_\_\_\_ in North America was \_\_\_\_\_
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances under which most slaves lived—high \_\_\_\_\_ rates, the \_\_\_\_\_ of families and tribal groups, and the effort of white owners to get \_\_\_\_\_ of non-Christian customs—made keeping religious traditions difficult.

### Religion in African American Culture

- Songs, rhythms, movements, art, belief in the healing powers of roots and the reality of a world of spirits and ancestors did survive into the 1900's.
  - Many were combined in creative ways with Christianity to which Europeans and Americans introduced African slaves.

### Religion in African American Culture

- In Latin America & the West Indies where \_\_\_\_\_ was most dominant, Slaves \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs and \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ rituals and theology, resulting in the formation of entirely new religions such as \_\_\_\_\_ in Haiti.

### Religion in African American Culture

- During the \_\_\_\_\_ Evangelicalism took root among African-Americans. Large numbers underwent conversion, baptism, instruction & worship.
- In some ways, \_\_\_\_\_ life proved to be more \_\_\_\_\_ than family life, (evidence of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the family under \_\_\_\_\_).

### Religion in African American Culture

- The spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ composed and sung by African-Americans was as direct, heartfelt, and expressive as \_\_\_\_\_
  - Such African-American hymns as "Swing low, Sweet Chariot" conveys a message that few whites heard: a equality of persons. God welcomes both whites and blacks to heaven.

### Religion in African American Culture

- As Black Christians had the opportunity to develop their own styles of preaching and singing they did so. Slaves were highly critical--in these settings--of white preaching that tried to keep them in their place. It was alright to steal a ham--they reasoned--if it was needed to feed one's family. This theology is reflected in a song sung by the slaves.





### Comparison Contrast: Northern, Middle Southern

<b>Colony</b>	Colonies included in each region?	When & Why colonized?	Primary religion in each region/ role of religion in each colony	Economy Primary trade items/slavery/ agriculture/ industry	Interesting Facts?  Stories
<p>New England Colonies</p> <p>Reference pgs CTF: 75-80; 105</p> <p>See chart on pg 88 See chart on pg 118 See map on pg 120</p> <p>Nystrom At..</p>					
<p>Middle Colonies</p> <p>Reference pgs CTF 84-86; 106</p> <p>See chart on pg 88 See chart on pg 118 See map on pg 120</p> <p>Nystrom At..</p>					
<p>Southern Colonies</p> <p>Reference pgs CTF 81-83; 86-87; 103- 104</p> <p>See chart on pg 88 See chart on pg 118 See map on pg 120</p> <p>Nystrom Atl..</p>					

