

Columbus to the Colonies

Name: _____

Religious Freedom...

England in the 1600s had a lot of conflict among different versions of Christianity. The official religion was the Church of England, but not everyone belonged to it. Other Christian groups included Catholics and various Protestant Christians, both of whose beliefs differed from the Church of England. Some groups faced hostility in England, and their members looked to America for a place to practice their religion in peace. However, that didn't mean they thought others should enjoy the same peace. In the New World, religious settlers created two types of colonies: ones with strict religious rules and ones without.



King Henry the VIII established the Church of England as the official church in the 1530s.

Our Colony, Our Rules

English groups that established colonies for religious reasons set up their own rules for the colony. Check out these examples:



The seal of the Massachusetts colony shows a Native American saying "Come over and help us."

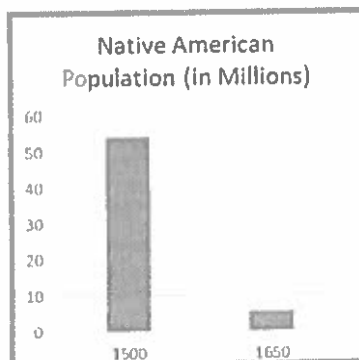
- The Massachusetts Bay Colony was established in 1630 by Puritans, a religious group that had been harassed and punished by the English government. In America, they set up a colony with very strict rules. Colonists who didn't follow the rules were punished or driven out.
- The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island were started by those who left Massachusetts. They created different sets of rules for religious practice.
- The colony of Maryland was set up in 1632 by a wealthy English family that was Catholic. This attracted other Catholics who were persecuted in England to settle in Maryland, too.
- The colony of Pennsylvania was established in 1681 by a Christian group called the Quakers. They also faced problems in England, but believed in tolerance for other religions (not just their own).

A Piece of the Glorious Pie

The United States traces its roots to the English colonists, but England wasn't the only nation with a stake in North America. European nations competed with each other for the "glory" of controlling territory here. Having a piece of the New World pie let nations control strategic places like rivers and sea ports that were critical for transporting goods around the globe from the New World.



Example of a merchant ship from the 1600s.



"G" Number Four: Gone

Europeans claimed the New World for themselves despite the fact that people had already lived here for thousands of years. The Europeans encountered Native Americans from many tribes, such as the Delaware and the Iroquois. But as Europeans took over, the Native Americans were pushed out. In the 150 years after Columbus first arrived, the population of native people dropped by 90%. (That's like your class going from 30 students to just 3!) Most of those died from European diseases they'd never been exposed to. In the coming decades, Native Americans would clash with Europeans in a desperate fight to stay on their native lands. Ultimately, they would be gone from most of those lands forever.

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Triangle Trade

Trade between England and the American colonies was not just back and forth across the Atlantic. Africa and the West Indies played a significant role as the trade of enslaved Africans became more important to the colonies. The three continents—Europe, Africa, and North America created the points of a large triangle that stretched across the Atlantic.

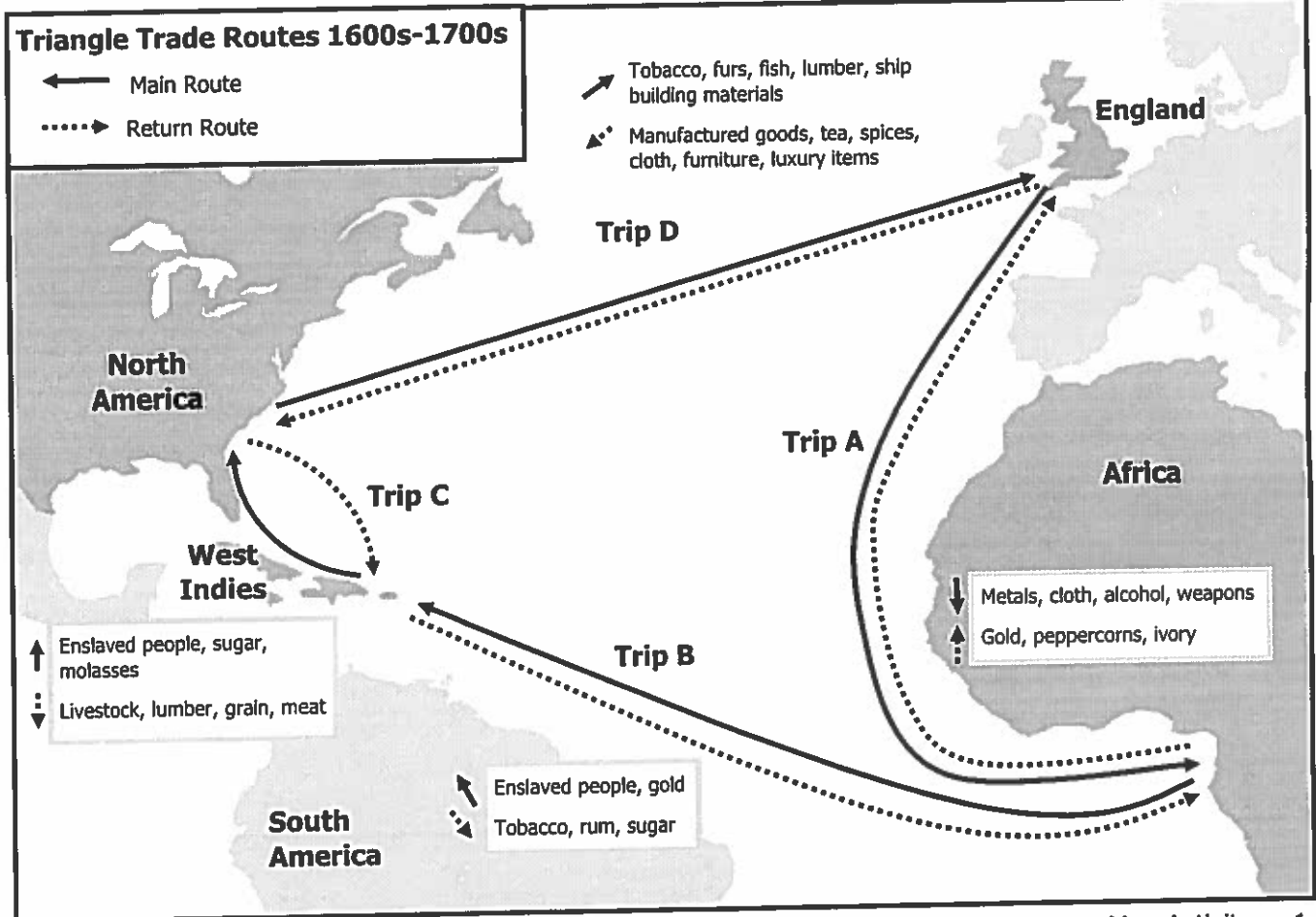
Each stop on the trade route provided goods needed by the people at the next stop. Sometimes a ship would take the full triangular route, but others would go back and forth along one side of the triangle.

Check out the map below to discover what these ships carried to and from each area. The main route starts in England, works its way to Africa, the West Indies, and North American ports, and then returns to England. The return routes on the map show what ships often carried if they focused on that segment instead of traveling the entire triangle.

A. Map Review Use the map to help you answer the following questions:

- The term *middle passage* refers to the trip that enslaved Africans took across the Atlantic to the West Indies. Which trip is the middle passage on the map?
 - Trip A
 - Trip B
 - Trip C
 - Trip D
- Imported* goods are things that are brought into the area. *Exported* goods are things that are sent out to other places. In the table below, list one import and export for each.

England	Africa
Import:	Import:
Export:	Export:
West Indies	North America
Import:	Import:
Export:	Export:



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B. Captain's Log 1650. You are the captain of an English trading ship sailing the Atlantic Ocean on the triangle trade route. There are four legs of this trip, and you need to keep track of where you go and what you do. Use the map to help complete your Captain's Log with details of your voyage and cargo.

Step 1: Determine your departure and destination locations and fill in the blanks.

Step 2: List what your ship is carrying that will be used for trade when you arrive at your next destination.

Leg One

Leaving England for _____

Travel Time: 6-8 weeks Time in Port: 4 weeks

What's in the ship...

Leg Two

Leaving _____ for _____

Travel Time: 8 weeks Time in Port: 3 weeks

What's in the ship...

Leg Three

Leaving _____ for _____

Travel Time: a few days Time in Port: 4 weeks

What's in the ship...

Leg Four

Leaving _____ for Home Sweet Home!

Travel Time: 6-8 weeks Time in Port: 5 weeks

What's in the ship...

C. Raw or Manufactured? Much of the triangle trade exchanged **raw materials** (natural resources still basically in their natural form) for **manufactured goods** (products that are made by people). Look at the map and find four examples of each type of product. List them here.

**RAW
MATERIALS**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

**MANUFACTURED
GOODS**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

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A. Which "G" Motivates Me? Read the five statements from people planning to move to the Americas. On the blank, write whether the person speaking is motivated by Gold, God, or Glory.

- _____ 1. All the other kings and queens have claimed land in the Americas, so I need to get some territory for my nation!
- _____ 2. Things are getting hard here at home. I have no land of my own to farm. Maybe I can get someone to hire me in Virginia. I could work and earn my own farm some day.
- _____ 3. I believe that my way of practicing religion is best, but a lot of people around me don't agree. I've already been arrested twice, just for going to church.
- _____ 4. I have some spare cash to invest in a project. It looks like there is a lot of money making potential in building ships in Massachusetts for trading around the Atlantic.
- _____ 5. All of the Native Americans in the New World need to be converted to Christianity. We should send over missionaries.



B. Pick Your Colony. Each of the early American colonies had its own unique character and attracted different kinds of colonists from England. Draw lines to connect each English settler with the colony most suited to his needs.

A. I am a Puritan, and am tired of the Church of England! Where should I go?

B. I'm looking for a place to practice my religion without people looking over my shoulder!

C. As a Catholic, it is difficult to find a place to worship not worry about getting arrested.

D. I heard that the Quakers have set up a colony in America- I'm a Quaker too!

Colony of Maryland



Massachusetts Colony



Pennsylvania Colony



C. Which Came First? Read each pair of events. Underline the event that happened first.

1. The Native American population shrunk by 90%.
Columbus lands in the Bahamas.
2. Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded.
The colony of Connecticut was founded.
3. Wealthy Englishmen invested in the American colonies.
Explorers discovered natural resources like lumber, furs, and rich farmland.
4. Slaves were brought to the colonies to act as the labor for plantations and farms.
Englishmen came to the colonies as indentured servants who earned their independence.
5. Spain and Portugal explored the New World.
England, the Netherlands, and France explored the New World.