Introducing | Colonial America

Use the maps, graphs, pictures, and words in *The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country's History* to help you fill in the answers below. The circled letters give you clues for where to look in the Atlas.

**Which colonies became the United States?**

These 13 colonies became the United States:

- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______

**Which were the New England Colonies?**

There were four New England colonies:

- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______

The New England Colonies were located north of the ______ Colonies and the _____________ Colonies.

**Which were the Middle Colonies?**

There were four Middle Colonies:

- ______
- ______
- ______
- ______

The Middle Colonies were located south of the _____________ Colonies and _____________ of the Southern Colonies.
Introducing | Colonial America

Which were the Southern Colonies?
There were five Southern Colonies:

_________________________  ___________________________
_________________________  ___________________________
_________________________

The Southern Colonies were the largest colonial region. This region was located ______________________ of the New England Colonies and the ______________________ Colonies.

Where did slaves work in the Thirteen Colonies?
Slaves worked in all 13 colonies.

• Slaves in the New England and the Middle Colonies often worked in the following places:
  ___________________________  ___________________________
  ___________________________

• Slaves in the Southern Colonies often worked in the following places:
  ___________ plantations  ___________ farms
  ___________ plantations
  ___________ plantations

• Slaves worked on both small farms and large ________________.

Look at graph C on page 31 of the Atlas. Write a sentence comparing the exports of the three colonial regions.
Colonial Settlements

Use *The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country's History* to help you map colonial towns.

1. In the 1600s and 1700s, colonists sailed across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to the Americas. They depended on Europe for many of their supplies. So they settled near the coast.
   a. Give the Raised Relief Map a title. Across the top of the map, write COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS.
   b. Underline the words ATLANTIC OCEAN with wave symbols A.A.A.
   c. Look at map A on page 24 of the Atlas. Locate Boston and any other towns along the coast.
   d. Boston is in Massachusetts. On your Raised Relief Map, use your Atlas to help you locate Boston. Label it • BOSTON.
   e. In the Atlas, on pages 26 and 28, locate any towns along the coast.
   f. New York City is along the coast. On your map, at the mouth of the Hudson River, write • NEW YORK CITY.
   g. Charles Town (now Charleston) is also along the coast. Mark the place where 80°W meets the South Carolina coast with • CHARLES TOWN.

2. Other colonists built their towns along bays. These bays were partly surrounded by land and partly open to the ocean.
   a. Look at page 26 of the Atlas. Locate Dover and any other towns built along bays.
   b. Dover is along Delaware Bay. On your Raised Relief Map, on the Delaware side of the bay, write • DOVER.
   c. Look at page 28 of the Atlas. Find Chesapeake Bay. This bay extends into Maryland. What towns are built along that bay?

3. Colonists also built towns farther inland. These towns were along rivers that flowed into the Atlantic Ocean.
   a. Look at pages 24, 26, and 28 of the Atlas. Locate Hartford and any other towns built inland along rivers.
   b. Hartford is along the Connecticut River. On your Raised Relief Map, in northern Connecticut, along the river, write • HARTFORD.
4. Colonists settled farther and farther inland along rivers—until they reached a waterfall. Waterfalls prevented them from sailing any farther upstream. They built towns near the bottom of the waterfalls. These towns were called **fall line settlements**.

   a. Augusta, Georgia, was built below a waterfall. On your Raised Relief Map, on the Savannah River, find the waterfall symbol 🌣. South of the falls, write • AUGUSTA.

   b. Richmond, Virginia, was also built below a waterfall. On the James River, find the waterfall symbol 🌴. East of the falls, write • RICHMOND.

   c. On map A on page 26 of the Atlas, find Trenton, New Jersey.

   d. Now find that same spot on the Raised Relief Map. Label it • TRENTON.

   e. What two natural features is Trenton built near?

   f. On the Raised Relief Map, circle two more places where fall line settlements might be built.

5. Another natural feature prevented settlers from moving farther west.

   a. Turn to map B on page 25 of your Atlas. Use your finger to trace the northern and western edge of land settled by the New England colonists.

   b. Turn to map B on page 27 of your Atlas. Use your finger to trace the western edge of the land settled by the Middle colonists.

   c. Turn to map B on page 29 of your Atlas. Use your finger to trace the land settled by the Southern colonists.

   d. What prevented the colonists from settling any farther west?

   e. On your Raised Relief Map, on the Appalachian Mountains, draw mountain symbols ▲▲▲▲.

🌟 The year is 1607. You’re English. You want to settle in the Americas. Jamestown is the only English town along the Atlantic Coast. Where would you build your town? Write at least three sentences describing the location you chose and the natural features in the area.
The Thirteen Colonies

Use *The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country's History* to learn about the characteristics of the three colonial regions.

1. The United States began as European colonies. By 1732 there were 13 of them.
   b. Fold your Activity Map in half so that only the eastern half of the United States is shown.
   c. Give your Activity Map a title. Across the top of the map, write **THE THIRTEEN COLONIES**.
   d. Along which ocean were the 13 colonies located?
   
   e. On your Activity Map, underline the name of the ocean with wave symbols `~`.
   
   f. The Appalachian Mountains prevented many colonies from expanding farther westward. Along the Appalachian Mountains, draw mountain symbols `\`.

2. The 13 colonies were divided into three colonial regions. What were the names of those regions?

3. The New England Colonies were the northernmost of the colonies.
   b. On your Activity Map, outline the New England Colonies.
   c. In the upper right corner of the map, write and underline **NEW ENGLAND**.
4. Many New England colonists, like the Pilgrims, came to the Americas looking for freedom to practice their own religion. However, they often did not allow other colonists to practice their religions.
   
a. Look at graph C on page 25 of the Atlas. What was the most common religion in the New England Colonies?

   ___________________________

   b. On your Activity Map, below the regional name, write the name of that religion.

5. In New England, farms were small and the soil was often rocky. Most farmers only were able to grow enough food to feed their families.
   

   b. Colonists in all three colonial regions farmed, made and sold goods, and used natural resources. What was unique about the New England Colonies was the amount of fishing and whaling that was done. On your Activity Map, below the regional name, draw a fishing symbol < and a whaling symbol .

   c. Ship building was also a big industry in New England. On your map, add a shipbuilding symbol .

6. The Middle Colonies were located between the New England and Southern Colonies.
   
a. Look at map A on page 26 of the Atlas. Use your finger to outline the Middle Colonies.

   b. On your Activity Map, outline the Middle Colonies.

   c. West of the region, write and underline MIDDLE.

7. Most of the Middle colonists were allowed to practice their own religion. This religious freedom attracted settlers from the other colonies and from Europe.
   
a. Look at graph C on page 27 of the Atlas. What were the seven most common religions in the Middle Colonies?

   ___________________________  ___________________________
   ___________________________  ___________________________
   ___________________________  ___________________________

   b. On your Activity Map, below the regional name, write RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.
8. Farms were larger in the Middle Colonies than in New England. Trade was active in the Middle Colonies. Iron making was also a large industry in this region.
   a. Look at map B on page 27 of the Atlas. Identify the land uses in the Middle Colonies.
   b. On your Activity Map, below the regional name, draw an iron making symbol 🏆.
   c. Wheat farming was also common in the Middle Colonies. Below the regional name, add a wheat farm symbol 🍵.

9. The Southern Colonies were the most populated of the 13 colonies. They were located south of the New England and Middle Colonies.
   a. Look at map A on page 28 of the Atlas. Use your finger to outline the Southern Colonies.
   b. On your Activity Map, outline the Southern Colonies.
   c. West of the region, write and underline SOUTHERN.

10. Most of the Southern Colonies were officially Anglican. But other religions were also practiced.
    a. Look at graph C on page 29 of the Atlas. What were the four most common religions in the Southern Colonies?
       ____________________________   ____________________________
       ____________________________   ____________________________
    b. On your Activity Map, below the regional name, write OFFICIALLY ANGLICAN.

11. Farming was the largest industry in the South. Most Southern farmers grew at least one cash crop. These were crops that were sold for cash.
    a. Look at map B on page 29 of the Atlas. Identify the land uses in the Southern Colonies.
    b. Tobacco, rice, and indigo were the major cash crops in the South. Indigo is a plant used to make a blue dye. On your Activity Map, below the regional name, draw a tobacco symbol 🍈, a rice symbol 🍃, and an indigo symbol 🌿.
# The Thirteen Colonies

## Pulling It Together

Use the information from the Atlas, your Activity Map, and Activity Sheets 19a–19c to fill in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonial Regions</th>
<th>New England</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Southern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Map of New England" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Map of Middle Colonies" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Map of Southern Colonies" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colonies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Religions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Land Uses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What makes your colonial region different from the other two colonial regions? Write a short paragraph describing at least two differences.
Use *The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country’s History* to help you complete a map of a Southern rice plantation.

1. A plantation was a home—sometimes to hundreds of people.
   a. In the map key on Activity Sheet 20b, color the box for House brown.
   b. The plantation owner and his family lived in the main house. This house was often a mansion with many rooms. On the map, color the main house brown.
   c. This plantation had about 250 slaves. Slaves lived in slave quarters. Their houses were often small, one-room cabins. This map shows the slave quarters near the main house. Color them brown.
   d. Some slaves worked in the main house. They cleaned the house, served meals, and cared for the plantation owner's children. To show that slaves worked there, write **SW** on the plantation house.

2. A plantation was also a farm. This plantation grew rice as its basic cash crop. It also grew fruits, vegetables, herbs, and grains. Horses, cows, chickens, sheep, and pigs were raised too.
   a. Look at map A on page 30 of the Atlas. Which colonies had rice plantations?
   b. In the map key on Activity Sheet 20b, color the box for Field green.
   c. On the map, color the rice fields and the garden green.
   d. Most slaves on a plantation were field hands. They worked in the rice fields and the gardens. Label each of these places **SW**.

3. A plantation was a small community with its own chapel and workshops.
   a. In the map key, color the box for Public building purple and the box for Workshop gray.
   b. On the map, color the chapel purple.
   c. Color the blacksmith shop, smokehouse, and rice mill gray.
   d. Slaves worked in these workshops. Label all gray buildings **SW**.

4. Plantations were often located along rivers. Rivers were important transportation routes. They transported people and supplies to the plantation and took cash crops to market. Rivers were also needed to flood rice fields and power rice mills.
   a. In the map key, color the box for River and Pond blue.
   b. On the map, color the river and pond blue.
This map only shows a small part of the plantation. Work with a partner or a group to map the rest of the plantation. Cut out this map. Paste it on a 22" x 25" sheet of paper. Add fields, pastures for animals, and slave quarters. Extend the river and the roads.
Indentured Servants and Slaves

Use *The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country's History* to help you learn more about indentured servants and slaves.

1. In the 1600s and 1700s, thousands of Europeans and Africans came to the British colonies as indentured servants and slaves.
   a. Give the World Activity Map or Globe a title. Across the top of the map or near the North Pole on the Globe, write **INDENTURED SERVANTS AND SLAVES**.
   c. On your Activity Map or Globe, outline Europe.
   d. Also outline Africa.
   e. Now outline the British Colonies.
   f. West of the colonies, write **13 COLONIES**.

2. Indentured servants agreed to work for 4–7 years in exchange for transportation to the colonies.
   a. Some indentured servants came from Africa, but most came from Europe. On your Activity Map or Globe, from Europe to the colonies, draw an arrow.
   b. Label the arrow **INDENTURED SERVANTS**.
   c. Indentured servants traveled to America in dirty, crowded boats. Some died on these boats. On the arrow, draw a boat symbol 🛥️.

3. Many different types of people became indentured servants.
   a. About 30,000 male and female criminals and people who could not pay their debts were sent to the colonies from England. They were forced to work as indentured servants. On your Activity Map or Globe, in Europe, write **CONVICTS**.
   b. Jobless, homeless, hungry women also came to America as indentured servants. In Europe, add **POOR WOMEN**.
   c. Twelve- to 18-year-olds were also kidnapped and sold as indentured servants in America. In Europe, add **KIDNAPPED CHILDREN**.
4. Slaves were brought to America against their will.
   a. Look at map B on page 31 of the Atlas. On which continent were the homelands of slaves? ________________________
   b. On your Activity Map or Globe, draw an arrow from western Africa to the colonies.
   c. Label the arrow SLAVES.
   d. Slaves traveled to America in extremely dirty, crowded boats. Many died on these boats. On the arrow, draw a boat symbol 🛥.

5. Many different types of people were forced into slavery.
   a. Many men, women, and children were kidnapped. They were taken from their families and villages. On your Activity Map or Globe, in Africa, write KIDNAPPED PEOPLE.
   b. Some were prisoners of war. They were captured by their enemies and sold as slaves. In Africa, add PRISONERS OF WAR.
   c. Some were criminals or people who could not pay their debts. In Africa, add CONVICTS.

6. There were slaves and indentured servants in all 13 colonies. Slaves and indentured servants both worked at the same types of jobs. Most worked without pay.
   a. Look at map A on page 30 of the Atlas. Where did slaves work?

   ____________________________________________  ____________________________________________  ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________  ____________________________________________  ____________________________________________

   b. Some female slaves and indentured servants worked in the homes of their masters. They cooked, cleaned, and mended clothing. West of the colonies, draw a household symbol 🏡.
   c. Some female and most male slaves and indentured servants worked on farms and plantations. West of the colonies, draw a farm symbol 🏕 and a plantation symbol 🏔.
   d. Some slaves and indentured servants worked in workshops. They built furniture, worked as blacksmiths, or laid bricks. In fact, some children worked as apprentices. Apprentices were taught a trade by a master. West of the colonies, draw a workshop symbol 🛠.
7. Life was difficult for slaves and indentured servants. Hours were long. Work was hard. And some masters were cruel. Some slaves and indentured servants were sold to new masters—away from their friends and family.

a. Some slaves and indentured servants tried to escape. On your Activity Map or Globe, draw an arrow north from the colonies.

b. If they were caught, they were returned to their masters. As punishment, slaves might be whipped or kept in chains. Indentured servants might be expected to work for extra years. Draw an arrow back to the colonies.

8. While indentured servants were eventually freed, most slaves were not.

a. After roughly 4 to 7 years, indentured servants earned their freedom. They were free to work for themselves. On your Activity Map or Globe, below INDENTURED SERVANTS, write FREE IN 4–7 YRS.

b. A few slaves were freed by their masters. But most slaves were slaves for the rest of their lives. Below SLAVES, write NEVER FREE.

9. Use the words and phrases from the word bank below in the diagram on Activity Sheet 21d.

a. If the word or phrase describes only indentured servants, write it in the Indentured Servants circle.

b. If the word or phrase describes only slaves, write it in the Slaves circle.

c. If the word or phrase describes both indentured servants and slaves, write it in the space where the two circles overlap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisoners of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidnapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indentured Servants and Slaves

Pulling It Together

Use the information from the Atlas, your Activity Map or Globe, and Activity Sheets 21a–21c to complete the diagram below. See Activity Sheet 21c for directions.

Why do you think a person might have considered becoming an indentured servant? Write a paragraph giving at least two reasons.
Triangles of Trade

Use *The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country’s History* to help you trace colonial trade routes.

1. The 13 colonies (the British colonies), Western Europe, West Africa, and the West Indies formed a Triangle of Trade.
   a. Give your World Activity Map or Globe a title. Across the top of the map, or near the North Pole on the Globe, write **TRIANGLES OF TRADE**.
   b. On map B on page 31 of the Atlas, locate the 13 colonies and the West Indies.
   c. On your Activity Map or Globe, outline the 13 colonies. West of the colonies, write and underline **13 COLONIES**.
   d. Circle the islands in the Caribbean Sea. South of them, write and underline **WEST INDIES**.
   e. Outline the continent of Europe. East of Europe, write and underline **WESTERN EUROPE**.
   f. Outline Africa. In Africa, write and underline **WEST AFRICA**.

2. The 13 colonies produced and traded raw materials and food.
   a. On your Activity Map or Globe, below the **13 COLONIES** label, write **RAW MATERIALS** and **FOOD**.
   b. Look at map B on page 31 of the Atlas. Find the arrows starting at the colonies. What raw materials and foods did Americans trade?

   ____________

   ____________

   ____________

   c. On your Activity Map or Globe, below 13 COLONIES, draw these symbols: tobacco 🍁, indigo 🌴, rice 🌾, rum 🍾, and grain 🍴.

3. Western Europe produced and traded finished goods.
   a. On your Map or Globe, below the **WESTERN EUROPE** label, write **MANUFACTURED GOODS**.
b. Look at map B on page 31 of the Atlas. What finished goods did Europeans trade?

On your Activity Map or Globe, below WESTERN EUROPE, draw these symbols: cloth ☐️, iron ▶️, and tools ▲.

4. West Africa had two major exports.
   a. Look at map B on page 31 of the Atlas. What did Africans trade?

b. On your Activity Map or Globe, below WEST AFRICA, draw these symbols: gold ☛ and slaves ☞.

5. The West Indies also had two major exports.
   a. Look at map B on page 31 of the Atlas. What did the West Indies trade?

b. On your Activity Map or Globe, below WEST INDIES, draw these symbols: sugar ☛ and slaves ☞.

6. All four regions played important roles in the Triangles of Trade.
   a. The 13 colonies exported raw materials and food to Europe. On your Activity Map or Globe, from the colonies to Europe, draw an arrow.
   b. They also exported rum to Africa. From the colonies to Africa, draw an arrow.
   c. Europe exported finished goods to Africa. From Europe to Africa, draw an arrow.
   d. Both the 13 colonies and the West Indies wanted African slaves and gold. Draw arrows from Africa to both the 13 colonies and the West Indies.
   e. The West Indies exported sugar and slaves to the 13 colonies. From the West Indies to the colonies, draw an arrow.
   f. Each region depended on exports from the other regions. On your Activity Map or Globe, trace a triangle of trade between three of the regions.

🌟 Draw an ad for one of the exports traded in the Triangles of Trade. Try to appeal to countries that are likely to buy your export.
Reviewing | Colonial America

In the last seven lessons, you have learned about colonial America. How much do you remember?

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Colonists built settlements
   a. along the Atlantic Ocean, bays, and rivers.
   b. along mountain ridges.
   c. in swamps.
   d. in deserts.

2. Which of the following was not one of the original 13 colonies?
   b. North Dakota            d. New Jersey

3. Indentured servants
   a. all came from Africa.
   b. owned plantations.
   c. worked until their contracts expired.
   d. were all women.

4. In which colonial region were you most likely to find whaling?
   a. New England Colonies     c. Southern Colonies
   b. Middle Colonies          d. Western Colonies

5. Which of the following was not true about Southern plantations?
   a. They had slaves.
   b. They were large farms.
   c. They grew cash crops.
   d. Most white Southerners lived on them.

6. In colonial America slaves
   a. lived in all 13 colonies.
   b. were always free after seven years.
   c. only worked on plantations.
   d. only lived in the Southern Colonies.
7. The trading pattern of goods between the 13 colonies, Western Europe, West Africa, and the West Indies was called
   a. the Triple Alliance.
   b. the Triangles of Trade.
   c. the Four Step Plan.
   d. the Board of Trade.

8. Look at the graph. Which religion had the most houses of worship in the Southern Colonies?
   a. Baptist
   b. Quaker
   c. Anglican
   d. Presbyterian

9. How many Presbyterian houses of worship were there in the Southern Colonies?
   a. 105
   b. 1,119
   c. 227
   d. 336

10. Add the following labels to this map of Colonial America.
    • Appalachian Mountains
    • Atlantic Ocean
    • Middle Colonies
    • New England Colonies
    • Southern Colonies

What was life like in Colonial America?
List 10 words or phrases that describe our country during this time period.