Guided Reading And Analysis 13 Colonies

Name:_____ Class Period:_____ Due Date:___/___/___

Guided Reading & Analysis: 13 Colonies
Chapter 2- The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1754, pp 23-38

Reading Assignment:
Chpt. 2 AMSCO; Besides the AMSCO text, use chapters 2 & 3 of American Pageant and/or online resources such as the websites, podcasts, crash course videos, chapter outlines, Hippocampus, Gilder Lehrman, Cengage Learning videos, etc.

Purpose:
This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. This guide, **if completed in its entirety** BOP **(Beginning of Period) by the due date**, can be used to prepare for quizzes and Unit Exams. In addition, completed guides provide the student with the ability to correct a quiz for ½ points back! The benefits of such activities, however,
go far beyond quiz help and bonus points. ☺ **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.**
So... young Jedi... what is your choice? Do? Or do not? There is no try.

Directions:
1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. Get a feel for the content you are about to read.
3. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, Highlight key events and people as you read. Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Write:** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in **INK!**

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 2:
_____
Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.
Key Concept 2.1: Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.
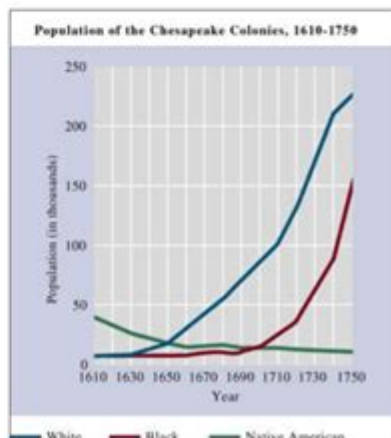**Key Concept 2.2:** European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.
Key Concept 2.3: The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the "Atlantic World" had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.

SECTION 1 - Period Overview, p.23
Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

1. Period 2 begins with 1607 and ends in 1754. As the colonies increased in number, size, and power during this Colonial Era, the population of the eastern seaboard changed. Based on your knowledge of history and the data in the graph at right, explain three reasons for the demographic shift in the Chesapeake. (Chesapeake colonies include Virginia and Maryland)

Guided reading and analysis of the 13 colonies is an essential approach to understanding the early development of what would become the United States. The thirteen original colonies, established along the eastern seaboard, laid the groundwork for American culture, politics, and society. By examining each colony's founding, economic practices, governance, and social structures, we can gain a nuanced perspective of colonial life and the diverse influences that shaped early American identity.

Overview of the 13 Colonies

The thirteen colonies can be divided into three regions: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. Each region had unique characteristics that influenced its development.

1. New England Colonies

The New England colonies included Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Founded primarily for religious freedom, these colonies were characterized by their Puritan roots.

- Key Features:
- Economy: Based on small-scale farming, fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. The rocky soil limited large-scale agriculture.
- Social Structure: Strong community ties, with towns centered around a meeting house. Education was highly valued, leading to the establishment of schools.
- Governance: Self-governing with town meetings; the Mayflower Compact is a significant document reflecting early democratic principles.

- Notable Events:
- The establishment of Harvard College in 1636 for training clergy.
- The Salem Witch Trials of 1692, reflecting the intense religious fervor and social tensions of the time.

2. Middle Colonies

The Middle Colonies, which included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, were known for their diversity and economic prosperity.

- Key Features:
- Economy: An agricultural powerhouse, producing grains like wheat and corn, with a mix of industry and trade.
- Social Structure: A melting pot of cultures, including Dutch, English, German, and Swedish settlers, promoting religious tolerance.
- Governance: More democratic than New England with representative assemblies; the colony of Pennsylvania, established by William Penn, was particularly notable for its Quaker principles of equality and pacifism.

- Notable Events:
- The founding of Pennsylvania in 1681, which became a haven for Quakers.
- The establishment of New York City as a major port and cultural center.

3. Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies consisted of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These colonies were founded primarily for economic gain and agricultural production.

- Key Features:
- Economy: Heavily reliant on cash crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo, cultivated on large plantations that depended on enslaved labor.
- Social Structure: A stratified society with a small elite of wealthy planters, a growing middle class of yeoman farmers, and a large population of enslaved individuals.

- Governance: Governed by a mix of royal and proprietary charters, with the House of Burgesses in Virginia being one of the first representative assemblies in the colonies.

- Notable Events:
- The establishment of Jamestown in 1607, the first permanent English settlement in North America.
- The Stono Rebellion in 1739, one of the earliest slave uprisings in the colonies.

Comparative Analysis of the Colonies

When analyzing the thirteen colonies, several factors come into play that highlight their similarities and differences.

1. Economic Practices

- New England:
- Focused on trade and small-scale farming. The harsh climate restricted agricultural output, leading to a greater emphasis on shipbuilding and fishing.

- Middle Colonies:
- Known as the "breadbasket" of the colonies, they produced large quantities of grain and had a mix of farming and industry.

- Southern Colonies:
- Agriculture dominated, with large plantations producing cash crops for export, leading to the development of a slave-based economy.

2. Social Structures

- New England:
- Communities were close-knit, with a strong emphasis on religious conformity and civic responsibility.

- Middle Colonies:
- Diverse populations with varying religious beliefs led to a more tolerant and pluralistic society.

- Southern Colonies:
- A hierarchical society, with significant social divisions based on wealth and race, resulting in deep social inequalities.

3. Governance and Political Development

- New England:
- Early democratic practices through town meetings, with local governance being a hallmark of

political life.

- Middle Colonies:
- More representative assemblies and a trend toward democracy, influenced by diverse groups advocating for rights and freedoms.

- Southern Colonies:
- Political power concentrated among wealthy landowners, with limited participation from poorer whites and enslaved individuals.

Impact of the 13 Colonies on American Identity

The establishment of the 13 colonies played a crucial role in shaping American identity. Several key themes emerged from this period that continued to influence the United States.

1. Religious Freedom

The quest for religious freedom was a significant motivator for many settlers. The colonies became a refuge for various religious groups, leading to a culture that valued religious pluralism.

- Examples:
- The Puritans sought to create a "city upon a hill" in Massachusetts.
- Quakers in Pennsylvania promoted tolerance and pacifism.

2. Economic Independence

The development of diverse economies across the colonies laid the foundation for American capitalism. The reliance on agriculture and trade fostered a spirit of entrepreneurship.

- Cash crops such as tobacco and rice became integral to the colonial economy and trade networks.
- The emergence of a middle class in the Middle Colonies, driven by commerce and agriculture.

3. Democratic Ideals

The governance structures established in the colonies contributed to the growth of democratic ideals in America. The practice of self-governance and representative assemblies paved the way for future democratic institutions.

- Key Documents:
- The Mayflower Compact established a precedent for self-governance.
- The Virginia House of Burgesses served as an early model of representative government.

Conclusion

In conclusion, guided reading and analysis of the 13 colonies reveals a complex tapestry of cultural, economic, and political developments that laid the foundations for the United States. The diversity among the colonies in terms of governance, economy, and social structures contributed to a rich and evolving American identity. Understanding these factors is crucial for comprehending the historical context of the United States and its ongoing evolution as a nation. As we reflect on the legacies of the 13 colonies, we must acknowledge the complexities of colonial life, including the contradictions of freedom and oppression that shaped the early American experience.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is guided reading, and how is it applied to the study of the 13 colonies?

Guided reading is an instructional approach that involves teacher-led discussions and targeted questions to help students understand texts. In the context of the 13 colonies, it can be used to analyze historical documents, literature, and primary sources to deepen comprehension of colonial life, governance, and relationships with Native Americans.

What were the main reasons for the establishment of the 13 colonies?

The 13 colonies were established for various reasons, including economic opportunities, religious freedom, and political autonomy. Colonies like Pennsylvania were founded by Quakers seeking religious tolerance, while others, like Virginia, were primarily focused on agriculture and profit.

How did geography influence the development of the 13 colonies?

Geography played a crucial role in the development of the 13 colonies. The New England colonies, with rocky soil and a harsh climate, focused on fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. The Middle colonies had fertile land suitable for farming, while the Southern colonies relied on plantations and cash crops like tobacco and rice.

What were the social structures like in the 13 colonies?

Social structures varied among the colonies but typically included a hierarchy with wealthy landowners at the top, followed by small farmers, indentured servants, and enslaved people. The presence of slavery was particularly pronounced in the Southern colonies, shaping their economies and societies.

How did the 13 colonies interact with Native American tribes?

The interaction between the 13 colonies and Native American tribes ranged from trade and cooperation to conflict and displacement. Colonists often encroached on Native lands, leading to tensions, wars, and treaties that frequently favored colonial expansion.

What role did religion play in the settlement of the 13 colonies?

Religion was a significant factor in the settlement of many colonies. Puritans in Massachusetts sought to create a 'city upon a hill' based on their religious beliefs, while Maryland was established as a refuge for Catholics. Religious dissenters often faced persecution, influencing the development of religious pluralism.

What economic activities were prominent in the 13 colonies?

The economy of the 13 colonies varied by region. The New England colonies focused on trade, fishing, and shipbuilding, the Middle colonies were known for grain production and trade, and the Southern colonies relied heavily on agriculture, particularly cash crops like tobacco and cotton.

What were some key events that influenced the political landscape of the 13 colonies?

Key events that influenced the political landscape included the signing of the Mayflower Compact, the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and conflicts such as King Philip's War. These events laid the groundwork for democratic practices and governance in the colonies.

How did colonial education differ among the 13 colonies?

Colonial education varied widely; in New England, towns established public schools and emphasized literacy, often for religious reasons. In contrast, Southern colonies had fewer schools, and education was typically conducted at home or through tutors, primarily for wealthy families.

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