Culture 2 - Alejandra Lindiman · Guzmán Piñeiro · Myriam Pacheco

13 Colonies

True or False



Read the information in the link below and choose between TRUE or FALSE

https://wethepeople.scholastic.com/grade-4-6/thirteen-american-colonies.html

1	Some people moved to American colonies in search of religious freedom.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
2	John Winthrop became the first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England region.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
3	In Massachusetts, as in Virginia, colonists developed a communist government.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
4	New York was first called New Amsterdam because of the French governor.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
5	William Penn founded Pennsylvania and left the Church of England to become a Quaker.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
6	South Carolina had a large concentration of slaves, working in rice, tobacco, and cotton plantations.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**

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The four colonial regions

"The thirteen colonies of British North America that eventually formed the United States of America can be loosely grouped into four regions: New England, the Middle Colonies, the Chesapeake, and the Lower South. Each of these regions started differently, and they followed divergent paths of development over the course of more than a century of British settlement; yet they shared enough in common to join together against British rule in 1776.



New England was characterized from its earliest days by the religious motivation of most settlers. The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth in 1620 were followed by a large group of Puritans in 1630. While religiously distinct from each other, the Pilgrims and Puritans had each left England because of religious persecution from conservative Anglicans, and each hoped to find a safe haven where they could worship without restrictions.

The Middle Colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were all "Restoration Colonies," so-called because they came under English control after the Restoration of Charles II (1630–1685). New York was conquered from the Dutch in 1664, and although many Dutch settlers remained, large numbers of English and Scottish migrants arrived to alter the ethnic makeup of the colony. The climate of Pennsylvania made it ideal farming country, and corn became its main staple product.

The Chesapeake was the earliest region colonized by the English. From the initial settlement at Jamestown the English spread very slowly around the tidewater of Chesapeake Bay, partly because of hostile local Native-American tribes, but also because the young men who constituted most of the settlers in Virginia before 1618 were not interested in forming stable communities. Instead, from 1612 onward they grew tobacco, which they knew would bring riches, but which also brought instability. The tobacco plant exhausted the soil and therefore virgin land was constantly needed to continue production. The quest for more land to bring under cultivation brought the English into further conflict with local tribes, and it was partly responsible for provoking the devastating Indian attacks of 1622 and 1644.



The Lower South colonies consisted of the Carolinas, first settled in 1670, and Georgia, not settled until 1733. Since the climate of the Carolinas was known to be conducive to plantation-style agriculture and many of the proprietors were also directors of the Royal African Company, slaves followed hard on the heels of the first white settlers. The

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tidal waters around Charles-Town were ideally suited to rice cultivation, the techniques of which were most likely taught to planters by Africans, and large plantations growing the staple quickly became the norm. The numbers of workers required for rice cultivation were large, and as early as 1708 the coastal regions of Carolina had a black majority population."

Extracted and adapted from Encyclopedia.com

(https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/thirteen-colonies-british-north-america).



Read the text. Then analyze the following statements and mark which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F).



1-There were four major regions in which the colonies could be divided: New England, the Middle Colonies, Washington, and the Lower South.

2-The founders of Plymouth, the Pilgrims, were followed by a large group of Irish Catholics.

3-New York was previously a Dutch settlement.

4-The settlers planted tobacco in order to use it for medical treatment.

5-The "Indian attacks" of 1622 and 1644 were caused by the conflict that emerged from the settlers conquering lands to plant cotton.

6-The lower south was known for its ideal conditions to cultivate rice.

7-Plantation didn't require many workers.

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Match:



Belief held in the 1800's that Americans had the right and the duty to spread across the continent all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

This event was significant because it encouraged people to move westward, it forced Native Americans out of their homes in the west, and it caused issues between Native Americans and white Americans.

It encouraged Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land. In exchange, homesteaders paid a small filing fee and were required to complete five years of continuous residence before receiving ownership of the land.

More people moved westward which means that many Native Americans lost their homes. In the overpopulated eastern states, the Homestead Act encouraged people to move west and settle the land further west. The eastern states that were overpopulated became less populated because the pioneers left those states so they could have their own land.
The act partially achieved its goals because only a certain amount of people could afford to build new farms and homes on their new land

The process of adapting or adjusting to the culture of a group or nation, or the state of being so adapted.

1887 law which gave all Native American males 160 acres to farm and also set up schools to make Native American children more like other Americans.

A railroad that connected the eastern United States with the western United States. It was the project of two railroad companies: the Union Pacific built from the east, and the Central Pacific built from the west. The railroad firmly bonded the West Coast with the Union, created a trade route to the Far-East, and helped the western expansion.

A movement westward for jobs, land, hope, the gold rush, adventure, a new beginning and the transcontinental railroad. It lasted from 1850-1890.

(1864) U.S. Army's killing of about 150 Cheyenne elderly, women and children at the Sand Creek Reservation in Colorado Territory.

(1876) Battle during which the Sioux Tribe defeated the U.S. Army forces led by Colonel George A. Custer.

WESTWARD EXPANSION

LITTLE BIGHORN

SAND CREEK MASSACRE

MANIFEST DESTINY

ASSIMILATION

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

DAWES ACT

HOMESTEAD ACT

LIVEWORKSHEETS