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# Colonial Life

UNIT 3

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# Lesson 1

## New England

- A) The **Puritans** went to New England for religious freedom and governed themselves. They came with more **supplies and animals**.
- B) Settlers who disagreed with the Puritan life **established new colonies** and left the Puritan colony.
- C) King Philip's War was a cause of **English colonists taking land** that belonged to the Native American group the Wampanoag.

## Lesson 1 Vocabulary

- **tolerate**- to allow people to have beliefs or behaviors that are different for everyone.

**Roger Williams** believed the colonies should tolerate different religious views.

## Lesson 2

### Middle Colonies

- A) **New Netherland** was a center for **trade** filled with people from all over the **world**.
- B) **Settlers** from many **different** cultures came to **New York** and **New Jersey** because of **trade**.
- C) **William Penn** showed the world that a **diverse** population could live in peace. The **King** owed Penn's father **money** so he gave Penn land called Philadelphia. **Philadelphia** means \_"brotherly love"\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 2 Vocabulary

- **patroon**- wealthy Dutch men who agreed to bring 50 people to their colony

The **Dutch** West India Company offered **land** grants to wealthy **patroons**.

## Lesson 3

### The Southern Colonies

A) Catholics and Protestants found religious **freedom** in **Maryland** because of **religious haven**.

B) **Carolina** split into **north** and **south**, while **Georgia** started as a **debtor** colony.

C) In **Georgia**, colonists made friends with the **Creek** and grew **rice**.

- General **James Oglethorpe** wanted to put **debtors** to work in **Georgia**.
- **Mary Musgrove** was the **translator** for the **Creek** and **Georgia** colonists.

## Lesson 3 Vocabulary

**plantation**- a large farm that grows one crop as a cash crop

**debtor**- a person who owes money but cannot repay it

- On a southern plantation, cash crops such as **tobacco** and **rice** were grown.

# Lesson 4

## Colonial Life

- A) Many came to the colonies for a **better life**, while others came against their **will**.
- B) Colonists learned **crafts**, while colonies grew rapidly and changed.
- C) As colonists settled the **West**, they came into conflict with **Native** American groups.



## Lesson 4 Vocabulary

- **Great Awakening**- a period in the 1700s in which interest in religion grew

**Jonathan** Edwards was one of the **preachers** who led the **Great Awakening**

- **Apprentice**- someone who works for a skilled person to learn a trade or craft

An **apprentice** was supposed to learn a **trade** or a **craft**

## Lesson 6

### Colonial Economies

- A) Colonists **ignored** laws that **England** passed to regulate Colonial trade. Colonists viewed **English** trade laws as **\_\_unfair\_\_**.
- B) Ships on the **triangular** trade routes moved **cargo** and **enslaved** Africans.
- C) Each **colony** developed an **economy** based on resources of its region.

## Lesson 6 Vocabulary

**industry**- all the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service

- **Shipbuilding** was an important industry in **New England**.

# Lesson 7

## Colonial Governments

A) **Charters** allowed **colonies** to make their own **laws** and **assemblies**

- **White men** who owned property were allowed to **vote**.

B) Governors battled strong assemblies, which represented the people

- **John Locke** believed people had 3 natural rights (**life, freedom, and right to own property**)

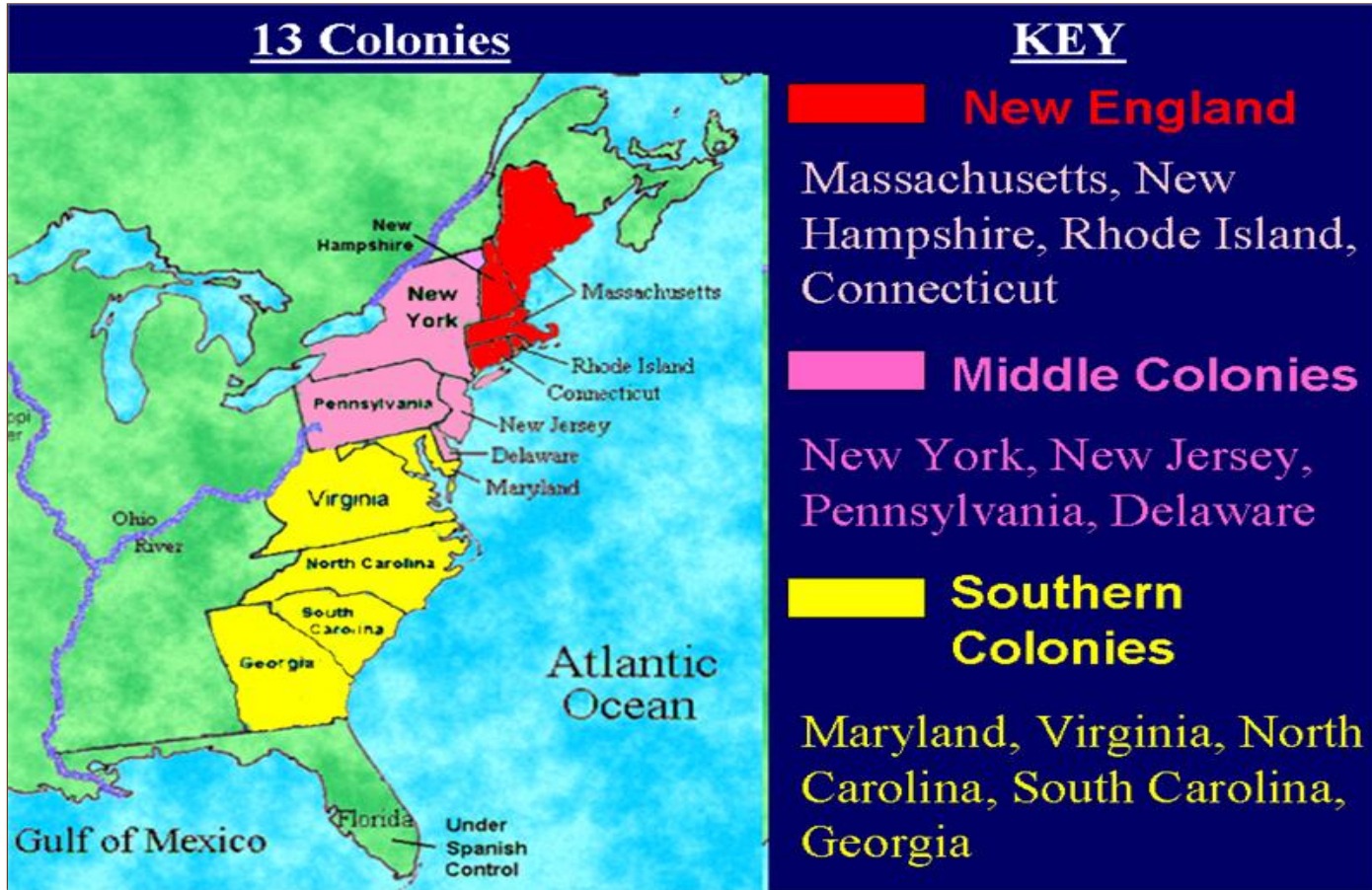
C) The **Zenger** trial (speak the truth) and **Phillis Wheatley's** poems were calls for **freedom**.

## Lesson 7 Vocabulary

**assembly**- a lawmaking body

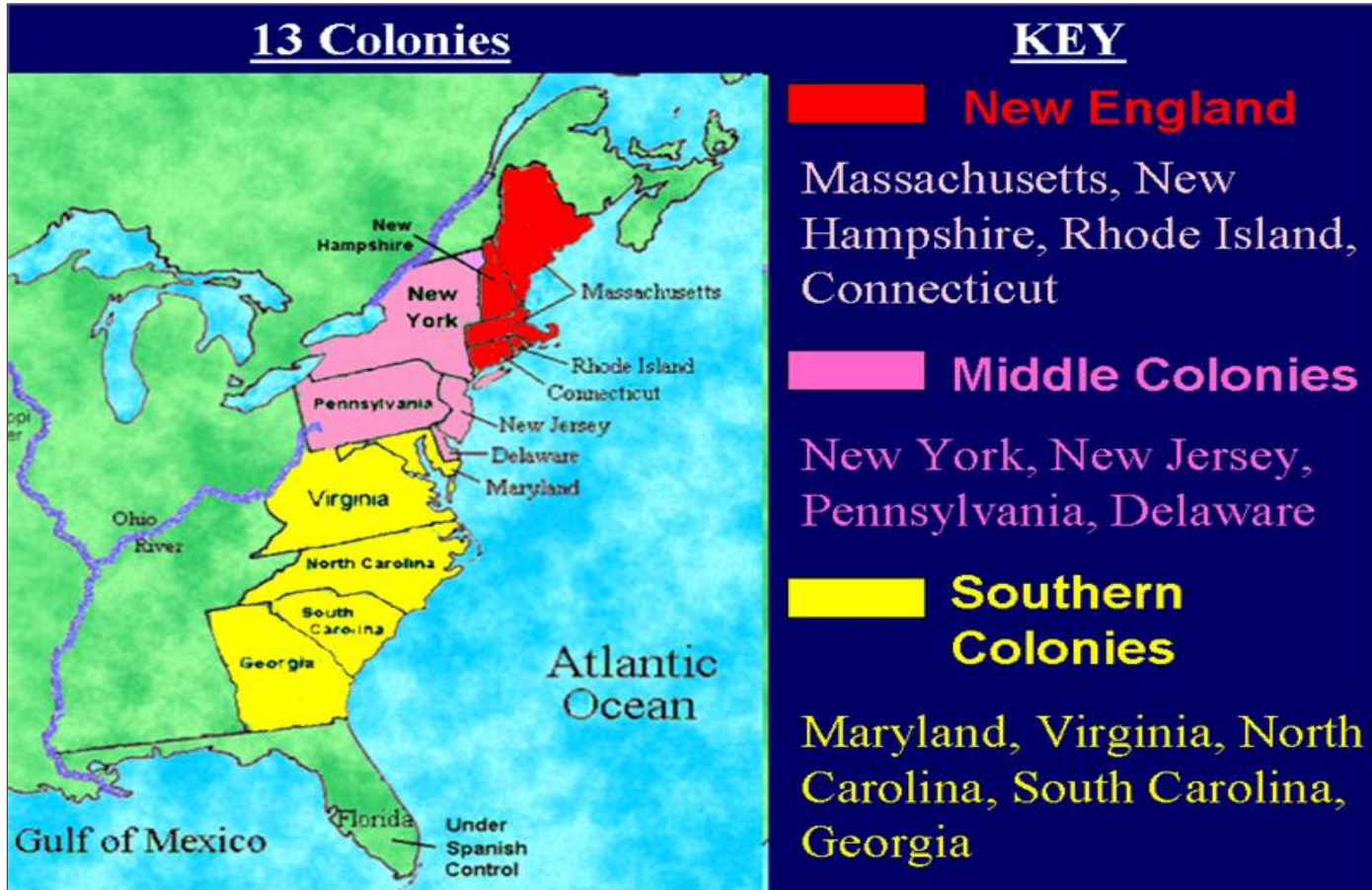
- Most **colonies** had an **assembly**.

# New England



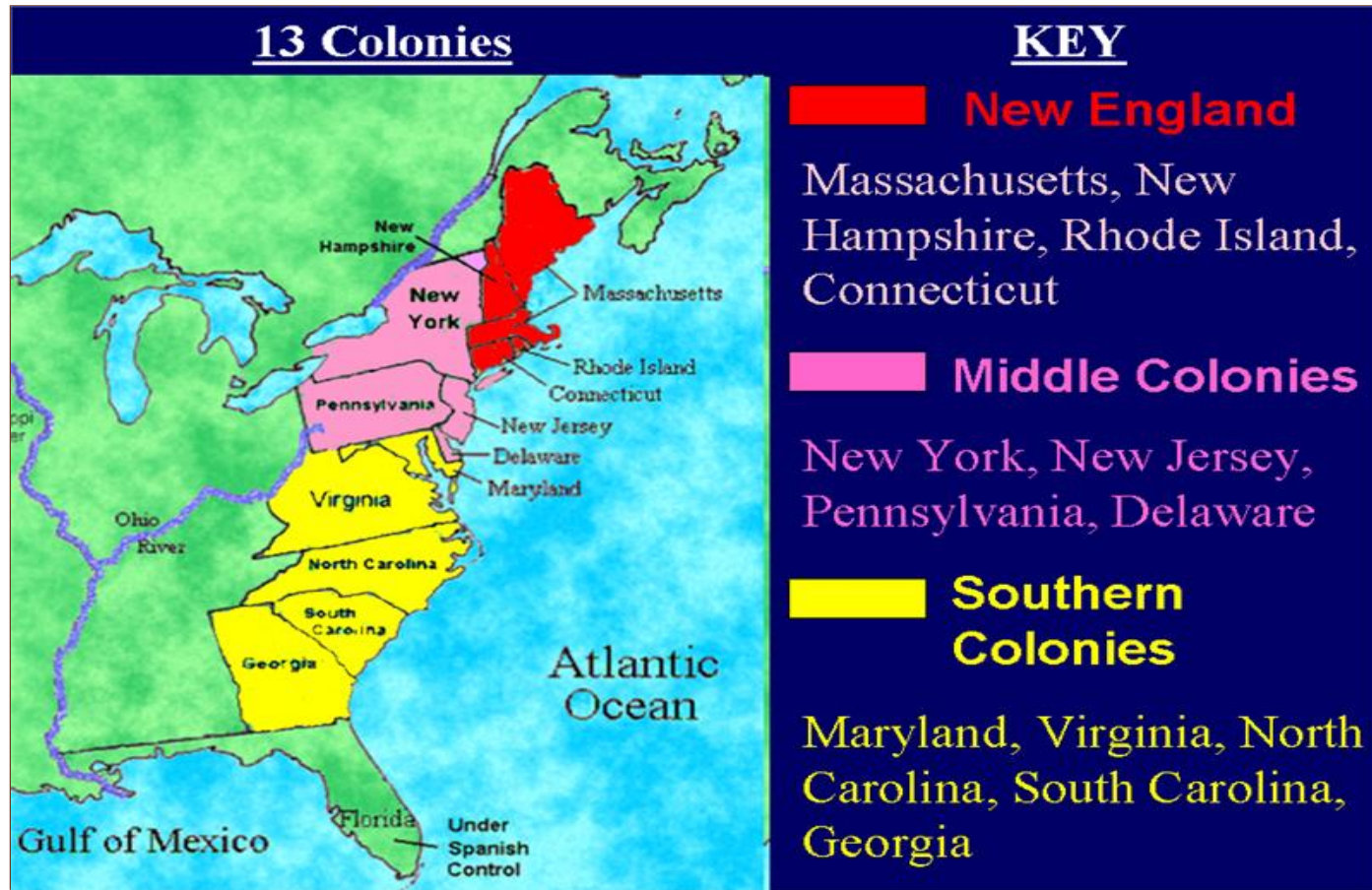
1. Shipbuilding industry
2. Boston became a major city
3. Pilgrims and Puritans were the main groups of people
4. Cash crop “cod”

# Middle Colonies



1. **Farming** was an important **industry**
2. **Pennsylvania** was founded by William Penn for Quakers and all **religions** to have **freedom**.
3. **New Amsterdam** became New York City and **Philadelphia** or the City of **brotherly love** became important too.

# Southern Colonies



1. Farming of **tobacco** and **cotton** a major industry.
2. Farms were called **plantations**
3. **Georgia** was started as a place for **debtors** from **England** to live
4. **Maryland** was a colony for Catholics to live **freely**
5. **North** and **South** Carolina were at first one colony.



# New England, Middle Colonies, Southern Colonies

- [Colonial America - 13 Colonies - Colonial Life - Flocabulary](#)
- [13 Colonies \(American Colonies\) - Map Assignment with Key | Easel by TpT \(teacherspayteachers.com\)](#)