

Grade 3 History & Geography

Unit 7: The Thirteen Colonies

16 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **The Thirteen Colonies Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: The English Colonies	PDF pages 8–15	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 1.3, AP 1.4
☐	Chapter 2: Starting the Virginia Colony	PDF pages 16–23	AP 1.1, AP 1.3, AP 2.1
☐	Chapter 3: Captain John Smith	PDF pages 24–27	—
☐	Chapter 4: Changing Times in Jamestown	PDF pages 28–33	—
☐	Chapter 5: Virginia Succeeds	PDF pages 34–41	AP 5.1
☐	Chapter 6: The Story of Maryland	PDF pages 42–49	AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 7: Plantations in South Carolina	PDF pages 50–55	AP 1.3, AP 7.2, AP 7.1, AP 1.1
☐	Chapter 8: The Story of Georgia	PDF pages 56–59	AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 9: The Pilgrims Come to America	PDF pages 60–67	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 10: Plymouth: The Pilgrim Colony	PDF pages 68–73	AP 10.1
☐	Chapter 11: The Massachusetts Bay Colony	PDF pages 74–79	AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 12: Living in a Puritan Colony	PDF pages 80–87	—
☐	Chapter 13: The Story of Rhode Island	PDF pages 88–93	AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 14: The Middle Colonies	PDF pages 94–99	AP 1.3, AP 14.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 15: New York: A Dutch Settlement	PDF pages 100–107	AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 16: William Penn and the Quakers	PDF pages 108–115	AP 1.3, AP 16.1, AP 16.2
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: The English Colonies

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did people come to settle in the English colonies?

Words to know

- **trader** — a person who buys and sells things *The trader brought his wares to sell at the market.*
- **region** — a large area that may have certain characteristics related to its geography, form of government, or traditions that set it apart from other places *The Southern region of the United States has a warmer climate than the New England region.*
- **crop** — a plant that is grown in large quantities for food or other use *Wheat was an important crop grown in Pennsylvania.*
- **harbor** — a part of a body of water that is next to land and provides a safe place for ships to anchor *Many ships sailed in and out of the harbor each day.*
- **timber** — wood that is cut from trees and used for building; lumber *Timber became an important industry in the North American colonies.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 8–15. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who already lived on the land where the English settled?
2. What was life like for the first English colonists who arrived in North America?
3. What were some of the reasons people came to the colonies?
4. Which people were forced to come to the colonies?
5. What colonies made up the New England region?
6. Why were the many forests in New England important to the development of these colonies?
7. Why was the location of the colonies along the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean important?
8. Which colonies made up the Middle Colonies?
9. Which colonies made up the Southern Colonies?
10. In which region did the colonists build plantations?
11. Why were cities such as New York City and Boston called “port cities”?
12. What role did trade play in major port cities?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did people come to settle in the English colonies?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 132
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 133
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135
- Activity Page 1.4: Important Port Cities — Teacher Guide PDF pages 136–137

Chapter 2: Starting the Virginia Colony

THE BIG QUESTION

What challenges did the colonists in Jamestown face?

Words to know

- **council** — group of people who meet to help run a government *Members of the council met to discuss important town business.*
- **gentleman** — a man with high position in society; not a laborer *The gentleman had very polite manners.*
- **deck** — the floor of a ship that people walk on *The sailor strolled across the deck of the ship as he admired the blue ocean around him.*
- **palisade** — a fence made from wooden or metal stakes driven into the ground *The settlers built a palisade around the town to protect it against attack.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 16–23. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where did Thomas go?
2. Who were the people who sailed to Virginia in 1607 on the three ships, the Discovery, the Godspeed, and the Susan Constant?
3. What did these men want to find in Virginia?
4. When did the men arrive in Virginia?
5. What was locked in the sea chest aboard the Susan Constant?
6. Why did the other members of the council disapprove of John Smith?
7. In whose honor were the James River and Jamestown named?
8. Why do you think John Smith had the settlers build a palisade?
9. What did John Smith want the colonists to do before exploring farther up the James River?
10. What did Thomas discover when he returned to Jamestown?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What challenges did the colonists in Jamestown face?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 132
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135
- Activity Page 2.1: Letter from Jamestown — Teacher Guide PDF page 138

Chapter 3: Captain John Smith

THE BIG QUESTION

How did John Smith make sure that everyone worked?

Words to know

- **well** — a hole dug deep into the ground to get water *The settlers had to dig a well more than six feet deep in order to reach water.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 24–27. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who were the Powhatan?
2. How did John Smith get to understand the Powhatan so well?
3. How did John Smith get the Powhatan to give the settlers food?
4. What rule did John Smith make when he became leader of the colony?
5. Was everyone happy about John Smith's new rule?
6. How did John Smith's rule make it possible for the settlers to survive?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did John Smith make sure that everyone worked?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 4: Changing Times in Jamestown

THE BIG QUESTION

What events led to the Starving Time?

Words to know

- **gunpowder** — an explosive material used to make guns shoot *The soldier poured gunpowder into the mouth of the cannon.*
- **governor** — a person appointed by the king to oversee and make decisions in a region or colony *The governor brought order back to Jamestown.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 28–33. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What details in the text support the author’s claim that “things went well when John Smith was the leader of Jamestown”?
2. Why were the Powhatan willing to trade with John Smith?
3. Why did John Smith return to England?
4. Why were some of the colonists happy to see John Smith leave?
5. How did relations with the Powhatan change after John Smith returned to England?
6. Why were the winter of 1609 and the spring of 1610 called the Starving Time?
7. How might the Starving Time have been avoided?
8. What did the colonists do when the Starving Time was over?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What events led to the Starving Time?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 5: Virginia Succeeds

THE BIG QUESTION

How did the arrival of John Rolfe affect the Virginia colony?

Words to know

- **tobacco** — a plant whose leaves are used for chewing or smoking *Native Americans first introduced Europeans to the tobacco plant.*
- **cash crop** — a crop that is grown to be sold *Many colonies grew cash crops that were sent to be sold in England.*
- **self-government** — the ability of people to rule themselves and make their own laws *Many colonists preferred self-government over rule by a government far away.*
- **disease** — sickness *Colonists living in Jamestown often suffered from disease.*
- **indentured servant** — a person who owes an employer a certain amount of work for a certain amount of time in exchange for some benefit *The indentured servant worked for five years before paying back his debt.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 34–41. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Which Native American princess became friends with John Smith?
2. What problems did John Rolfe face on his voyage to Jamestown?
3. Even though John Rolfe's ship was wrecked during a storm and delayed his arrival in Jamestown by nearly a year, why is this section of the chapter called "Saved by a Shipwreck"?
4. How did John Rolfe make tobacco a cash crop for Virginia?
5. What was important about the House of Burgesses?
6. Who did Pocahontas marry?
7. What happened after Pocahontas got married?
8. The English colonists hoped to become rich by growing more tobacco. What conflicts took place as a result of the English colonists' desire to grow more and more tobacco?
9. How did farming tobacco affect the Virginia colony?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did the arrival of John Rolfe affect the Virginia colony?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 5.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1-5 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 139-140

Chapter 6: The Story of Maryland

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was Maryland created, and how did people there escape some of the problems faced by the colonists in Virginia?

Words to know

- **official** — a person who carries out a government duty *The official met with leaders of the foreign country to discuss important government matters.*
- **Roman Catholic** — a person who follows the teachings of the Catholic Church, a Christian church that has its headquarters in Rome, Italy *The group of Roman Catholics traveled to Italy to see its beautiful churches and cathedrals.*
- **Protestant** — a person who follows the teachings of a Christian church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church *The Protestant leader started a new church in the Maryland colony.*
- **pope** — the head of the Roman Catholic Church *The pope traveled from his home in Rome to meet with members of the Catholic Church.*
- **toleration** — acceptance of different beliefs or practices *Colonists in Maryland practiced toleration when it came to different religious beliefs.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 42–49. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why were many people unhappy that the king of England had made George Calvert a government official in England?
2. What title did the king give to George Calvert?
3. Why did the king of England give George Calvert land in America?
4. Why did Calvert name his colony Maryland?
5. For whom did Calvert want his colony to be a refuge?
6. Who became the second owner of the Maryland colony?
7. How did the experience of the colonists who landed in Maryland differ from the experience of those who landed in Jamestown?
8. What was the Toleration Act?
9. Why do you think the Maryland colony passed the Toleration Act?
10. Why was it difficult to make money selling tobacco? What did the colonists do to try to make money selling tobacco?
11. How did the roles of Africans change in Maryland and Virginia between 1619 and the mid-1600s?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was Maryland created, and how did people there escape some of the problems faced by the colonists in Virginia?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135

Chapter 7: Plantations in South Carolina

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did plantation owners have enslaved workers?

Words to know

- **Middle Passage** — the forced voyage made by enslaved Africans from Africa to the American colonies *The harsh conditions of the Middle Passage caused the deaths of many Africans.*
- **tidal marsh** — an area of soft wet land where water levels are the result of the rise and fall of a river or ocean *The dampness of the marsh attracted mosquitoes.*

Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 50–55. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was the only large town in the Carolina colony?
2. Who were both Carolina and Charleston named for?
3. What two cash crops were grown in South Carolina?
4. What route will Captain Edward's ship The Raven take once it leaves Charleston?
5. Why was South Carolina a perfect place to grow rice?
6. Why did many people on the rice plantations get sick and die?
7. Who did the South Carolina plantation owners use to grow rice for them?
8. Does the way the chapter is told make the story seem more real? Why or why not?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did plantation owners have enslaved workers?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135
- Activity Page 7.2: The People Could Fly — Teacher Guide PDF pages 143–144
- Activity Page 7.1: The Middle Passage — Teacher Guide PDF pages 141–142
- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 132

Chapter 8: The Story of Georgia

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did James Oglethorpe want to set up a colony in North America?

Words to know

- **Parliament** — a group made up of representatives and the king or queen, who make the laws for a country; a term used especially in England to describe the lawmaking part of the government *Members of Parliament voted to pass a new law.*
- **debt** — something that is owed, such as money *Jane owed a debt to her friend after borrowing money for ice cream.*
- **profit** — the money that is made by a business once all expenses have been paid *Many of the American colonies were founded to make a profit.*

Read

Read Chapter 8 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 56–59. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was James Oglethorpe's nickname, and how did he earn it?
2. What happened to people who could not pay their debts in England?
3. What kind of colony did Oglethorpe want Georgia to be?
4. How did Oglethorpe's reasons for creating the Georgia colony differ from the reasons of the Virginia Company for creating the Virginia colony?
5. Why did few debtors make it to Georgia?
6. Why was slavery eventually allowed in Georgia?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did James Oglethorpe want to set up a colony in North America?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135

Chapter 9: The Pilgrims Come to America

THE BIG QUESTION

Who were the Pilgrims, and why did they sail to America?

Words to know

- **cargo ship** — a large boat used to carry things from one place to another to be bought and sold *The cargo ship carried goods across the ocean.*
- **contract** — a written or spoken agreement, usually about business *As a part of the contract, the business agreed to send monthly letters to its clients.*
- **vote** — to make a decision as a group, usually by casting ballots, raising hands, or speaking aloud *The Pilgrims decided to vote on important matters in the colony.*

Read

Read Chapter 9 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 60–67. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where had the Mayflower set sail for, and where did it land instead?
2. What is a pilgrim?
3. Why were the Pilgrims called Separatists in England?
4. Why didn't the Separatists stay in the Netherlands, where they were safe from the English king?
5. What was the journey to America like for the Pilgrims?
6. Do you think the Pilgrims believed their rough journey to America was worthwhile? Why or why not?
7. What was the Mayflower Compact?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Who were the Pilgrims, and why did they sail to America?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 132
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 133
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135

Chapter 10: Plymouth: The Pilgrim Colony

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was it important for the Pilgrims to work hard to prepare for winter?

Words to know

- **common house** — a building used for meetings and worship *The Pilgrims gathered in the town common house for Sunday prayers.*
- **harvest** — the crops collected at the end of a growing season *The harvest provided enough food for the colonists to survive winter.*

Read

Read Chapter 10 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 68–73. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the Pilgrims' first winter in Plymouth compare to the first winter experienced by the first colonists in Virginia?
2. What did the Pilgrims build first, and what was it used for?
3. Who was Samoset, and what did he tell the Pilgrims?
4. How was Squanto able to communicate with the Pilgrims?
5. How did Squanto help the Pilgrims?
6. Who was William Bradford?
7. What did the Pilgrims give thanks for at their thanksgiving feast?
8. How does the Pilgrims' thanksgiving compare to the Thanksgiving we celebrate today?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was it important for the Pilgrims to work hard to prepare for winter?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 10.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 6–10 — Teacher Guide PDF page 145

Chapter 11: The Massachusetts Bay Colony

THE BIG QUESTION

What kinds of jobs were available in the New England colonies?

Words to know

- **congregation** — a group of people who gather for the purpose of religious worship
The congregation met each Sunday at the common house.
- **mast** — a large vertical post on a ship that helps hold up the sails
The captain ordered that the sails be run up the mast.

Read

Read Chapter 11 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 74–79. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did the Puritans settle in North America?
2. What was the Great Migration?
3. How did the size of the Massachusetts Bay Colony compare to the size of the Plymouth colony when they were founded?
4. Who governed the Puritan towns?
5. Why did more New England children grow up to be adults?
6. According to the chart on page 71, how many people lived in Massachusetts in 1650?
7. How many people lived there just twenty years later in 1670?
8. What does the population growth in Massachusetts between 1650 and 1670 tell you about the colonies that were formed there?
9. What workers were needed to build a ship in New England?
10. What kinds of goods were traded in New England harbor towns?
11. Why did harbor towns grow faster than other towns in New England?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What kinds of jobs were available in the New England colonies?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135

Chapter 12: Living in a Puritan Colony

THE BIG QUESTION

What was life like for children in a Puritan colony?

Words to know

- **sermon** — a speech on a religious topic given by a religious leader *The congregation listened closely to the sermon about the Ten Commandments.*
- **minister** — a religious leader, usually in a Protestant church *The minister explained the meaning of the Bible passage to the children.*
- **charter** — a document given by a ruler to a group of people that allows them to elect their own government officials *The king granted the Puritans a charter to start the Massachusetts Bay Colony.*

Read

Read Chapter 12 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 80–87. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How were Puritan boys and girls educated differently?
2. How does the education of Puritan children compare to the education of children today?
3. What did Puritans do on Sundays?
4. Why do Patience and Hope remain silent when they see their father? How is this behavior different from children today?
5. What is Father telling Josiah when the girls return from school?
6. Why did the Puritans think God wanted them to come to New England?
7. Why did the king of England give the Puritans a charter to start their own colony in New England?
8. Why do you think Governor Winthrop said that the Puritans would be like a “city upon a hill”?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What was life like for children in a Puritan colony?
- Use one of today’s words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 13: The Story of Rhode Island

THE BIG QUESTION

What was the main reason why Roger Williams disagreed with his fellow Puritans?

Words to know

- **shorthand** — a system of abbreviations and symbols used to make writing faster *The student used shorthand to take notes more quickly.*
- **household** — a house and all of the people who live within it *The Puritan household was a two-story house where sisters Patience, Hope, and Honor lived with their brother Josiah and their parents.*

Read

Read Chapter 13 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 88–93. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What did Roger Williams come to believe as a minister in Massachusetts Bay Colony?
2. What did the Puritan leaders in the Massachusetts Bay Colony decide about Roger Williams?
3. How did Roger Williams and the Native Americans show they liked each other?
4. What was the first town started by Roger Williams and his followers?
5. How were Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams alike?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What was the main reason why Roger Williams disagreed with his fellow Puritans?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135

Chapter 14: The Middle Colonies

THE BIG QUESTION

How did the mixing of cultures help the Middle Colonies grow and prosper?

Words to know

- **culture** — the language, religion, customs, traditions, and material possessions of a group of people *Many cultures blended in the Middle Colonies.*
- **plow** — a tool used to prepare soil for farming *The farmer plowed the earth before planting the seeds.*
- **merchant** — a person who buys and sells things to earn money *The merchant sold many fabrics at the market.*

Read

Read Chapter 14 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 94–99. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the backgrounds of the Middle Colonies' settlers differ from those of New England and the Southern Colonies?
2. What kinds of things did the settlers in the Middle Colonies share with each other and teach each other?
3. Why were the Middle Colonies better for farming than New England?
4. Why were the Middle Colonies called "the breadbasket colonies"?
5. How did farmers in Pennsylvania and New York get their crops to Philadelphia and New York City?
6. What two cities became centers for trade and shipping in the Middle Colonies?
7. What culture grew from the mixing of cultures among the colonists?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did the mixing of cultures help the Middle Colonies grow and prosper?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135
- Activity Page 14.1: Design a Quilt — Teacher Guide PDF page 146
- Activity Page 1.2: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 133

Chapter 15: New York: A Dutch Settlement

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was Peter Stuyvesant unable to defend New Amsterdam against the English?

Words to know

- **freedom of religion** — the ability to practice any religion without fear of punishment
Freedom of religion was very important to people living in the Middle Colonies.

Read

Read Chapter 15 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 100–107. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who was Henry Hudson?
2. What was Henry Hudson trying to find?
3. How did the Dutch come to have a claim to the land they named New Netherland?
4. Why was the colony of New Netherland established?
5. What was the total value of everything the Dutch governor gave the Native Americans for Manhattan Island?
6. How did the Native Americans' view of land differ from the Europeans' view?
7. How did Peter Stuyvesant's attitude toward people from other countries differ from the feelings of most Dutch settlers in New Netherland?
8. Why did England want to capture New Netherland and make it their own?
9. What happened after the English arrived in New Netherland?
10. How did the English and the Dutch get along with one another in the colony?
11. What happened to Peter Stuyvesant after he surrendered New Netherland to the English?
12. What name did the English give New Amsterdam?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was Peter Stuyvesant unable to defend New Amsterdam against the English?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135

Chapter 16: William Penn and the Quakers

THE BIG QUESTION

Why might Philadelphia have been a place that Europeans would want to move to?

Words to know

- **aristocracy** — the upper or noble class whose members' status is usually inherited *The aristocracy had a lot of power because of its members' wealth and position in society.*
- **stockade** — a defensive wall, usually made from stakes or poles driven into the ground *The colonists built a stockade to protect their settlement.*
- **independence** — freedom from the control of a person or group of people *Many colonists came to North America seeking independence from the Church of England.*

Read

Read Chapter 16 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 108–115. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did William Penn differ from other Englishmen of his time?
2. How did the Quakers' way of worship differ from worship in the Church of England?
3. What were two beliefs held by the Quakers?
4. Why were many Quakers, including William Penn, put in jail?
5. Why did Penn call his colony a "holy experiment"?
6. Why did Penn give out booklets about Pennsylvania?
7. How did William Penn organize the city of Philadelphia?
8. Why did people come to Pennsylvania?
9. What helped the city of Philadelphia to grow?
10. How did the city of Philadelphia change over time?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why might Philadelphia have been a place that Europeans would want to move to?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the Thirteen Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF pages 134–135
- Activity Page 16.1: The Thirteen English Colonies — Teacher Guide PDF page 147

- Activity Page 16.2: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 11-16 — Teacher Guide PDF page 148

UNIT QUIZ

The Thirteen Colonies

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. The Middle Colonies were nicknamed the
 - a) breadbasket colonies.
 - b) last colonies.
 - c) lost colonies.
 - d) bay colonies.
2. Which city became the largest in the thirteen colonies?
 - a) Charleston
 - b) New York City
 - c) Philadelphia
 - d) Boston
3. Which was the first permanent English settlement?
 - a) Plymouth
 - b) Savannah
 - c) Roanoke
 - d) Jamestown
4. John Smith said that the colonists who did not work
 - a) would be sent back to England.
 - b) could not eat.
 - c) would be put in jail.
 - d) should be whipped.
5. Which colony began as a refuge, or safe place, for English Catholics?
 - a) Georgia
 - b) Rhode Island
 - c) New Jersey
 - d) Maryland
6. The trip from Africa to America was called
 - a) the Middle Passage.
 - b) Croatoan.
 - c) Starving Time.
 - d) the Trail of Tears.
7. What were colonial South Carolina's biggest cash crops?
 - a) rice and indigo
 - b) tobacco and rye
 - c) wheat and corn
 - d) timber and furs

- 8.** On large plantations, most of the work was done by
- a) debtors.
 - b) Catholics.
 - c) dames.
 - d) enslaved Africans.
- 9.** James Oglethorpe tried to start a colony in Georgia for which group?
- a) poor people
 - b) Quakers
 - c) Catholics
 - d) rich people
- 10.** The Pilgrims sailed to America on the
- a) Anne.
 - b) Mayflower.
 - c) Susan Constant.
 - d) Godspeed.
- 11.** What was the name of the contract written by the Pilgrims?
- a) Bill of Rights
 - b) Constitution
 - c) Mayflower Compact
 - d) Declaration of Independence
- 12.** People living in a Puritan colony had
- a) many kinds of entertainment.
 - b) little work to do.
 - c) strict rules.
 - d) few rules.
- 13.** Which group founded Massachusetts Bay Colony?
- a) Quakers
 - b) Pilgrims
 - c) Catholics
 - d) Puritans
- 14.** Roger Williams believed that religion should be
- a) outlawed in America.
 - b) separate from government.
 - c) required of everyone.
 - d) kept out of Rhode Island.
- 15.** Settlers in the Middle Colonies came from
- a) Germany.
 - b) the Netherlands.
 - c) Sweden.
 - d) all of the above.

16. New England had

- a) no harbors but good farmland.
- b) poor fishing but good timberland.
- c) poor farmland but good harbors.
- d) good farmland and good fishing.

17. What is New Amsterdam called today?

- a) New York City
- b) Philadelphia
- c) Boston
- d) Holland

18. The Quakers believed that

- a) all people are equal.
- b) the aristocracy is better than other people.
- c) the colonists were better than the Native Americans.
- d) war was a good way to solve problems.

Answers

Chapter 1: The English Colonies

1. **Who already lived on the land where the English settled?**

Native Americans

2. **What was life like for the first English colonists who arrived in North America?**

Life was difficult for the first English colonists. They did not have homes and were forced to live at first in tents or sometimes even in caves. Many died because there was not enough food to eat. Others died from the cold or because they became sick.

3. **What were some of the reasons people came to the colonies?**

People came for different reasons. Some came because they did not have jobs or land in England and they hoped to find new opportunities in the colonies. Some people who had broken the law in England were sent to the colonies as punishment. Some people came because they were not permitted to practice their religion as they wanted to in England.

4. **Which people were forced to come to the colonies?**

Englishmen who broke the law were sent to the colonies as punishment. People from Africa were kidnapped and forced to come work in the colonies.

5. **What colonies made up the New England region?**

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island made up the New England region.

6. **Why were the many forests in New England important to the development of these colonies?**

The trees in the forests provided timber for the colonists. They used the timber for firewood and to build ships, houses, and other buildings.

7. **Why was the location of the colonies along the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean important?**

Coastal waters had plenty of fish that could be used for food. As the colonies grew they began to sell timber to the West Indies and other places in the Caribbean, as well as to Europe. The coastline of these colonies had many natural harbors that ships carrying timber and other goods for trade could sail to and from.

8. **Which colonies made up the Middle Colonies?**

New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania made up the Middle Colonies.

9. **Which colonies made up the Southern Colonies?**

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia made up the Southern Colonies.

10. **In which region did the colonists build plantations?**

The colonists built plantations in the Southern region.

11. **Why were cities such as New York City and Boston called “port cities”?**

They were built along a harbor or natural waterway.

12. **What role did trade play in major port cities?**

Trade helped the colonies connect with each other. Ships carried news and information from colony to colony.

Chapter 2: Starting the Virginia Colony

1. **Where did Thomas go?**

He went across the Atlantic Ocean to a place called Virginia.

2. **Who were the people who sailed to Virginia in 1607 on the three ships, the Discovery, the Godspeed, and the Susan Constant?**

They were men who were part of the Virginia Company of London.

3. **What did these men want to find in Virginia?**

They wanted to find riches.

4. **When did the men arrive in Virginia?**

April 1607

5. **What was locked in the sea chest aboard the Susan Constant?**

The sea chest held instructions from the Virginia Company for setting up a colony, including a place to settle and live, who should make decisions about the colony, etc.

6. **Why did the other members of the council disapprove of John Smith?**

John Smith was not a rich gentleman, and the other members of the council refused to accept him as their equal.

7. **In whose honor were the James River and Jamestown named?**

They were named in honor of King James, the king of England.

8. **Why do you think John Smith had the settlers build a palisade?**

He likely did this to protect the settlement from potential danger.

9. **What did John Smith want the colonists to do before exploring farther up the James River?**

He wanted them to finish the fort and prepare for winter.

10. **What did Thomas discover when he returned to Jamestown?**

Because the fort was incomplete, some of the settlers had died during a Native American attack.

Chapter 3: Captain John Smith

1. **Who were the Powhatan?**

They were Native Americans who lived in Virginia at the time the Virginia colony was established.

2. **How did John Smith get to understand the Powhatan so well?**

He began to visit the Powhatan villages and learned their language and their way of life.

3. **How did John Smith get the Powhatan to give the settlers food?**

He traded blankets, axes, and other items for food.

4. **What rule did John Smith make when he became leader of the colony?**

Smith said that those who did not work could not eat.

5. **Was everyone happy about John Smith's new rule?**

Not everyone was happy with John Smith's new rule, especially gentlemen living in the colony.

6. **How did John Smith's rule make it possible for the settlers to survive?**

Because of John Smith's rule, more houses were built, a well was dug, crops were grown, and fish were caught. That gave the settlers places to live and the water and food they needed to survive.

Chapter 4: Changing Times in Jamestown

1. **What details in the text support the author's claim that "things went well when John Smith was the leader of Jamestown"?**

The settlement grew to nearly five hundred people. They grew crops. They raised chickens, goats, horses, and pigs. The people could hunt and fish, and gather more food. The Powhatan traded with John Smith.

2. **Why were the Powhatan willing to trade with John Smith?**

He worked hard to earn their respect, and he was always fair and honest with them.

3. **Why did John Smith return to England?**

He needed medical help after being injured in a gunpowder explosion.

4. **Why were some of the colonists happy to see John Smith leave?**

They were tired of working so hard under his leadership.

5. **How did relations with the Powhatan change after John Smith returned to England?**

Some colonists tried to cheat the Powhatan, causing conflict to break out. The Powhatan no longer trusted the colonists and refused to trade food with them anymore.

6. **Why were the winter of 1609 and the spring of 1610 called the Starving Time?**

The colonists could not find enough to eat. They were trapped inside the fort and had eaten everything in the storehouses, and all of their animals. Many people died from hunger, disease, and freezing temperatures.

7. **How might the Starving Time have been avoided?**

The colonists could have worked harder. If they had treated the Powhatan fairly, they might have continued trading for food. The colonists would have at least been able to hunt for food themselves instead of being trapped inside the fort.

8. **What did the colonists do when the Starving Time was over?**

They cleared the land around the fort and built small farmhouses. A few colonists and Native Americans began to trade again.

Chapter 5: Virginia Succeeds

- 1. Which Native American princess became friends with John Smith?**
Pocahontas became friends with John Smith.
- 2. What problems did John Rolfe face on his voyage to Jamestown?**
While sailing across the Atlantic, the ships were caught in a storm. One ship sank, while the other was wrecked. Rolfe and the other passengers managed to salvage wood from the wrecked ship and built two smaller ships to bring the passengers to Jamestown.
- 3. Even though John Rolfe's ship was wrecked during a storm and delayed his arrival in Jamestown by nearly a year, why is this section of the chapter called "Saved by a Shipwreck"?**
If John Rolfe's ship had not been destroyed and his arrival in Jamestown delayed, he would have arrived in Jamestown during the Starving Time and, like the colonists there, might have died from disease or lack of food.
- 4. How did John Rolfe make tobacco a cash crop for Virginia?**
He bought better tobacco seeds from South America and the West Indies and tested the plants to find the kind that would grow best in Virginia. Page 32
- 5. What was important about the House of Burgesses?**
It was the first example of self-government in the colonies.
- 6. Who did Pocahontas marry?**
Pocahontas married John Rolfe.
- 7. What happened after Pocahontas got married?**
She had a child and moved to England, where she was treated like royalty. She died of disease before returning to Virginia.
- 8. The English colonists hoped to become rich by growing more tobacco. What conflicts took place as a result of the English colonists' desire to grow more and more tobacco?**
The colonists wanted more and more land to grow tobacco. They fought with the Native Americans in order to get more land.
- 9. How did farming tobacco affect the Virginia colony?**
Many people began to plant and trade tobacco. Planters created huge plantations. They started to use enslaved African workers do the hard work on the plantations.

Chapter 6: The Story of Maryland

- 1. Why were many people unhappy that the king of England had made George Calvert a government official in England?**
He was a Roman Catholic, and many Protestants in England did not want a Catholic government official.
- 2. What title did the king give to George Calvert?**
The king gave George Calvert the title Lord Baltimore.
- 3. Why did the king of England give George Calvert land in America?**
The king gave George Calvert the land to reward him for the hard work he had done.

4. **Why did Calvert name his colony Maryland?**
He named it Maryland after the king's wife, Henrietta Maria.
5. **For whom did Calvert want his colony to be a refuge?**
He wanted his colony to be a refuge for English Catholics.
6. **Who became the second owner of the Maryland colony?**
Cecilius Calvert, George Calvert's son, became the second owner and the second Lord Baltimore after his father died.
7. **How did the experience of the colonists who landed in Maryland differ from the experience of those who landed in Jamestown?**
The Maryland colonists were able to buy a village from local Native Americans. The governor of Maryland also wanted to make sure that his colonists did not repeat the same mistakes that led Virginians to face the Starving Time, so they brought plenty of food and supplies with them.
8. **What was the Toleration Act?**
It was a law that said that Christians could practice the religion of their choice without having to worry about being punished or treated unfairly.
9. **Why do you think the Maryland colony passed the Toleration Act?**
The founders of the colony were Roman Catholics who had been treated unfairly for their beliefs in England. They likely did not want the same thing to happen in their new homes.
10. **Why was it difficult to make money selling tobacco? What did the colonists do to try to make money selling tobacco?**
The price of tobacco was low, so to make money, the colonists needed to sell a lot of tobacco. To sell a lot of tobacco, they needed to plant more tobacco and have many workers who did not cost a lot to have.
11. **How did the roles of Africans change in Maryland and Virginia between 1619 and the mid-1600s?**
Some historians think that the first Africans in the colonies were indentured servants who would eventually work long enough to repay their debt and be set free. Other historians believe that even the first Africans who came to the colonies were enslaved.

Chapter 7: Plantations in South Carolina

1. **What was the only large town in the Carolina colony?**
Charleston was the only large town.
2. **Who were both Carolina and Charleston named for?**
They were both named for King Charles II of England.
3. **What two cash crops were grown in South Carolina?**
Rice and indigo were grown in South Carolina.
4. **What route will Captain Edward's ship The Raven take once it leaves Charleston?**
The Raven will sail to England where Captain Edward will trade goods from the colonies for goods in England. He will then sail from England to Africa where he will

trade English goods for enslaved Africans. He will then sail home to Charleston.

5. **Why was South Carolina a perfect place to grow rice?**

Rice grows in standing water, and there was a lot of standing water in the tidal marshes in South Carolina.

6. **Why did many people on the rice plantations get sick and die?**

Mosquitoes that lived in the tidal marshes spread a deadly disease called malaria.

7. **Who did the South Carolina plantation owners use to grow rice for them?**

The plantation owners used enslaved Africans who were previously rice farmers in Africa.

8. **Does the way the chapter is told make the story seem more real? Why or why not?**

Student responses may vary, but may note that the use of present tense makes it seem like that the events are happening in real time as the characters experience daily life in the South Carolina colony.

Chapter 8: The Story of Georgia

1. **What was James Oglethorpe's nickname, and how did he earn it?**

People called James Oglethorpe "Father Oglethorpe" because he was so kind.

2. **What happened to people who could not pay their debts in England?**

They were put in jail.

3. **What kind of colony did Oglethorpe want Georgia to be?**

He wanted it to be a place where poor people, debtors, people fleeing other countries, and people of different religions could get a new start. He also did not want planters in the colony to use enslaved workers. James Oglethorpe respected Native Americans.

4. **How did Oglethorpe's reasons for creating the Georgia colony differ from the reasons of the Virginia Company for creating the Virginia colony?**

Oglethorpe wanted to create a colony that helped the people living there get a new start. The Virginia Company, on the other hand, established the Virginia colony to make money.

5. **Why did few debtors make it to Georgia?**

Parliament made it hard for debtors to leave English jails and go to Georgia.

6. **Why was slavery eventually allowed in Georgia?**

Rice was the only cash crop that could be grown in Georgia, and laborers were needed to work on plantations.

Chapter 9: The Pilgrims Come to America

1. **Where had the Mayflower set sail for, and where did it land instead?**

It had set sail for Virginia but landed at Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

2. **What is a pilgrim?**

A pilgrim is a person who travels for religious reasons.

3. **Why were the Pilgrims called Separatists in England?**

They wanted to separate from the Church of England.

4. **Why didn't the Separatists stay in the Netherlands, where they were safe from the English king?**

Life in the Netherlands was difficult. The Separatists worried that their children would forget how to speak English.

5. **What was the journey to America like for the Pilgrims?**

The journey was very difficult. The cargo ship they sailed on was cramped and damp. Rough storms made many of the passengers ill.

6. **Do you think the Pilgrims believed their rough journey to America was worthwhile? Why or why not?**

Student responses may vary. Some may note that the journey was worthwhile because the Pilgrims could now practice their religion in peace. Others may say that the rough conditions and arrival in a strange place were not worthwhile.

7. **What was the Mayflower Compact?**

It was a contract that the Pilgrims drew up before they left the Mayflower. It said that all the passengers would work together to govern themselves in the new land.

Chapter 10: Plymouth: The Pilgrim Colony

1. **How did the Pilgrims' first winter in Plymouth compare to the first winter experienced by the first colonists in Virginia?**

Like the colonists in Virginia, the Pilgrims experienced a harsh and cold winter and many Pilgrims died. However, during the winter, they were able to continue to live on the Mayflower for shelter.

2. **What did the Pilgrims build first, and what was it used for?**

The Pilgrims first built a common house. Initially, it was used for storage and shelter. It was later used as a place of worship.

3. **Who was Samoset, and what did he tell the Pilgrims?**

Samoset was a Native American warrior who spoke English. He told the Pilgrims that all but one of the Native Americans who used to live in the area of Plymouth had died of a strange sickness.

4. **How was Squanto able to communicate with the Pilgrims?**

Squanto had been taken to England by fishermen, so he spoke English. Page 65

5. **How did Squanto help the Pilgrims?**

He taught them how to fish and grow food better. He also taught them which nuts and berries were safe to eat, and he helped them trade with other Native Americans.

6. **Who was William Bradford?**

He was governor of Plymouth for thirty-five years and the colony's historian.

7. **What did the Pilgrims give thanks for at their thanksgiving feast?**

They had found religious freedom, and thanks to their Native American friends, they would not starve.

8. **How does the Pilgrims' thanksgiving compare to the Thanksgiving we celebrate today?**

Both celebrations are meant to express thankfulness for what we have. The Pilgrims'

feast lasted many days, while modern American Thanksgiving is celebrated on just one day every year.

Chapter 11: The Massachusetts Bay Colony

1. Why did the Puritans settle in North America?

They believed God brought them there to set an example of how Christians could live together in a community and be unselfish people.

2. What was the Great Migration?

The Great Migration was the wave of settlement from 1630 to 1660 when thousands of English Puritans came to settle in Massachusetts Bay Colony.

3. How did the size of the Massachusetts Bay Colony compare to the size of the Plymouth colony when they were founded?

Plymouth was founded by roughly one hundred Pilgrims, while Massachusetts Bay Colony was established by nearly twenty-five thousand Puritans.

4. Who governed the Puritan towns?

Towns were governed by a meeting of men who owned land and were therefore members of the town's Puritan congregation.

5. Why did more New England children grow up to be adults?

There was less disease in the New England colonies than in England or in the Southern Colonies.

6. According to the chart on page 71, how many people lived in Massachusetts in 1650?

15,603 people lived in Massachusetts in 1650.

7. How many people lived there just twenty years later in 1670?

35,333 people lived in Massachusetts in 1670.

8. What does the population growth in Massachusetts between 1650 and 1670 tell you about the colonies that were formed there?

The colonies were very successful. The population nearly doubled, indicating that either more people were surviving or that a growing number of people were moving to live there.

9. What workers were needed to build a ship in New England?

Woodcutters, carpenters, sail makers, blacksmiths, and coopers were needed to build a ship.

10. What kinds of goods were traded in New England harbor towns?

People living in New England produced dried cod, timber, and furs, while outside ships brought sugar, enslaved workers, tools, and glassware.

11. Why did harbor towns grow faster than other towns in New England?

Harbor towns were located on the coast, which meant they were the first place that people arrived when they came to New England. They were also important centers of trade and industry, which led many people to settle there.

Chapter 12: Living in a Puritan Colony

1. **How were Puritan boys and girls educated differently?**

After two years at a dame school, boys went to a common school while girls stayed at home to learn household skills.

2. **How does the education of Puritan children compare to the education of children today?**

Puritan children were educated in dame schools and received far less education overall. Children today attend much larger schools where most learn from kindergarten to twelfth grade. Boys and girls today receive the same educational opportunities.

3. **What did Puritans do on Sundays?**

The keeping room is the only room with a fireplace that is used to heat the rest of the home. The family meets in the keeping room to cook, eat, and study.

4. **Why do Patience and Hope remain silent when they see their father? How is this behavior different from children today?**

Hope and Patience remain silent because Puritan children are expected to be quiet until spoken to. Today, children do not generally have to follow such strict rules.

5. **What is Father telling Josiah when the girls return from school?**

Father is sharing the story of why the Puritans came to America.

6. **Why did the Puritans think God wanted them to come to New England?**

The Puritans believed that God had chosen them to be an example for all people to follow.

7. **Why did the king of England give the Puritans a charter to start their own colony in New England?**

He was glad to have the Puritans move far away from England because he thought they were troublemakers.

8. **Why do you think Governor Winthrop said that the Puritans would be like a “city upon a hill”?**

A city upon a hill is something that can be seen in the distance. Governor Winthrop made this comparison to explain that others would look to the Puritans for the example they set.

Chapter 13: The Story of Rhode Island

1. **What did Roger Williams come to believe as a minister in Massachusetts Bay Colony?**

He spoke out against taxes paid to support Puritan congregations and against the close ties between the Church and the government. He also thought Puritans were not strict enough and that colonists should pay Native Americans for the land they used.

2. **What did the Puritan leaders in the Massachusetts Bay Colony decide about Roger Williams?**

They decided to send him back to England.

3. **How did Roger Williams and the Native Americans show they liked each other?**

Williams learned the Native Americans' native language and spoke out against taking land from them. The Native Americans took care of Williams when he escaped from Massachusetts.

4. **What was the first town started by Roger Williams and his followers?**

The first town was Providence.

5. **How were Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams alike?**

Both Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams spoke up for their beliefs, which angered Puritan leaders. They both believed the Puritans were not strict enough in their religious beliefs. Roger Williams started the town of Providence in Rhode Island. Anne Hutchinson and her friends started the town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Chapter 14: The Middle Colonies

1. **How did the backgrounds of the Middle Colonies' settlers differ from those of New England and the Southern Colonies?**

Most of the colonists in New England and the South had come from England. The Middle Colonies also had settlers from Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Not all the people who came to the Middle Colonies spoke the same language. They also had different religions and customs.

2. **What kinds of things did the settlers in the Middle Colonies share with each other and teach each other?**

The Germans taught people better farming techniques; the Dutch shared how to build better wagons and plows; the Swedes shared their skills at building strong houses. They also shared activities with each other, for example, the Dutch taught other colonists about ice skating and bowling.

3. **Why were the Middle Colonies better for farming than New England?**

The soil was richer, and the climate was usually milder. Summers were warm and rainy. Many kinds of crops grew well in the Middle Colonies.

4. **Why were the Middle Colonies called "the breadbasket colonies"?**

The Middle Colonies grew many grains, such as wheat, rye, and oats, that can be used to make bread.

5. **How did farmers in Pennsylvania and New York get their crops to Philadelphia and New York City?**

They used the Delaware and Hudson Rivers as "highways" to move crops.

6. **What two cities became centers for trade and shipping in the Middle Colonies?**

Philadelphia and New York City became centers for trade and shipping.

7. **What culture grew from the mixing of cultures among the colonists?**

The American culture grew from the mixing of other cultures in the colonies.

Chapter 15: New York: A Dutch Settlement

1. **Who was Henry Hudson?**

He was an English explorer who sailed for the Dutch.

2. **What was Henry Hudson trying to find?**
He was looking for a waterway through North America to Asia.
3. **How did the Dutch come to have a claim to the land they named New Netherland?**
The area had been claimed for the Dutch by the explorer Henry Hudson.
4. **Why was the colony of New Netherland established?**
It was established to trade with Native Americans and to make the owners of the Dutch West India Company rich.
5. **What was the total value of everything the Dutch governor gave the Native Americans for Manhattan Island?**
The value was about \$24.
6. **How did the Native Americans' view of land differ from the Europeans' view?**
The Native Americans did not believe that land could be owned by anyone. So, when they traded with the Europeans for Manhattan Island, the Native Americans believed they were letting the Europeans simply use the land, not take it permanently.
7. **How did Peter Stuyvesant's attitude toward people from other countries differ from the feelings of most Dutch settlers in New Netherland?**
Stuyvesant was not tolerant of people who disagreed with him, though most Dutch settlers were tolerant to all.
8. **Why did England want to capture New Netherland and make it their own?**
The English had many reasons for leaving for America, and the king wanted English colonies between New England and the Southern Colonies.
9. **What happened after the English arrived in New Netherland?**
Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the colony without fighting the British.
10. **How did the English and the Dutch get along with one another in the colony?**
They got along very well and coexisted peacefully.
11. **What happened to Peter Stuyvesant after he surrendered New Netherland to the English?**
He was no longer in charge and became a farmer on Manhattan Island.
12. **What name did the English give New Amsterdam?**
They renamed it New York City.

Chapter 16: William Penn and the Quakers

1. **How did William Penn differ from other Englishmen of his time?**
Penn had a great respect for the Native Americans and wished to treat them fairly when he arrived in America.
2. **How did the Quakers' way of worship differ from worship in the Church of England?**
The Quakers did not give or listen to long sermons. Instead, they prayed silently in meetinghouses, and those who were inspired by God could speak.

3. **What were two beliefs held by the Quakers?**

They believed that all people were equal and should be treated with respect. They also believed that war was wrong and refused to join armies or fight.

4. **Why were many Quakers, including William Penn, put in jail?**

They were put in jail because the Church of England disagreed with the Quakers' religious beliefs.

5. **Why did Penn call his colony a "holy experiment"?**

He wanted Pennsylvania to be a place where Quakers and other religious groups could try to live together in harmony. Page 106

6. **Why did Penn give out booklets about Pennsylvania?**

He wanted to advertise his colony to all different kinds of people from many lands.

7. **How did William Penn organize the city of Philadelphia?**

He laid out the streets like a checkerboard. He numbered the streets running from north to south and gave tree names to streets running from east to west. He also planned a central square where people could meet.

8. **Why did people come to Pennsylvania?**

They could afford to buy land there; they were promised religious freedom; the colony was at peace with Native Americans; the farmland and climate were good; there was a promise of good trade.

9. **What helped the city of Philadelphia to grow?**

There was very fertile farmland in the region, and the city became an important center of trade.

10. **How did the city of Philadelphia change over time?**

As the city grew, the colonists paved streets and built raised sidewalks with curbs. They installed lamps to burn on the main streets at night. They also built a college, a theater, America's first hospital, a museum, and a public library.

Unit quiz key

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. a 8. d 9. a 10. b 11. c 12. c 13. d 14. b 15. d 16. c 17. a 18. a