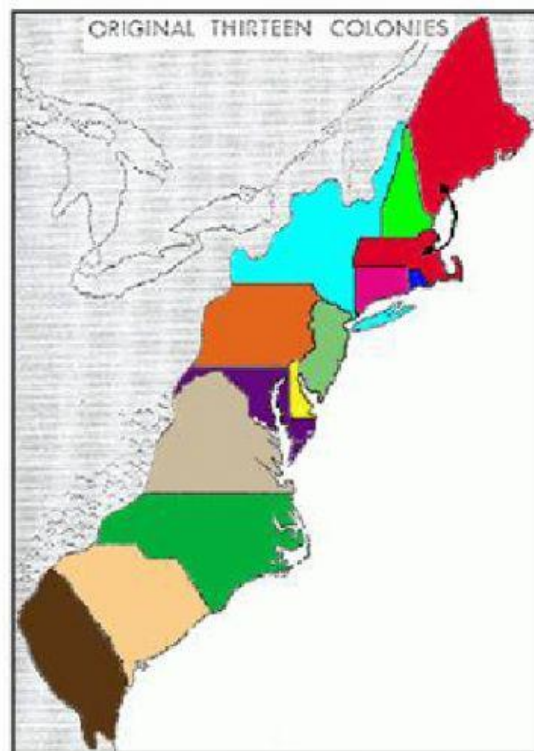
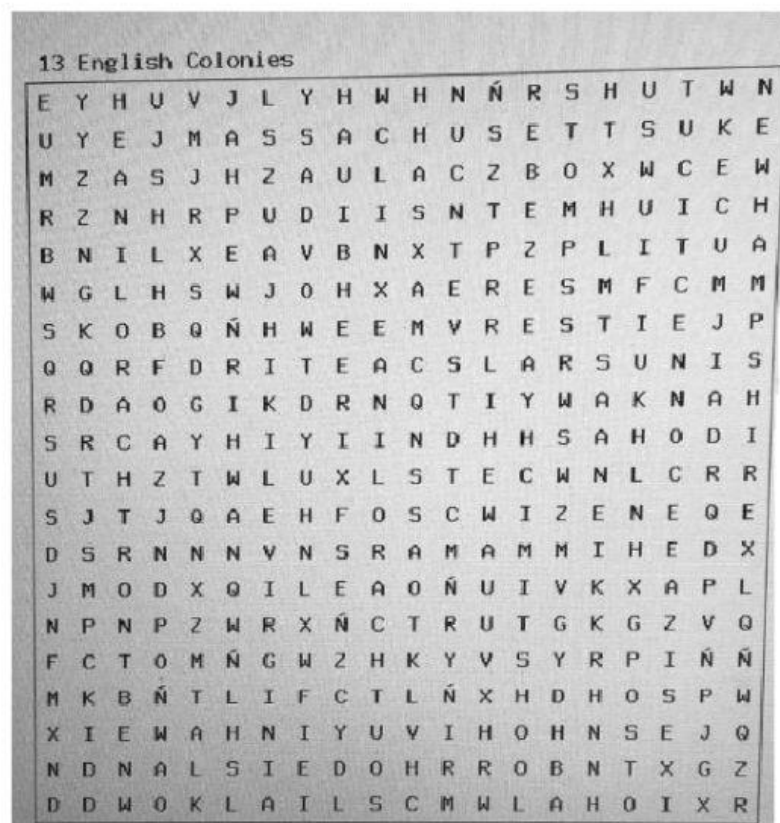


THESE ARE THE 13 ENGLISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.



READ ABOUT THEM AT <https://n9.cl/wfko>

FIND THEM IN THE WORDSEARCH AND WRITE THE NAMES ON THE MAP.



Read the paragraphs and match the title with each of them.

- a) The Middle Colonies
- b) English Colonial Expansion
- c) The New England Colonies
- d) The Southern Colonies

Traditionally, when we tell the story of “Colonial America,” we are talking about the English colonies along the Eastern seaboard. By the time Englishmen had begun to establish colonies in earnest, there were French, Spanish, Dutch and even Russian colonies on the American continent, but the story of those 13 colonies (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) is an important one. It was those colonies that came together to form the United States.



1) _____

Sixteenth-century England was a tumultuous place. Because they could make more money from selling wool than from selling food, many of the nation’s landowners were converting farmers’ fields into pastures for sheep. This led to a food shortage; at the same time, many agricultural workers lost their jobs.

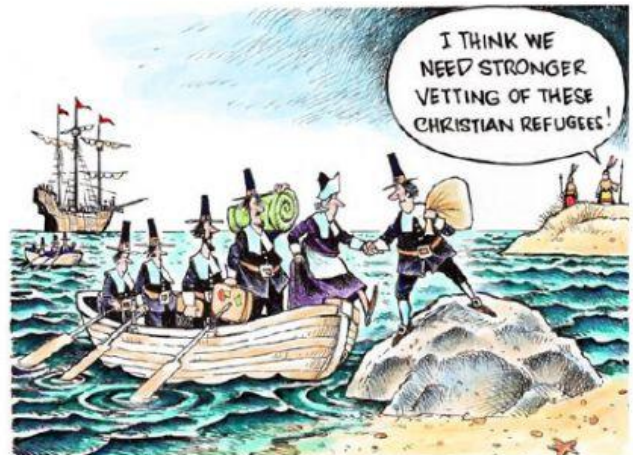
The 16th century was also the age of mercantilism, an extremely competitive economic philosophy that pushed European nations to acquire as many colonies as they could. As a result, for the most part, the English colonies in North America were related to business. They provided an outlet for England’s surplus population and more religious freedom than England did, but their primary purpose was to make money for their sponsors.



2) _____

The first English immigrants to what would become the New England colonies were a small group of Puritan separatists, later called the Pilgrims, who arrived in Plymouth in 1620 to found Plymouth Colony.

Ten years later, a wealthy syndicate known as the Massachusetts Bay Company sent a much larger group of Puritans to establish another Massachusetts settlement.



With the help of local natives, the colonists soon got the hang of farming, fishing and hunting, and Massachusetts prospered.

As the Massachusetts settlements expanded, they generated new colonies in New England. Puritans who thought that Massachusetts was not pious enough formed the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven.

Meanwhile, Puritans who thought that Massachusetts was too restrictive formed the colony of Rhode Island, where everyone—including Jews—enjoyed complete “liberty in religious concerns.”

To the north of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a handful of adventurous settlers formed the colony of New Hampshire.

3) _____

In 1664, King Charles II gave the territory between New England and Virginia, which was already occupied by the Dutch. The English soon absorbed Dutch New Netherland and renamed it New York, but most of the Dutch people stayed put. This made New York one of the most diverse and prosperous colonies in the New World.

In 1680, the king granted 45,000 square miles of land west of the Delaware River to William Penn, a Quaker who owned large swaths of land in Ireland.



Penn's North American holdings became the colony of “Penn's Woods,” or Pennsylvania. Lured by the fertile soil and the religious toleration that Penn promised, people migrated there from all over Europe. Like their Puritan counterparts in New England, most of these emigrants paid their own way to the colonies—they were not indentured servants—and had

enough money to establish them when they arrived. As a result, Pennsylvania soon became a prosperous and relatively egalitarian place.

4) _____

By contrast, the Carolina colony, a territory that stretched south from Virginia to Florida and west to the Pacific Ocean, was much less cosmopolitan. In its northern half, hardscrabble farmers eked out a living.

In its southern half, planters presided over vast estates that produced corn, lumber, beef and pork, and—starting in the 1690s—rice. These Carolinians had close ties to the English planter colony on the Caribbean island of Barbados, which relied heavily on African slave labour, and many were involved in the slave trade themselves. As a result, slavery played an important role in the development of the Carolina colony.



In 1732, inspired by the need to build a buffer between South Carolina and the Spanish settlements in Florida, the Englishman James Oglethorpe established the Georgia colony. In many ways, Georgia's development mirrored South Carolina's.