

## CHAPTER

## 4

## Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

## The Middle Colonies ★

## A. As You Read

**Directions:** As you read Section 2 in your textbook, complete the chart below by writing supporting details for each main idea.

**Main Idea A:** The Dutch colony of New Netherland became the English colony of New York.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea B:** New Jersey attracted settlers from many lands.

4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea C:** Pennsylvania was founded as an experiment in religious tolerance.

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Reviewing Key People and Terms

**Directions:** Identify each person or define each term below, and note whether it relates to New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.

9. patroon \_\_\_\_\_
10. Peter Stuyvesant \_\_\_\_\_
11. proprietary colony \_\_\_\_\_
12. royal colony \_\_\_\_\_
13. Quaker \_\_\_\_\_
14. Pennsylvania Dutch \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## **The Southern Colonies**

### **Chapter 4, Section 3**

#### **Part 1: Recall**

1. Explain the importance of the following:

- a. Mason-Dixon Line \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Lord Baltimore \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Act of Toleration \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Bacon's Rebellion \_\_\_\_\_
- e. James Oglethorpe \_\_\_\_\_

2. Define the following:

- a. indigo \_\_\_\_\_
- b. debtor \_\_\_\_\_
- c. slave code \_\_\_\_\_
- d. racism \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Part 2: Comprehension (Answer in complete sentences)**

3. Why did Lord Baltimore set up the colony of Maryland? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why was Georgia called a "haven for debtors?" \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How was life different in the Tidewater different from life in the backcountry South? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What role did Africans play in the economy of the Southern Colonies by 1700? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Part 3: Critical Thinking and Writing

7. Review the Main Idea statement at the beginning of this section. *List* the reasons why you think tensions might have developed between the backcountry and the Tidewater: (does not have to be in complete sentences)

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8. Think about the meaning of religious tolerance. Did Maryland's Act of Toleration provide true religious tolerance? Write your answer in a paragraph.

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## **Bacon's Rebellion**

*Use the article "Bacon's Rebellion" to answer the following questions in complete sentences.*

1. What did the English colonists on the Virginia frontier want Governor Berkeley to do?

2. What groups did Nathaniel Bacon and his men attack AT FIRST?

3. What other groups did Bacon and his men attack? Why?

4. Why did Governor Berkeley declare Bacon an outlaw?

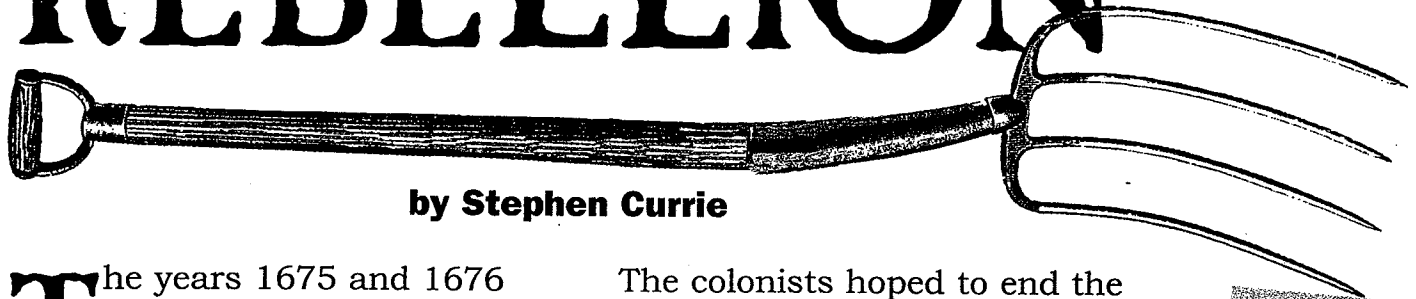
5. How did the frontiersmen show their support of Bacon?

6. How did Bacon get his commission from Governor Berkeley?

7. Bacon's supporters fought Berkeley's supporters for control of Jamestown. Who eventually gained control?

8. Do you think what Nathaniel Bacon did was the right thing to do?

# BACON'S REBELLION



by Stephen Currie

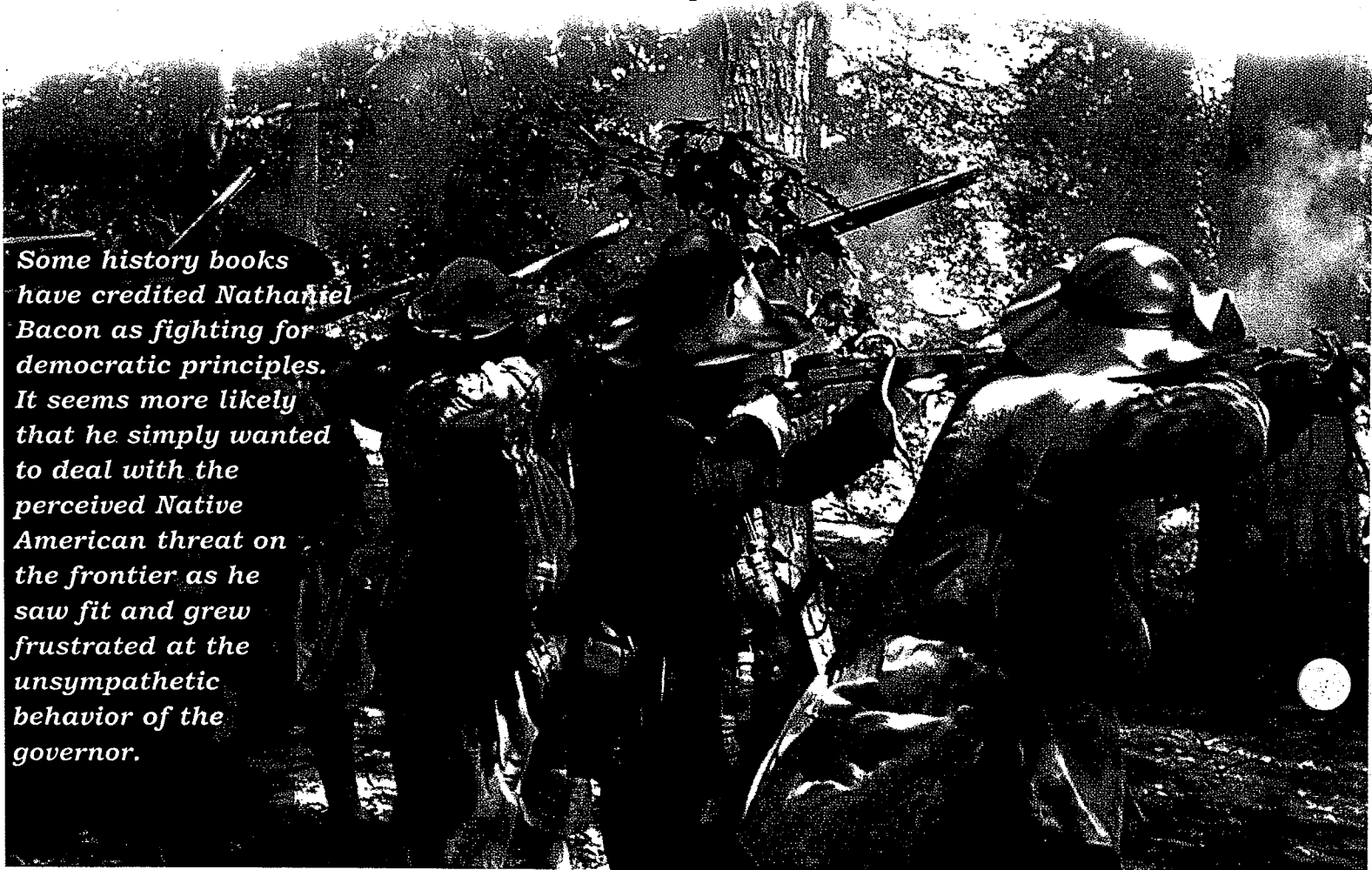
The years 1675 and 1676 were "frightfull times" for the English colonists on the Virginia frontier. Attacks on the settlers by various American Indian groups had increased steadily. The frontiersmen turned to Governor Sir William Berkeley for help. They urged him to grant Nathaniel Bacon a **commission** to lead the militia.

The colonists hoped to end the Indian attacks and make the region safe for settlement.

When Berkeley refused to grant the commission, Bacon decided to head up a militia on his own. With five hundred men, he traveled through the countryside in the spring of 1676, battling with Indians such as the Susquehannocks, who had

A **commission** is a grant of certain powers or authority to carry out a duty.

*Some history books have credited Nathaniel Bacon as fighting for democratic principles. It seems more likely that he simply wanted to deal with the perceived Native American threat on the frontier as he saw fit and grew frustrated at the unsympathetic behavior of the governor.*

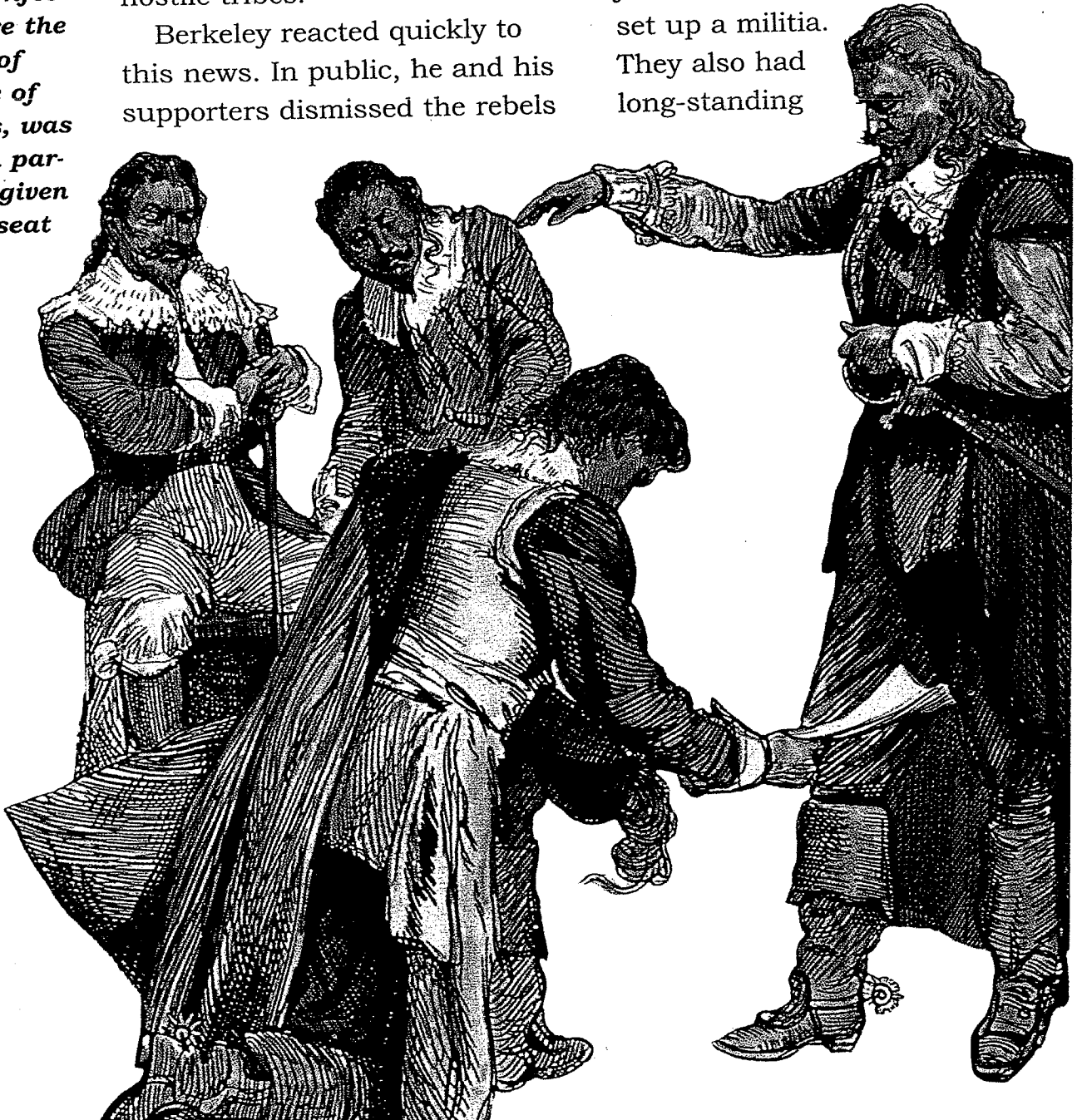


***In early June 1676, Nathaniel Bacon gave Governor Sir William Berkeley a written confession before the members of the House of Burgesses, was granted a pardon, and given back his seat on the Council.***

been attacking Virginia's frontier farms. Soon, though, his group also began to assault friendly and neutral Indians. One of Bacon's supporters said that the goal was to "ruine and extirpate [exterminate] all Indians in Generall." In one particularly bloody battle, Bacon's men massacred 150 "friend Indians," believing that they secretly were allied with hostile tribes.

Berkeley reacted quickly to this news. In public, he and his supporters dismissed the rebels

as "a Rabble of the basest sort of People." Anxious to keep his Indian allies and irate that Bacon had disobeyed him, Berkeley ejected Bacon from his post on the Virginia Council, declaring him an outlaw. Privately, however, Berkeley knew that Bacon had a lot of support among poor Virginia farmers and servants because they were angry with more than just Berkeley's unwillingness to set up a militia. They also had long-standing

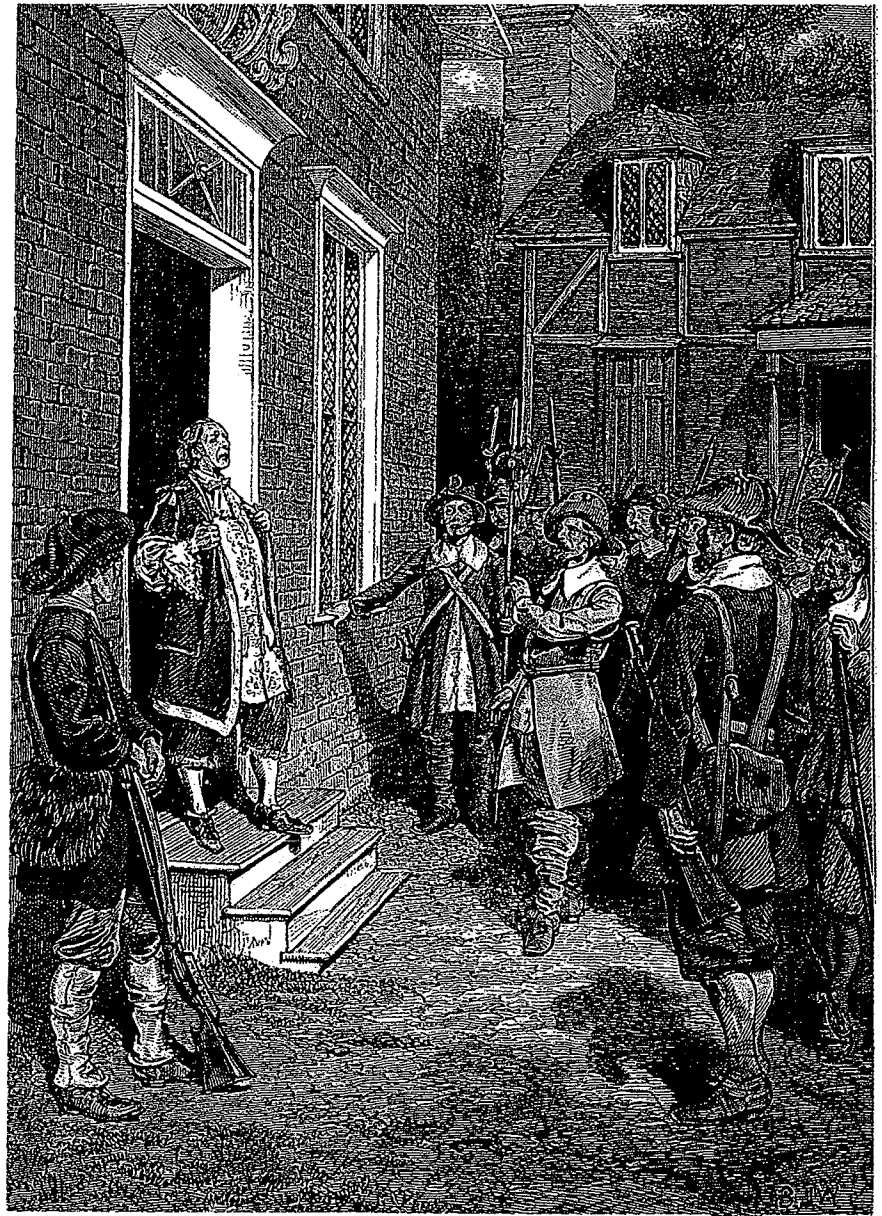


***When Bacon entered Jamestown with an armed force to demand a commission to fight the Indians on June 23, 1676, Berkeley greeted him coldly in front of the state house but ultimately gave him the commission.***

grievances dealing with taxes, trade, and other governmental policies that unfairly favored the wealthy.

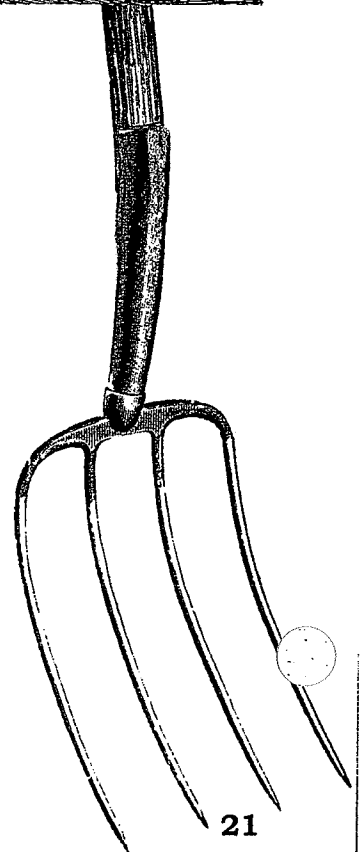
The frontiersmen were furious with Berkeley's reaction. When Berkeley issued an anti-Bacon proclamation, people from the countryside protested and kept it from being read. Then Berkeley ordered a new election. Bacon was voted into the Virginia Assembly as a burgess, contrary to the governor's wishes. In June 1676, Bacon prepared to return to Jamestown, the colonial capital, for a new legislative session. Worried that Bacon would continue to challenge his authority, Berkeley decided to have him arrested.

When, on June 6, Bacon sailed to Jamestown, Berkeley fired upon his ship. Bacon fled, but he was captured, taken to Jamestown in chains, and locked in jail. Brought before the Assembly, Bacon apologized on bent knee and asked for a



pardon. Berkeley proclaimed, "God forgive you, I forgive you!" He then promised Bacon his desired militia commission. Berkeley even restored Bacon's position on the Virginia Council (perhaps to keep a closer watch on him). Then on June 11, hearing news of another possible arrest, Bacon slipped out of Jamestown. But before the end of the month, Bacon returned to the capital with a vengeance.

On June 23, Bacon and his supporters, numbering more





than five hundred troops, entered Jamestown. They met with little resistance. Even some of Berkeley's closest allies in the government had turned against him. "We are come for a Commission to save our Lives from the Indians," Bacon told the governor, "and now We will have it before we go." Threatened by violence, Berkeley gave commissions to Bacon and many of his followers. Berkeley also issued a general pardon.

Bacon then left for the settlement's frontier. Word had come of more Indian attacks in the western part of the colony. He spent the next weeks chasing the Pamunkey Indians through the disease-infested Great Dragon Swamp. The Pamunkys had been allies of Berkeley, so Bacon took many of them prisoner. In the meantime, Bacon's friends in Jamestown tried to form a new government. They asked all who were in authority from Berkeley's government to swear allegiance to the new one. Most took the oath, though a few loyal to Berkeley refused.

In July, Berkeley once again declared Bacon and his followers to be rebels. Berkeley then escaped across the Chesapeake Bay to Arlington Plantation on Virginia's Eastern Shore. In that part of the colony, he still had strong support, especially among large landowners. In early September, Berkeley resolved to

retake the capital. His supporters began by capturing several ships belonging to the rebels. Loading about six hundred armed men onto these and other ships, Berkeley led them across the bay to Jamestown. Outgunned and panicked, Bacon's followers fled Jamestown, leaving it to the governor and his men.


Upon hearing the news, in mid-September Bacon rode back to Jamestown from the frontier aiming to besiege the capital. Over the next several days, rebels poured in from Virginia's **backcountry**. They captured the wives of Berkeley's supporters and placed



The **backcountry** is a sparsely inhabited rural area.



them on their front lines as a way to discourage attacks while they prepared a defense. The Berkeley loyalists attempted to fight their way out of Jamestown, with no luck. Soon, rebel cannonballs crashed into town, and most of Berkeley's ships were forced down the James River for safety. By September 19, reported one observer, "there were onely some 20 Gentlemen [in town] willing to stand by [Berkeley]." Those remaining loyalists hurriedly escaped by sea, leaving Jamestown once again in the hands of the rebels.

This time, however, the cycle of retreat and attack came to an end. Bacon's men feared that more loyalists would arrive from the north. They knew they could not match Berkeley's naval power. Rather than lose Jamestown again, Bacon and his followers "sett fire to Towne, church and state house" on the evening of September 19, 1676. Flames raged through the streets. By the end of the day on September 20, nearly the entire town was burned. The conflict resulted in the destruction of the colony's capital. 



*To the men in Bacon's force, the rebellion may have represented different things: a fight against the authority of Berkeley, a defense against attacking Indians, and a struggle for the chance of a better life for servants and less-landed farmers.*

CHAPTER

4

Section 4 Guided Reading and Review

Roots of Self-Government ★

A. As You Read

**Directions:** As you read Section 4 in your textbook, complete the chart below by writing supporting details under each main idea.

**Main Idea A:** England regulated trade with the North American colonies.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Idea B:** Governments in all the colonies had certain characteristics in common.

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Reviewing Key Terms

**Directions:** Define the following terms.

8. mercantilism \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. export \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. triangular trade \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. legislature \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. bill of rights \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER

4

Section 5 Guided Reading and Review  
Life in the Colonies

A. As You Read

**Directions:** As you read Section 5 in your textbook, complete the following sentences.

1. The gentry of colonial society included \_\_\_\_\_
2. Women in the colonies worked at many jobs, including \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Gullah language has its roots in \_\_\_\_\_
4. Two effects of the Great Awakening were \_\_\_\_\_
5. New Englanders believed in education for all children because \_\_\_\_\_
6. The basic belief of the Enlightenment era was \_\_\_\_\_
7. Benjamin Franklin's contributions to the city of Philadelphia included \_\_\_\_\_
8. The case of John Peter Zenger was important because \_\_\_\_\_

B. Reviewing Key Terms

**Directions:** Define the following terms.

9. middle class \_\_\_\_\_
10. indentured servant \_\_\_\_\_
11. apprentice \_\_\_\_\_
12. dame school \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER

## 4

## TEST

## Identifying Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Puritans from Massachusetts founded Connecticut because
- A they felt the Massachusetts government was too powerful.
  - B they felt the Massachusetts government was not powerful enough.
  - C they practiced a different religion than others in Massachusetts.
  - D they believed in religious tolerance.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. New England colonies were characterized by
- A county governments.
  - B plantations.
  - C tightly knit villages.
  - D backcountry communities.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Which group of people sought religious freedom in William Penn's colony?
- A Puritans from Massachusetts
  - B Protestant Germans
  - C Native Americans
  - D Africans
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Which activity did not contribute to the economy of the Middle Colonies?
- A farming
  - B fishing
  - C raising livestock
  - D manufacturing
- \_\_\_\_ 5. What two ways of life developed in the Southern Colonies?
- A Roman Catholic and Protestant
  - B gentry and middle class
  - C plantation and backcountry
  - D Yankee and southerner
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following were two key crops grown on southern plantations?
- A grain and tobacco
  - B tobacco and honey
  - C indigo and grain
  - D rice and tobacco
- \_\_\_\_ 7. How did Yankee merchants get around the Navigation Acts?
- A They sailed on triangular trade routes.
  - B They imported slaves to work on southern plantations.
  - C They exported grain.
  - D They attended town meetings to protest.
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following was NOT true of colonial legislatures?
- A Some legislatures had only an upper house.
  - B All legislatures had an upper and a lower house.
  - C Lower house members were elected.
  - D Each colony had a legislature.
- \_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following is an idea that influenced the thinking of English colonists in the 1700s?
- A legislatures
  - B tolerance
  - C the Enlightenment
  - D mercantilism
- \_\_\_\_ 10. What was the impact of the Great Awakening on the colonies?
- A Slave codes were established.
  - B New churches were established.
  - C Dame schools were started for girls.
  - D Public schools were opened in the South.

