Colonial America (Skills 38-39)

1. The region of the colonies that got its name because of the location between the New England colonies and Southern colonies are the **Middle Colonies**. (p. 225)

2. The Middle colonies had such fertile land and grew so many crops, especially those used in bread baking, that they came to be called the **“breadbasket” colonies**. (p. 225)

3. In addition to rich land, the Middle Colonies had several large harbors along the Atlantic Ocean. **These ports allowed the Middle Colonies to become major trade centers.** (p. 225)

4. After the English took control of New Netherland from the Dutch, they split the colony into two parts—**New York and New Jersey.** (p. 228)

5. The Quakers were one group that came to the colonies to find a safe place, to live and worship, or a **refuge.** (p. 228)

6. William Penn wrote a new plan of government called the **Frame of Government of Pennsylvania.** (p. 229)

7. William Penn’s plan of government set up a legislature called the **General Assembly.** (p. 229)

8. The Frame of Government of Pennsylvania gave citizens freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a fair **trial by jury.** (p. 229)

9. **Name the Middle Colonies.** (p. 229)
   - New York
   - New Jersey
   - Pennsylvania
   - Delaware

10. William Penn met with Lenni Lenape leaders, including **Tamanend,** and built a long-lasting peaceful relationship. (p. 230)

11. Settlers in the Middle Colonies came from different places, backgrounds, and religious beliefs. This **diversity** made the Middle Colonies an interesting place to live. (p. 235)
12. A person who comes into a country to make a new life is called an **immigrant**. (p. 235)

13. A religious movement that began in the Middle Colonies in the 1720's was known as the **Great Awakening**. (p. 236)

14. The Great Awakening helped people with acceptance of religious differences or **religious toleration**. It also renewed many peoples’ interest in religion and also changed the way many people practiced their religion. (p. 236)

15. As Philadelphia grew, one of its most respected scientist and business leader was **Benjamin Franklin**. (p. 238)

16. Benjamin Franklin was an American leader and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He set up a volunteer army, or **militia**, to protect the city of Philadelphia and the rest of the Pennsylvania Colony. (p. 238)

17. Philadelphia was the largest city and the busiest port in the Middle Colonies. (p. 239-240)

18. The port cities in the Middle Colonies brought major trade and economic success or **prosperity** to these colonies. (p. 242)

19. In addition to farming and shipping, many colonists worked in skilled trades. Many of these craftworkers, or **artisans** came to the colonies as indentured servants. (p. 244)

20. Some colonists from rich families went to college, but most young people learned the skills of their trade by becoming an **apprentice**. (p. 244)

21. The Maryland colony was founded by **George Calvert**, also called Lord Baltimore. (p. 253)

22. The Maryland Colony was founded to make money and provided a refuge for Catholics. (p. 253)

23. In 1649, Maryland passed the **Toleration Act**. It gave religious freedom to all Christians in the colony. (p. 253)

24. Name the major crops grown in the Southern Colonies (p. 254-255, 269)
   - **Georgia**—rice
   - **Maryland**—tobacco
   - **Virginia**—tobacco
   - **North Carolina**—tobacco, corn, and rice
   - **South Carolina**—rice and indigo

25. Enslaved African workers brought the knowledge of rice to South Carolina. (p. 255)
26. The wealthy English leader who founded Georgia, the last of the 13 colonies, was **James Oglethorpe**. (p. 256)

27. Oglethorpe settled Georgia with **debtors**—people who had been put in prison for owing money. (p. 256)

28. The Piedmont, land between the Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Mountains, settlers called the **backcountry**. (p. 256)

29. Cherokee, Creek, and other Native Americans lived in what became the Southern Colonies. As more Europeans arrived, conflicts arose between the Native Americans and the settlers. (p. 258)

30. Name the Southern Colonies. (p. 259)
   - **Virginia**
   - **Maryland**
   - **North Carolina**
   - **South Carolina**
   - **Georgia**

31. The economy of the Southern Colonies depended on the crops from large plantations. (p. 265)

32. Large plantations depended on the labor of enslaved people. To escape slavery, many found safety in Spanish Florida. The Seminole tribe gave runaways food and shelter. These escaped slaves became known as Black Seminoles. **Fort Mose** became the first settlement in North America for free slaves. (p. 265-266)

33. Seaports in the Southern Colonies were important to its economy. Name several seaports that were important. (p. 268-270)
   - **Baltimore, Maryland**
   - **Charles Town, South Carolina**
   - **Norfolk, Virginia**
   - **Savannah, Georgia**
   - **Wilmington, North Carolina**
1600
- Mayflower Compact is written

1620
- Lord Baltimore founded Maryland Colony

1632
- Massachusetts Bay Colony founded

1640
- New Jersey and New York Colonies established

1664
- William Penn founded the Pennsylvania Colony

1681
- Carolina Colony is split into North and South Carolina

1700
- Penn gave the Delaware colony its own assembly

1704
- James Oglethorpe founded the Georgia Colony

1733