

CHAPTER 1

The Colonial Era

- 1.1 Exploration and Colonization
- 1.2 The English Colonies
- 1.3 Origins of Self-Government

The Colonial Era began after European nations sent explorers to learn more about the new lands that Christopher Columbus had encountered in 1492. The Spanish founded the first colony in what would become the United States at Saint Augustine in present-day Florida in 1565. By the early 1600s, France, Britain, and the Netherlands had colonies in eastern North America. Meanwhile, Spanish settlement was spreading north from Mexico. The British colonies in North America developed strong traditions of self-government that later inspired colonists to seek independence from Britain.

Analyzing Visuals

The Pilgrims came to America to practice their religion freely, but even before they got off their ship, the *Mayflower*, they signed the Mayflower Compact, the first plan of self-government in America. About 150 years later, American colonists won their independence from Britain and established a national system of self-government.



What is happening in the center of the image?

The Pilgrims Sign the Mayflower Compact, by Gauthier, 1859, based on a painting by Tompkins Harrison Matteson

Identifying Cause and Effect

8.2A, 8.29B

Cause-and-effect relationships can be seen between European exploration of North America and the establishment of colonies there. Read the examples below.

Cause →	Effect →	Effect
Hernando de Soto explores the southeastern United States in the 1540s and claims it for Spain.	The Spanish have an opportunity to build posts on the Atlantic Coast where ships can stop on voyages between the Caribbean and Spain.	The Spanish found Saint Augustine in Florida in 1565.
John Cabot explores the Atlantic Coast in 1497 and claims lands for England.	The English want to protect their land claims from the Spanish.	The English found Jamestown in Virginia in 1607.
Henry Hudson explores the Hudson River in 1609 and claims the region for the Netherlands.	The Dutch trade with American Indians for the furs that Hudson reports in the region.	The Dutch begin the colony of New Netherland (now New York) when they settle New Amsterdam (now New York City) in 1614.

Exploration and Colonization

8.2 History. The student understands the causes of exploration and colonization eras.

8.2(A) identify reasons for European exploration and colonization of North America

Connected Knowledge and Skills 8.1, 8.3, 8.7, 8.12, 8.20, 8.23, 8.25

8.3(A) explain the reasons for the growth of representative government and institutions during the colonial period

8.7(C) analyze the impact of slavery on different sections of the United States

8.12(B) explain reasons for the development of the plantation system, the transatlantic slave trade, and the spread of slavery

8.23(A) identify selected racial, ethnic, and religious groups that settled in the United States and explain their reasons for immigration

important words for concept development			
standard	words new to grade level	previously introduced words	social studies terms
8.2(A)	religious tolerance*	colonize/colonization* exploration fur* overpopulation* profit* trade*	Europe/European* North America* France*
8.3(A)	exercise control*	lawmaking structure* local and regional matters* representative government/institutions* self-government*	Colonial period Great Britain* Mayflower Compact* town hall meetings* British Colonies* Parliament* King of England* "salutary neglect"* rights of Englishmen*
8.7(C)	upper and lower south*	enslaved populations* plantations* slavery slaves*	
8.12(B)	agricultural expansion* revenue* tariffs*	cash-crop agriculture* profitability* slavery trade*	plantation system transatlantic slave trade Colonial transatlantic trade* Colonies in America* European Countries* West African coast*

Exploration and Colonization (continued)

important words for concept development			
standard	words new to grade level	previously introduced words	social studies terms
8.23(A)	persecution* religious freedom*	immigration* push/pull factor*	United States Maryland Colony* Catholics*
related vocabulary from supporting standards	assembly* charter* church doctrine* commercial profit* development of... dissenting* establishment of... refuge* religious persecution* social contract* town meetings*	church members* economic factors elected legislature* free blacks political factors religion self-government* slaves social factors voting rights*	1607 Jamestown* Plymouth* 1620 pilgrims puritans* New England* Massachusetts Bay Colony* Roger Williams* Anne Hutchinson* 13 English colonies Mayflower Compact* Fundamental Orders of Connecticut the Virginia House of Burgesses Thomas Hooker Charles de Montesquieu John Locke William Blackstone William Penn* First Great Awakening

other words related to the content

appointed*
communities*
demand*

joint ventures*
natural resources*

proprietary colonies*
royal colonies*

strict control*
tradition*

Diagnostic Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 How did European nations first gain the land they colonized in North America? (8.2A)
- A It was claimed for them by their explorers.
 - B They purchased it from American Indians.
 - C They won it in wars with other nations.
 - D They sent settlers to live on their land.

- 2 The reason the Pilgrims came to America in 1620 was — (8.2B)
- F to search for a water passage to Asia
 - G to trade with American Indians for furs
 - H to set up their own government
 - J to have the freedom to worship as they chose

- Massachusetts
- Maryland
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island

- 3 What would be the best title for this list? (8.2B, 8.29C)
- A The Middle Colonies
 - B Colonies Founded for Economic Reasons
 - C Colonies Founded for Religious Reasons
 - D Puritan Colonies

- 4 Which geographic characteristic did most of the English colonies share? (8.10B)
- F Most were located in warm climates.
 - G Most had their populations concentrated near the coast.
 - H Most had rich soil and good farmland.
 - J Most established representative governments.

LESSON 1.1

Exploration and Colonization

Did You Know?

The Age of Exploration coincided with the Protestant Reformation. The Reformation was a time when many Christian groups broke away from the Catholic Church of Rome to establish new churches. Since they were established to protest what they saw as incorrect or corrupt practices in the Catholic Church, they collectively became known as Protestant churches.

colony a territory settled and controlled by people from another country

What were the reasons for European exploration of North America?

8.2A

In 1492, Spain sent Christopher Columbus on a voyage to find a water route to Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic. Spain wanted to trade directly with Asia. Instead of reaching Asia, however, Columbus arrived in the Americas. After Columbus's voyages, other European countries sent explorers to America. As a result of their explorations, the Colonial Era began.

Explorers claimed huge regions for the countries that were sponsoring their voyages. Europeans were uncertain about much of North America's geography, however. Thus, more than one nation sometimes claimed the same land. Europe's rulers wanted their nations to benefit from the natural resources their explorers had found.

What were the reasons for European colonization of North America?

8.1A, 8.2A

Europe's rulers sought to secure the land their nations claimed and the resources the land contained. They did so by starting **colonies** on that land.

The first Spanish colonists in what is now the United States hoped to find gold and to convert natives to Christianity, as the Spanish had done in Mexico and South America. The first French and Dutch settlers were drawn mainly by the wealth to be made from animal pelts.

They hoped to trade with American Indians for furs and make money by selling them to other Europeans. Some early English settlers were fur traders, too. However, the first English colonists often had other reasons for settlement.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.2A

- 1 How did European nations first gain the land they colonized in North America?
- A It was claimed for them by their explorers.
 - B They purchased it from American Indians.
 - C They won it in wars with other nations.
 - D They sent settlers to live on their land.

Explanation

- A is correct. The word *first* in the question leads to this answer. Claiming the land was the first step before establishing colonies on it.
- B is incorrect. European nations did not offer American Indians money for their land.
- C is incorrect. Wars sometimes did later change ownership, but this was not how nations *first* gained their land claims.
- D is incorrect. Again, the word *first* is the key. Settlement of the land did not occur until after the European nations claimed ownership of it.

Why were the thirteen English colonies established?

8.1C, 8.2A, 8.2B, 8.10A, 8.10B, 8.23A, 8.25A

The thirteen English colonies that became the United States were founded for political, economic, religious, and social reasons. Most were founded by the English themselves, but others were founded by the Dutch and Swedish. These colonies were later taken over by England and became part of the thirteen English colonies.

Jamestown England founded its first permanent North American settlement in Virginia in 1607. **Jamestown** was founded for *economic* reasons. The Virginia Company that founded Jamestown hoped to find gold. They failed to find any such riches. Instead, the early years were very hard. Many colonists starved to death. The colony became successful only when they discovered they could grow tobacco, a product they could sell in Europe.

The Pilgrims Found Plymouth England's next colonies were founded for mainly *religious* reasons. England went through a long period of religious unrest as it changed from a Catholic nation to a Protestant one led by the Church of England. In 1620, a group of people who had separated from the Church of England, later called **Pilgrims**, left for America. They founded the colony of Plymouth, where they could worship as they chose. It later became part of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The New England Colonies The Puritans were also critical of the Church of England but hoped to reform it. They were persecuted for their ideas in England. In 1630, a group of Puritans left England to found the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Although the Puritans wanted religious freedom, they did not grant it to others. Colonists who held other religious views were persecuted. Roger Williams, a Puritan minister, was banished from Massachusetts for challenging the views of Puritan authorities. He founded Rhode Island, a colony where church and state were completely separate. Led by Thomas Hooker, other Massachusetts Puritans unhappy with their government left to found Connecticut for *political* reasons. The land north of Massachusetts became the colony of New Hampshire.

Jamestown the first permanent English colony in North America, founded in 1607

Pilgrims people who take a journey for religious reasons; specifically, a group who journeyed to North America in 1620 for religious freedom

Did You Know?

The Pilgrims were supposed to settle in Virginia. However, a storm blew their ship, the *Mayflower*, off course, and they landed far to the north instead.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.2B

- 2 The reason the Pilgrims came to America in 1620 was —
- F to search for a water passage to Asia
 - G to trade with American Indians for furs
 - H to set up their own government
 - J to have the freedom to worship as they chose

Explanation

- F is incorrect. Knowing that the Pilgrims were a religious group would eliminate this choice as the correct answer.
- G is incorrect. Although the Pilgrims may have engaged in such trade, knowing that they were a religious group points to J as the correct answer.
- H is incorrect. The Pilgrims were forced to set up their own government, but religious freedom was their reason for settlement.
- J is correct. Identifying the Pilgrims as a religious group is a clue that this is the correct answer.

William Penn wealthy Quaker who founded Pennsylvania and granted its colonists self-government

Maryland and Pennsylvania Two more colonies were founded as religious havens. In 1632, Maryland was established as a place where Catholics could practice their faith freely. In 1682, **William Penn** founded Pennsylvania to be a safe place for Quakers, who were also persecuted for their religious beliefs. In Pennsylvania, people of all faiths were allowed to practice their religion freely.

The Carolinas Like Virginia, nearby North Carolina and South Carolina were founded for mainly *economic* reasons. The colonies' owners encouraged settlers to start farms and plantations. They hoped to make money by growing crops like tobacco and sugarcane that could be sold in Europe.

New York, New Jersey, and Delaware The Dutch colony of New Netherland, with its seat of government at New Amsterdam, separated New England from the rest of England's colonies. In 1664, English forces seized New Netherland and renamed the colony New York. New Amsterdam became New York City. The colony was soon divided to form New Jersey. The southern part of Pennsylvania eventually became the colony of Delaware.

Georgia The last of the thirteen English colonies was established for *social* reasons. England's jails were filled with people who had been imprisoned for failing to pay their bills. In 1732, Georgia was founded to be a place where these debtors and other poor people could go to get a new start in life.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.2B, 8.29B

- Massachusetts
- Maryland
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island

- 3 What would be the best title for this list?
- A The Middle Colonies
 - B Colonies Founded for Economic Reasons
 - C Colonies Founded for Religious Reasons
 - D Puritan Colonies

Explanation

- A is incorrect. Knowing that any one of these colonies was not located in the Middle Colonies would eliminate this choice as the correct answer.
- B is incorrect. Knowing that any colony on the list was founded for religious reasons would eliminate this answer choice.
- C is correct. Knowing that any colony on the list was founded for religious reasons would narrow the correct answer to C or D.
- D is incorrect. Knowing that either Maryland or Pennsylvania was not founded by Puritans would eliminate this choice as the correct answer.

STAAR Practice

8.1A, 8.2A, 8.2B, 8.23A, 8.25A

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 Spain funded Columbus's first voyage mostly in the hope of finding – (8.2A)
- A people to convert to the Christian religion
 - B new lands to house Spain's growing population
 - C a more direct overseas trade route to Asia
 - D a source of slave labor to work in Spanish mines

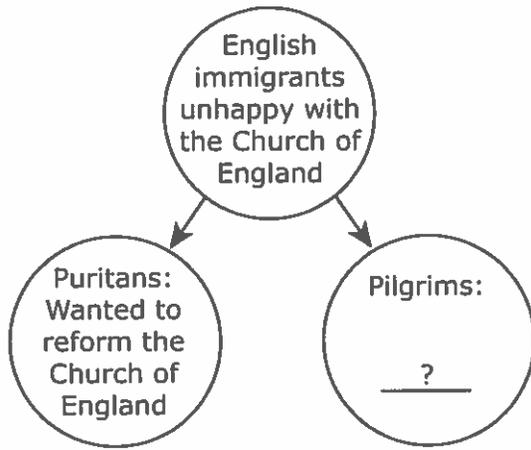
Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

—Thomas Jefferson, *Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom*, 1786

- 2 Based on this excerpt, Thomas Jefferson wanted all colonists in Virginia to – (8.1A, 8.29A)
- F share their personal property
 - G be rewarded for religious devotion
 - H worship as they please
 - J have freedom of speech

Test-Taking Tip

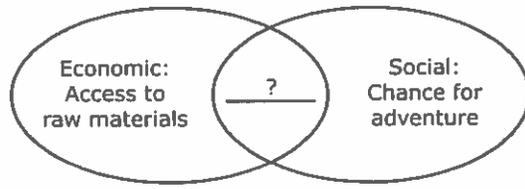
Don't let words you don't understand stop you from trying to understand the main idea of a text. Focus on the ideas of the quote as a whole.



- 3 Which of the following options best completes the diagram? (8.23A, 8.29B)
- A Developed new beliefs after leaving the Church of England
 - B Continued to send financial support to the Church of England
 - C Separated entirely from the Church of England
 - D Created a new colonial branch of the Church of England

- 4 The colony of Massachusetts Bay was founded in 1630 by — (8.25A)
- F Quakers who wanted to establish a refuge for religious minorities
 - G Puritans who wanted the freedom to practice their own religion
 - H dissenters who had been expelled by the Puritans for their radical views
 - J Catholics who were persecuted by the Church of England

Reasons for Establishment of the English Colonies



- 5 Which of the following best completes the diagram above? (8.2B, 8.29C)
- A Escape from religious persecution
 - B Rumors of abundant minerals
 - C Benefits of land ownership
 - D Containment of French settlement

Test-Taking Tip
Remember that Venn diagrams compare and contrast information. The section in the middle is what is shared.

LESSON 1.2

The English Colonies

What immigrant groups settled in the colonies and why?

8.10B, 8.11C, 8.23A, 8.23D

In most of the thirteen colonies, the majority of colonists came from England. Some colonies, like New York and New Jersey, were exceptions because they were first settled by non-English immigrants. Over time, a large number of people arrived from all over Europe and other parts of the world. Most colonial settlements were established near the Atlantic and the waterways that flowed into it.

Wars and religious issues pushed many people out of Europe. They were pulled to America by the opportunities there. The colonies offered religious freedom, land, jobs, and for some, the chance to start businesses. Large **immigrant** groups included Germans, Scots, and French Protestants called Huguenots. Religious unrest and religious persecution in Europe also brought large numbers of Jews to America.

Many of the Germans and Scots were farmers. Other Germans had craft and trade skills. Many French immigrants also brought such skills to the colonies.

Some immigrants arrived against their will. The largest of these groups was enslaved Africans. They were brought to the colonies by force to work in the fields, shops, and homes of other colonists. Slavery existed in every colony. However, the Southern Colonies had the largest number of slaves.

The colonies were different in other ways, too. In fact, three separate **regions** of colonies can be identified, based on their characteristics and location. These are the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The **human geography** and the **physical geography** of each region caused the colonies in it to differ from the colonies in other regions.

Fun Fact

About 275,000 people lived in the colonies by 1700. More than two-thirds of them lived in New England or the Southern Colonies. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania totaled just 53,000 colonists.

immigrant a person who comes to a country to live there permanently

region an area of land that has common features

human geography the relationship between people and the natural world

physical geography the climate and natural features of Earth

Diagnostic Test Item

8.10B

4 Which geographic characteristic did most of the English colonies share?

- F Most were located in warm climates.
- G Most had their populations concentrated near the coast.
- H Most had rich soil and good farmland.
- J Most established representative governments.

Explanation

- F is incorrect. Knowing that only some of the colonies were founded in the South, where the climate is warm, eliminates this choice as the correct answer.
- G is correct. The first settlements in most of the colonies were near the coast. As populations increased, people began moving inland to the west, in search of more land.
- H is incorrect. Farming conditions in the New England Colonies were poor.
- J is incorrect. This answer can be eliminated because the type of government the colonies had is not a geographic characteristic.

The Middle Colonies had better land and a milder climate than New England. Farms were also larger. The most important crop was wheat. Farmers grew enough of it to sell grain and flour to other colonies and in Europe. As a result, New York and Philadelphia became important port cities for trade.

How did the Southern Colonies develop?

8.10B, 8.10C, 8.11A, 8.11C, 8.12A, 8.12B, 8.12D

The Southern Colonies comprised Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Like the Middle Colonies, the good soil encouraged agriculture. Tobacco became the most valuable crop because there was a demand for it in Europe. Tobacco's importance caused **plantations** to develop. In South Carolina, rice was the most important plantation crop. The need for plantation workers caused the growth of slavery in the South. To obtain these workers, the **transatlantic slave trade** developed.

Most plantation owners were English. But most farmers did not own plantations. They lived on small farms, where they grew wheat, vegetables, and a small amount of tobacco for sale. Most of these farms were located inland from the plantations. Many small farmers were English, too. However, many others were Scots and Scots-Irish.

The plantation system and the South's dependence on growing crops for export discouraged the development of manufacturing and the growth of cities. Charleston, South Carolina, had a good natural harbor. It became an important trading port. However, the South remained the colonies' most rural region. Roads and towns developed slowly.

Did You Know?

In the early period of colonization, some Europeans enslaved American Indians. The introduction of European diseases, however, killed large numbers of American Indians. Thus, enslaved Africans were imported to the Americas.

plantation a large farm that uses an unskilled labor force to grow one crop for sale

transatlantic slave trade the enslavement of Africans and their transportation by ship to the Americas for sale

Diagnostic Test Item

8.12D, 8.29C

Region	Physical Geography	Economic Activity
New England	Long winters, rocky soil	Fishing
Middle Colonies	Short winters, fertile soil	?

6 Which of the following best completes the chart?

F Farming

H Shipbuilding

G Mining

J Manufacturing

Explanation

F is correct. Short winters and good soil in the Middle Colonies made farming an important activity, just as poor farming conditions in New England made fishing important instead.

G is incorrect. While mining may have been important in the Middle Colonies, this was not due to their short winters and fertile soil.

H is incorrect. Shipbuilding would not be more important in a region with good farming conditions than it was in a region like New England, where farming conditions were poor.

J is incorrect. Little manufacturing developed in the Colonial Era. Favorable climate and soil characteristics point to farming as the correct answer.

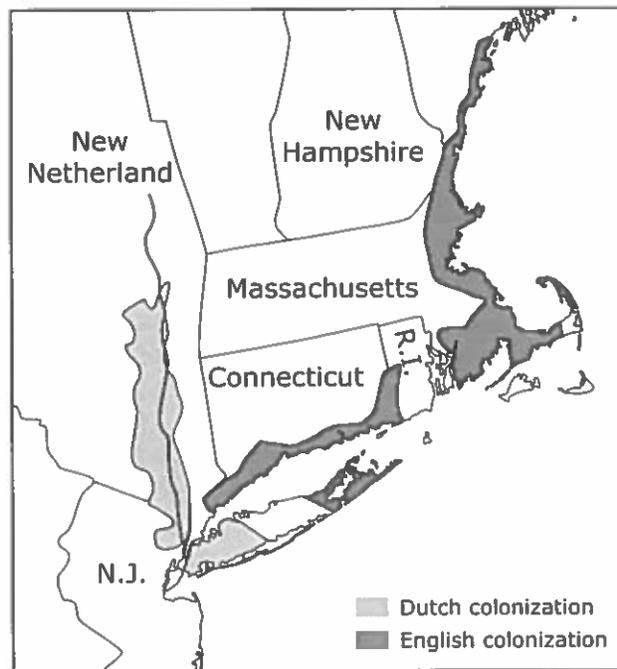
STAAR Practice

8.11A, 8.12B, 8.12D, 8.23A

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 How did the arrival of Africans in colonial America generally differ from the arrival of Europeans? (8.23A)
- A Most Africans came to the Americas for economic opportunity.
 - B Africans usually came to the colonies against their will.
 - C Africans generally came to the Americas to escape political corruption.
 - D Few Africans came to the colonies in comparison to Europeans.

European Settlement in North America, ca. mid-1600s



Test-Taking Tip

When looking at a map, remember to read the title and the key so that you understand the information in the rest of the map.

- 2 Based on the map, how did the physical geography of North America influence the region's population density during the Colonial Era? (8.11A, 8.29f)
- F Denser populations grew near major bodies of water.
 - G Access to fertile soil permitted more densely populated settlements.
 - H Areas with warm climates developed less dense populations than areas with cool climates.
 - J Settlements in the shelter of mountains had the densest populations.

- 3 In colonial Pennsylvania, the combination of fertile soil, shorter winters, and relatively cheap land — (8.12D)
- A led to an increase in the production of cash crops like cotton
 - B encouraged the growth of the textile manufacturing industry
 - C produced fewer economic opportunities than were found in other colonies
 - D attracted a large and diverse immigrant population

-
- 4 During the Colonial Era, what was the principal occupation in the English colonies? (8.12D)
- F Mining
 - G Slave trading
 - H Farming
 - J Manufacturing

-
- 5 What factor was most important in the establishment of the transatlantic slave trade? (8.12B)
- A European countries began to compete with each other for colonies.
 - B Diseases introduced by Europeans killed many American Indians, causing a labor shortage in the American colonies.
 - C The slave trade with Africa was already an important part of Europe's economy.
 - D European nations established a system of mercantilism, using their American colonies to produce and export goods.

LESSON 1.3

Origins of Self-Government

representative government a system in which a legislature chosen by the people governs for them

self-government a system in which people take part in ruling themselves

House of Burgesses the first elected law-making body in the colonies and the first instance of representative government there

How did self-government in the colonies begin?

8.1A, 8.3A, 8.3B, 8.3C, 8.15A, 8.20A

The right of American colonists to have a voice in their government was first established in the two earliest permanent English colonies. In many colonies, the settlers wanted to elect the leaders who governed them. This type of government is called **representative government**. It is one form of **self-government**.

The Virginia House of Burgesses In its early years, Virginia was ruled by an all-powerful governor. The governor was appointed by the company that founded the colony, the Virginia Company of London. To attract more settlers, the company allowed the colonists to have a legislature to make laws for the colony. Colonists from each of Virginia's ten towns elected two members to represent them in the legislature. The twenty representatives were called burgesses, and the legislature was named the **House of Burgesses**.

Established in 1619, the House of Burgesses was the first representative government in the colonies and set an example for other colonies. The founders of most colonies founded later also allowed their colonists to have a legislature.

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.3B, 8.29D

We, whose names are underwritten . . . do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves into a civil Body Politic, for our better Ordering and Preservation.

—*The Mayflower Compact, 1620*

7 What was the main purpose of the document quoted above?

- A To weaken the influence of religion
- B To establish a government
- C To make peace with American Indians
- D To guarantee freedom of speech

Test-Taking Tip

To answer a question with a stimulus, always read the question first. In this item, understanding the question will help you figure out how to analyze the quote.

Explanation

- A is incorrect. The document states that the action it announces is taken "in the Presence of God." This statement eliminates this choice as the correct answer.
- B is correct. A "civil Body Politic" is another name for a government.
- C is incorrect. Nothing in the document mentions American Indians.
- D is incorrect. Nothing in the document mentions freedom of speech.

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.3B

8 How did the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses lay a foundation for the future system of government in the United States?

- F** It allowed women the right to vote for representatives.
- G** It led to the drafting of the first written constitution in the colonies.
- H** It gave colonists a voice in their government for the first time.
- J** It established a clear separation between church and state.

Explanation

- F** is incorrect. Aside from a short period of time in the state of New Jersey just after the American Revolution, women would not be given the right to vote until centuries after the establishment of the House of Burgesses.
- G** is incorrect. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was the first written constitution in the colonies.
- H** is correct. Upon its establishment in 1619, the Virginia House of Burgesses became the first representative government in the colonies.
- J** is incorrect. Anglicanism (the Church of England) was the established state religion in Virginia until the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was enacted in 1786.

The Mayflower Compact In 1620, the Pilgrims were supposed to settle on land owned by the Virginia Company. They landed in what became New England instead, however, and founded the colony of Plymouth. Since they were the first colonists in the region, no English government existed. So they wrote and signed the **Mayflower Compact** to create one.

In the Mayflower Compact, the Pilgrims agreed to elect leaders, to make laws, and to obey both. The Mayflower Compact was the first plan of self-government in the colonies. It established the American principle of government based on written agreements and on the consent of the governed.

Written Constitutions In Massachusetts Bay, the Puritans limited voting to male church members. Minister **Thomas Hooker** did not agree with the Puritans' system of government. He believed that religion should not be a factor in voting to elect the colony's leaders. So Hooker and his followers left Massachusetts and founded Connecticut. In 1639, the new colony adopted a constitution called the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**. It was the first written constitution in America.

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut gave male colonists who were not Puritans the right to vote. It reflected Hooker's view that government should not be based just on the members of a certain religion. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut built on the principles of self-government established by the Mayflower Compact.

In the 1680s, William Penn drew up a constitution for Pennsylvania. It created a legislature and allowed any male Protestant who owned land or paid taxes to elect its members. Penn's constitution also allowed members of any religion to vote. Like Hooker, Penn further expanded self-government in America.

Mayflower Compact an agreement signed by the Pilgrims to create a government in which they also promise to obey its leaders and laws

Thomas Hooker Puritan minister who helped write the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut the first written constitution in America

Did You Know?

Many of the rights contained in the English Bill of Rights also appear in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution.

English Bill of Rights document that limited the English ruler's power and guaranteed the English people certain basic rights

John Locke English philosopher whose ideas formed the basis for self-government and representative government

How did England contribute to self-government in the colonies?

8.3A, 8.10C, 8.15A, 8.20A

Geography and events in England also contributed to the growth of self-government in the colonies. England was thousands of miles from North America. The two places were separated by the Atlantic Ocean. Travel and communication between them was difficult and took weeks. This made the colonists feel less connected to leaders and the government in England. Through their elected legislatures and other local officials they took on the job of governing themselves.

The English Bill of Rights Another reason for the growth of self-government was the political unrest that England went through in the 1600s. This unrest came to an end when Parliament replaced the king by inviting a new king and queen to take the throne. Before they were crowned in 1689, however, they had to agree to a document called the **English Bill of Rights**. This document limited the power of the monarchy. It also guaranteed the English people certain basic rights. These included the right to bring complaints about their government to the monarchy.

John Locke English philosopher **John Locke** defended Parliament's replacement of the king by writing a book on government. In *Two Treatises of Government* (1689), Locke stated that all people had natural rights, including "life, liberty, and property." He said that people formed governments to protect those rights. He also said that if a government did not carry out its duties to the people, the people had a right to replace it. Locke was claiming that the power of government comes from the people. This belief is the basis of self-government in America.

Locke's ideas shaped how many colonists thought about their rights and about government. Among the colonists influenced by Locke's writings was Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson relied upon Locke's ideas in 1776 when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Primary Source

This passage from the Declaration of Independence shows how much Jefferson was influenced by Locke's ideas about government.

"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 institute a new Government."

How did religion aid the growth of representative government?

8.3A, 8.3C, 8.25B

First Great Awakening religious movement that encouraged religious freedom and self-government in the colonies

In the early 1700s, a new interest in religion developed in the colonies. This religious rebirth is called the **First Great Awakening**. This spiritual revival created divisions over which religious teachings and leaders people should follow. New churches were formed as a result. In some cases, church members chose their ministers.

The desire to choose their religious leaders caused some colonists to want the power to choose their government leaders, too. They believed that if religious freedom was God's will, political freedom would be, too. In this way, the Great Awakening contributed to the growth of representative government in America.

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 Which event most directly contributed to the development of representative democracy in the American colonies? (8.1A)
- A Virginia established the House of Burgesses.
 - B Maryland passed legislation to promote religious tolerance.
 - C North Carolina generated wealth by growing tobacco.
 - D The English monarchy signed the English Bill of Rights.

Factors in the Growth of Colonial Self-Government

- Colonists were used to England's traditional rights of citizens.
- Local officials generally had more political power than royal officials.
- England had political unrest such as the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

- 2 Which factor should be added to this list? (8.3A, 8.29B)
- F The colonies were of little economic value to England.
 - G England believed that the colonists should have all the same rights as citizens in England.
 - H The colonies were too far away for England to enforce its rule effectively.
 - J England appointed royal governors to ensure that the colonists remained loyal.

- 3 Which of the following provided the model for the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution? (8.15A)
- A Articles of Confederation
 - B English Bill of Rights
 - C Federalist Papers
 - D Mayflower Compact

- Adopted in 1639 and considered the first written constitution in the colonies
- Provided a framework for colonial government, including executive, judicial, and legislative powers
- Gave people the right to elect governors, judges, and legislators

4 The chart above best describes the — (8.3B, 8.29C)

- F** Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- G** Mayflower Compact
- H** Federalist Papers
- J** Rhode Island Royal Charter

Test-Taking Tip
If you can eliminate even one of a question's answer choices as wrong, your chances of choosing the correct answer are greatly improved.

Characteristics of the First Great Awakening

- Argued that salvation is open to all
- Increased membership in all denominations
- Discouraged use of reason in faith
- ?

5 Which of the following best completes the chart above? (8.25B, 8.29C)

- A** Encouraged ideals of equality and questioning authority
- B** Discouraged public meeting in favor of quiet, solitary prayer
- C** Led to a decline in religious sentiment in rural areas
- D** Spurred governments to use religious ideals in making policies

Study Guide and Review

Reviewing Key Terms of the Colonial Era

8.1C, 8.3B, 8.10B, 8.20A, 8.25B

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

Great Awakening
House of Burgesses
Jamesstown

John Locke
Mayflower Compact
plantations

regions
religious
William Penn

- In 1620, the Pilgrims signed the _____ to create a government for their new colony at Plymouth.
- The _____ was a religious movement that encouraged the colonists to seek self-government.
- The thirteen English colonies can be divided into three separate _____ based on their human and physical geography.
- The first permanent English colony in North America was founded at _____ in 1607.
- Many of the colonists' ideas about self-government came from the writings of England's _____.
- The development of large farms called _____ made the Southern Colonies different from the Middle Colonies and New England.
- Representative government in the colonies began in Virginia when the _____ first met.
- Most of the New England colonies were started for _____ reasons.
- _____ believed that belonging to a certain religion should not be a requirement for voting in elections.

Comparing the Reasons for Founding the Colonies

8.2A, 8.29B

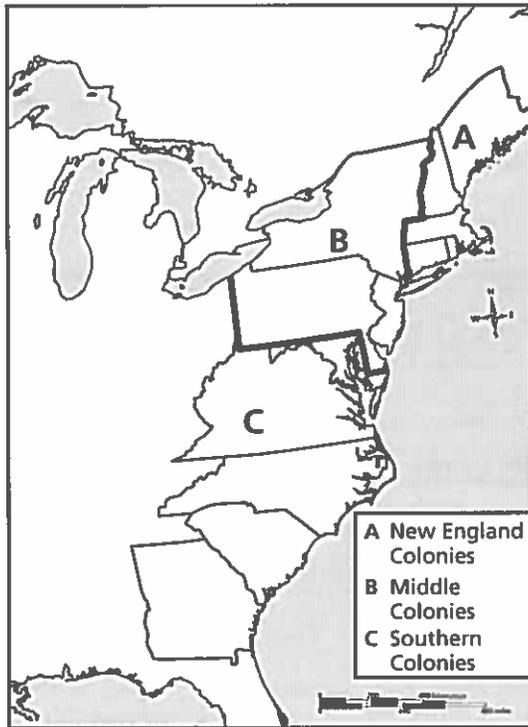
Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Georgia | A to establish a colony for Quakers |
| _____ 2. Massachusetts | B to take over the Dutch fur trade |
| _____ 3. Virginia | C to provide a haven for debtors |
| _____ 4. Maryland | D to make profits |
| _____ 5. New York | E to provide a refuge for Catholics |
| _____ 6. Pennsylvania | F to establish a colony for Puritans |

Comparing the Colonies' Places and Regions

8.10A, 8.10B, 8.10C, 8.11A, 8.29C, 8.29J

Match each statement with the correct region on the map.



- _____ 1. Tobacco and rice were important crops in this region.
- _____ 2. Poor farming conditions made this region a center of fishing and trade.
- _____ 3. Large numbers of German immigrants settled in a colony in this region.
- _____ 4. Most of the colonies in this region were established for religious reasons.
- _____ 5. This region of large farms produced enough wheat and flour to sell to the rest of the colonies and to Europe.
- _____ 6. Although slavery existed throughout the colonies, it was most common in this region.
- _____ 7. England's first colony in North America was located in this region.
- _____ 8. Most of the colonies in this region were founded by countries other than England.
- _____ 9. England's second colony in America was located in this region.
- _____ 10. Many Scottish and Scots-Irish immigrants settled in this region.
- _____ 11. Two of the colonies' three largest cities were located in this region.

Post Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 Which of the following was one of Spain's major motivations for colonizing North America? (8.2A)
- A A desire to trade furs with American Indians
 - B A desire to establish new trade routes to Africa
 - C A desire to spread Christianity worldwide
 - D A desire to escape Muslim rule in Spain

I do hereby grant and declare, That no Person or Persons . . . shall be in any Case molested or prejudiced . . . because of his or their conscientious Persuasion or Practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious Worship, Place or Ministry, contrary to his or their Mind, or to do or suffer any other Act or Thing, contrary to their religious Persuasion.

—The Charter of Delaware, 1701

- 2 Based on the excerpt above, how do the reasons behind the establishment of Delaware compare to the reasons for the establishment of Massachusetts Bay? (8.2B, 8.29A)
- F Delaware was founded by people who wanted to establish plantations.
 - G Delaware was meant to be a haven for people of all religious faiths.
 - H Delaware was founded by people seeking opportunities for social mobility.
 - J Delaware was meant to be a place to do business without government interference.
- 3 How were the reasons for establishing the Southern Colonies most different from the reasons for establishing the New England Colonies? (8.2B)
- A Most southern colonists sought greater economic opportunity while most New England settlers were already wealthy.
 - B Most New England colonists hoped to establish large plantations while most southern colonists became merchants.
 - C Most New England colonists sought markets to sell manufactured goods while most southern colonists became farmers.
 - D Most southern colonists hoped to build wealth while most New Englanders sought religious freedom.

4 The Middle Colonies included -

(8.10B)

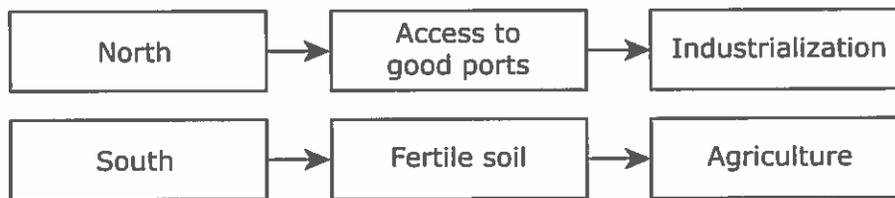
F Massachusetts and Rhode Island

H Maryland and Virginia

G New York and New Jersey

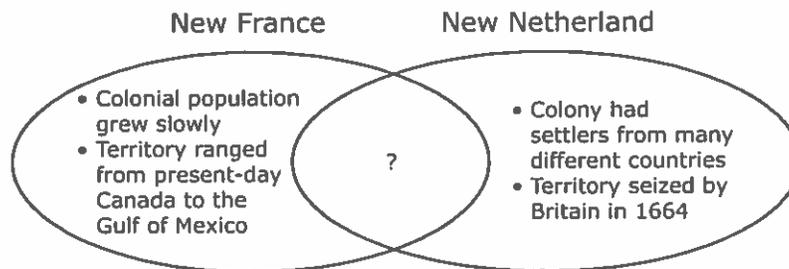
J North Carolina and South Carolina

Economic Development in the United States



5 Based on the diagram, why did distinct regions of the United States develop different kinds of economies? (8.12A, 8.29C)

- A The North had a larger population than the South.
- B They had access to different environmental resources.
- C The South had more wealth than the North.
- D They had different political agendas.



6 Which of the following best completes the diagram? (8.12D, 8.29C)

- F Economy based on lumber and fishing
- H Economy based on cash crops
- G Economy based on mining
- J Economy based on the fur trade

7 Why was the Mayflower Compact a turning point in American history? (8.3B)

- A Its standard of basic rights influenced the Declaration of Independence.
- B Its ideal of the separation of powers shaped the U.S. Constitution.
- C It established the first colony based on the ideal of religious tolerance.
- D It provided a precedent for self-government in the colonies.

8 Representative government in America was first established by the — (8.3B)

- F Declaration of Independence
- H Bill of Rights
- G Articles of Confederation
- J Virginia House of Burgesses