

# Lesson 4: The 13 English Colonies

**Directions:** Draw a line from each item in Column A to its description in Column B.

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies	New York and New York City
Thick woods provided excellent timber for homes; coastal waters were rich in fish	The Middle Colonies
Breadbasket of the colonies	Dissenter forced by Puritans to leave Massachusetts; founder of Rhode Island
Rich soil produced valuable crops such as tobacco and rice	Georgia
Roger Williams	New England Colonies
England renamed New Netherland and New Amsterdam	Maryland
William Penn, a Quaker	The Southern Colonies
Large section of land north of Virginia, given to a Catholic landowner, for a colony	The three regions of the 13 Colonies
James Oglethorpe founded last English colony in North America with debtors; helped protect the Carolinas from the Spanish in Florida	Founder of Pennsylvania



**Notes for Home:** Your child learned about the geography of the 13 English colonies.

**Home Activity:** On a map of the eastern seaboard of the United States, locate with your child the sites of the 13 colonies.

# Lesson 3: The First Colonies

**Directions:** Answer the questions below about life in the first colonies in North America. You may use your textbook.

1. What was the reason the Pilgrims decided to flee England?

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2. Why did the Pilgrims go to Massachusetts and not Virginia?

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3. How did the Pilgrims become friends with the Wampanoag?

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4. How did Squanto, the interpreter for Massasoit and the Pilgrims, learn English?

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5. Why did the Pilgrims hold a celebration of thanksgiving?

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6. Why did the Puritans leave England, and what colony did they build in New England?

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**Notes for Home:** Your child learned about the Pilgrims' first thanksgiving and the reasons people left England to colonize North America.

**Home Activity:** With your child, discuss your family's Thanksgiving traditions and their meaning.