

Colonial America

Colonization to Revolution
Unit 2



Name: _____

Period: _____

Due Date: _____

Colonial America

Vocabulary

Iroquois Confederacy:

Jamestown Colony:

Puritans:

Plymouth Colony:

French and Indian War:

Indentured Servants:

Mercantilism:

Triangular Trade:

Middle Passage:

Magna Carta:

Enlightenment:

Natural Rights:

Representative Democracy:

Mayflower Compact:

House of Burgesses:

Separation of Powers:

Salutary Neglect:

Albany Plan of Union:

John Peter Zenger:

Proclamation of 1763:

COLONIAL AMERICA 1763



Colonies

- Virginia
- Massachusetts
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- New Jersey
- New Hampshire
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia
- Delaware

Bodies of Water

- Atlantic Ocean
- Lake Huron
- Lake Ontario
- Lake Michigan
- Lake Erie
- Lake Superior
- Mississippi River

Cities

- Jamestown
- Williamsburg
- New York City
- Plymouth
- Boston
- Philadelphia
- Baltimore

Colonial Regions

- New England Colonies
- Middle Colonies
- Southern Colonies

*Proclamation of 1763 border

Directions: On the map provided, clearly label the following locations/feature using page 34 from the text books.

Colonial America

Notes

I. Early America

A. Native Americans - first to occupy the Western Hemisphere

1. Iroquois Confederacy -
2. Initial relationship is friendly

B. Colonies

1. Roanoke Colony -

The final people that attempted to make it work disappeared.

2. Jamestown Colony was founded in 1607.

3. Plymouth Colony was founded in 1620 by the Puritans.

They also had a friendly relationship with the Native Americans.

C. Those living in the Colonies

1. Native American – initially it is a cordial relationship but over time goes bad as Europeans try forcing their way of life onto them.

2. Europeans - mostly English but also France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden

3. Indentured servants -

4. Slaves brought to the new world to work plantations in the south. The first came to the America's in 1619.

Comparing the Colonies

	New England Colonies MA, RI, CT, NH	Middle Colonies NY, NJ, PA, DE	Southern Colonies VA, MD, NC, SC, GA
Geography			
Early Colonists			
Economy 17 th to Mid-18 th Centuries			
Lifestyle			
Influence on Gov't			

II. Government and the Colonies

A. Influences on the government of the colonies

1. Ancient Civilizations

a. Greeks –

b. Romans –

2. _____ (1215) - limits power of English Kings

3. Democratic ideas of the Enlightenment

a. _____: Natural Rights - _____
Consent of the Governed-when gov't fails, people can revolt.

b. _____: _____ - people grant the gov't. its power

c. _____: _____ - Branches of gov't should have different roles and responsibilities.
Each branch may "check" another in order to maintain a balance of power.

4. Examples government in the colonies

a. Mayflower Compact -

b. Virginia – House of Burgesses, elected representatives, representative democracy

c. New England – town meetings, citizen participation, direct democracy

5. Other democratic elements

a. _____ - 2 house legislative bodies were established in nearly every colony

b. _____ - Colonies separated government into 3 branches:
Executive (Governor)
Legislative (Bicameral Legislature)
Judicial (Court System)

III. Growing concerns

A. Mercantilism -

B. Salutary Neglect -

C. Navigation Acts (1660/63) - Safeguarded English mercantilism:

1. No trade w/colonies except through _____
2. Certain colonial products only sold to England.
3. All goods to the colonies had to go through England.

D. John Peter Zenger Trial (1735) - Persecuted under British libel laws for defaming a Governor.

E. French and Indian War

1. Fought between the _____ along with their Native American allies
2. Started after the British attempted to seize control of lands in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania
3. Ended in 1763 with British victory and the signing of the _____

F. Albany Congress (1754) -

G. _____ (1754) - Benjamin Franklin's idea to unite the colonies for common defense.

H. Proclamation of 1763 -

Close Read: Native American Speeches

Objective

How did European colonization in North America impact the Native Americans?

Pre Reading Activity: Carefully analyze & examine the chart¹ below. After you have done so, make observations based on the chart.

Population of peoples in North America - 1610 & 1700

Estimated European Populations	c.1610	c.1700
English in Virginia	100	72,000
French in New France	100	13,000
Spanish in New Mexico	500	3,000
Estimated Native Populations	c. 1610	c.1700
Powhatans	15,000	1,000
Hurons	20,000	100's
Pueblos	60,000	14,000

Observation: What do you notice about the shifts in population of Europeans and Native Americans in North America between 1610 and 1700?

¹ Chart accessed from: [Gilder Lehrman](#) & [Smithsonian's American History Museum](#)

Document 1: Miantonomo (Narragansett tribe) 1642:

1 **Brothers, we must be as one as the English are, or we shall all be destroyed. You**
2 **know our fathers had plenty of deer and skins and our plains were full of game**
3 **and turkeys, and our coves [body of water] and rivers were full of fish.**
4
5 **But, brothers, since these Englishmen have seized our country, they have cut**
6 **down the grass with scythes [large knives], and the trees with axes - destroying**
7 **the environment of our game and deer. Their cows and horses eat up the grass,**
8 **and their hogs spoil our bed of clams; and finally we shall all starve to death;**
9 therefore, stand not in your own light, I ask you, but resolve to act like men. All the
10 sachems [leaders of Native American tribes] both to the east and the west have joined
11 with us, we must unify...and we are resolved to fall upon them at a day appointed
12 [decided] and therefore I come secretly to you, cause you can persuade your Indians to
13 do what you will... And when you see the three fires that will be made at the end of 40
14 days from now, in a clear night, then act as we act, and the next day fall on and kill
15 men, women, and children, but no cows; they must not be killed as we need them for
16 provisions, till the deer come again...

- 1) Who is the audience of Miantonomo speech? Cite one piece of textual evidence to support your claim.

- 2) In line 1, Miantonomo suggests that the individual Native American tribes need to do what in order to continue to thrive as a people? Why?

- 3) According to lines 5 – 8, what has been the impact of European colonization on the environment of the North American continent?

- 4) How could the impacts of European colonization described in lines 5 - 8 affect the daily lives of Native Americans?

- 5) According to Miantonomo, what should his audience do in retaliation against the colonists?

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Analysis Task

Native American Speeches: Compare and Contrast

Directions: Using information from the documents, you will now write an essay responding to the task with regards to the excerpts of Native American speeches in the documents provided above.

Task: Using the information from the documents above, and your knowledge of US History, complete the following writing prompt in **TWO PARAGRAPHS**:

- *Compare and Contrast:* What life was like for Native Americans before and after European colonization
 - How was it similar? How was it different? What specifically changed?
- *Explain* how you came to those conclusions
 - Use evidence from the text to support your claims

In developing your answer be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- **compare and contrast** means “to express similarities and differences”
- **explain** means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”

Document 1 - The Mayflower Compact (1620)

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are under-written, 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, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to 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 hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the eleventh of November [New Style, November 21], in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Dom. 1620.

Source: <http://www.pilgrimhall.org/compact.htm>

1. According to the document, why were they making the trip to plant a colony?
2. Where were they going to plant the first colony?
3. What is the purpose of making this statement?
4. Who do they promise to submit and be obedient to?

Document 2 – John Peter Zenger Trial (1620)

(Excerpt from Zenger's lawyer Andrew Hamilton's Summation) ...But to conclude: The question before the Court and you, Gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern. It is not the cause of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main[land] of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. And I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny, and by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth.....

Source: <http://www.america.gov/st/educ-english/2008/April/20080422131918eaifas0.6481439.html>

1. According to Hamilton, who will the outcome of this trial affect?
2. According to Hamilton, what is the cause for finding the proper verdict?
3. What will an uncorrupt verdict help lay the foundation for?

Document 3 - The Albany Plan of Union (1754)

(short excerpt) It is proposed that humble application be made for an act of Parliament of Great Britain, by virtue of which one general government may be formed in America, including all the said colonies, within and under which government each colony may retain its present constitution, except in the particulars wherein a change may be directed by the said act, as hereafter follow.

1. That the said general government be administered by a President-General, to be appointed and supported by the crown; and a Grand Council, to be chosen by the representatives of the people of the several Colonies met in their respective assemblies....

Source: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/albany.asp

1. What did the plan want to create?
2. Who is going to run this newly formed government?

Document 4 - Join or Die Political Cartoon (1754)



1. What does each part of the snake represent?
2. Why do you think Benjamin Franklin stated that if they didn't join they would die?

Document 5 – Proclamation of 1763

(short excerpt)...also that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our other Colonies or Plantations in America do presume for the present, and until our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them...

Source: <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/proc63.htm>

1. Where are governors not allowed to pass Patents for lands?
2. Who are these lands reserved for?

Document 6 – Proclamation of 1763 Map

Proclamation of 1763



1. What geographic feature is the dividing line between the colonies and the other British territories?
2. What group of people lives in the other British territory?
3. Who controls the Louisiana Territory?