

, and fought over territory in the Americas to establish colonies to help their empires grow and flourish.

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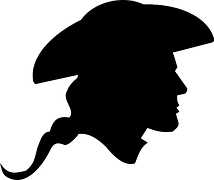
Description automatically generatedEuropean countries pushed to expand into the Americas for many reasons; one of Britain’s reasons was that it could provide many resources such as.

* .
* .
* .

Britain started promoting the colonies to , and people to have a refresh at a better life in the new world. It was a way for Britain to build the population of the colonies quicker with working people wanting a fresh start as well as cleaning up the streets of Britain.

Starting fresh in a new world is tough, .

. Many struggled to establish themselves, the mortality rate of new settlers was high. People and as well as to death in the winter from the harsher weather than they experienced in Britain.

Some colonists negotiated tribes, which also brought new for indigenous people such as , and .

13 Colonies

England established 13 colonies along the eastern coast of North America from Maine to Georgia, each colony was at different times and for any different reasons. Each colony had its own **government** & .

Colonies were founded for many reasons, was founded for reasons. While others such as **Massachusetts** and were for religious or refuge reasons.

Each colony was independently operated with little in common and many of the leaders had

visited the other colonies. Each colony could thrive on their own &

. However, the colonies were to provide their resources to Britain which were used to manufacture goods that Britain would then .

The colonies by law were to disrupt the flow of business for Britain, they were prevented from manufacturing economically.

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**What problems do you think this created in the colonies? How did people feel about this law?**

(answer on the next three lines, the following three will be for the answer given in class)

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In class answer

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Britain made one Big mistake, they the only reason the colonies needed British soldiers for protection. They captured . Who for fun fact would later help the colonies achieve independence from Britain and become the United States of America.

**Why do you think the American independence was so revolutionary?**

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**.**

Society in Britain was ruled by Strict monarchs in this time period (18th century). The wealthy were the only one who could or . Which meant they only looked out for themselves to stay rich and get richer, making it hard for anyone to move up in social status.

Britain was a military empire who defeated and in battle for colonies and territories all over. A battle with the colonies should be no problem for them, however, a battle for was something no one had much experience with.

Britain was dumbfounded they would think the empire owed them anything, the purpose was to provide for the and Britain gave those families a fresh start by moving.



**Definitions**

**Sovereign** –

**Independent** –

**Sugar Islands** –

**Land Speculator** –

**Smuggler** –

**Protest** –

**Repeal** –

**Sons of Liberty** –

**Patriot** –

**Intolerable Acts** –

**Boycott** –

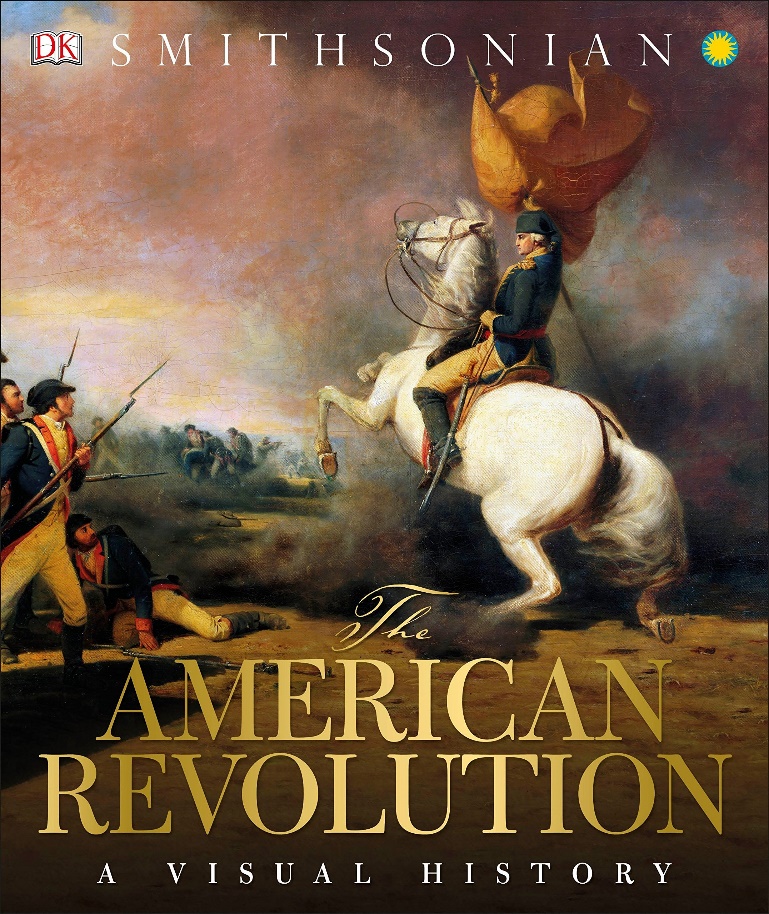
**Privateer** –

**Loyalists** –

**Abolitionist** –

**Ambassador** –

**Veto** –



Answer key

**England**, **France** and **Spain** fought over territory in the Americas to establish colonies to help their empires grow and flourish.

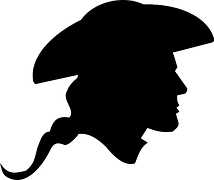
A picture containing text, butter

Description automatically generatedEuropean countries pushed to expand into the Americas for many reasons; one of Britain’s reasons was that it could provide many resources such as.

* **Furs .**
* **Timber .**
* **Gold** .

Britain started promoting the colonies to **poor , troubled and landless** people to have a refresh at a better life in the new world. It was a way for Britain to build the population of the colonies quicker with working people wanting a fresh start as well as cleaning up the streets of Britain.

Starting fresh in a new world is tough**, they did not know the climate or the fertility of the area.** Many struggled to establish themselves, the mortality rate of new settlers was high. People **starved** and **froze** to death in the winter from the harsher weather than they experienced in Britain.

Some colonists negotiated **trade relationships with nearby indigenous** tribes, which also brought new for indigenous people such as **smallpox**, **measles** and **influenza** .

13 Colonies

England established 13 colonies along the eastern coast of North America from Maine to Georgia, each colony was **founded**  at different times and for many different reasons. Each colony had its own **government** & **legislature** .

Colonies were founded for many reasons; **Virginia** was founded for **economic** reasons. While others such as **Massachusetts** and **Maryland** were for religious or refuge reasons.

Each colony was independently operated with little in common and many of the leaders had

**NEVER** visited the other colonies. Each colony could thrive on their own **economic goals** &

**needs** . However, the colonies were to provide their resources to Britain which were used to manufacture goods that Britain would then **sell back to the colonies**.

The colonies by law were **NOT allowed** to disrupt the flow of business for Britain, they were prevented from manufacturing **their own goods and develop** economically.

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**What problems do you think this created in the colonies? How did people feel about this law?**

(answer on the next three lines, the following three will be for the answer given in class)

**.**

**.**

**.**

In class answer

**It made the colonies dependent on Britain, Britain controlled everything they did. In trade the colonies had use of the British army for support. .**

Britain made one Big mistake; they **eliminated** the only reason the colonies needed British soldiers for protection. They captured **New France**, who for fun fact would later help the colonies achieve independence from Britain and become the United States of America.

**Why do you think the American independence was so revolutionary?**

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Society in Britain was ruled by Strict monarchs in this time period (18th century). The wealthy were the only one who could **vote** or **create laws** . Which meant they only looked out for themselves to stay rich and get richer, making it hard for anyone to move up in social status.

Britain was a military empire who defeated **France**  and **Spain** in battle for colonies and territories all over. A battle with the colonies should be no problem for them, however, a battle for was something no one had much experience with.

Britain was dumbfounded they would think the empire owed them anything, the **colonies** purpose was to provide for the **empire** and Britain gave those families a fresh start by moving.



**Definitions**

**Sovereign** – independent; having self-government

**Independent** – the state of being self-governing and not under the authority of another country

**Sugar Islands** – a term describing the islands of the West Indies (Caribbean) known for sugar can production; included Martinique, Jamaica, and Barbados

**Land Speculator** – a person who buys and sells land for a profit

**Smuggler** – someone who imports and exports goods illegally

**Protest** – a public demonstration of objection, often to a government policy

**Repeal** – to take back

**Sons of Liberty** – Revolutionary organization to advance the rights of European colonists to fight taxation by the British Government

**Patriot** – A person who devoted to the interests of his or her country

**Intolerable Acts** – acts passed by British parliament, considered by American colonists to violate their natural and constitutional rights

**Boycott** – refuse to buy goods from particular source

**Privateer** – a private ship or individual authorized by a government to attack foreign ships during wartime

**Loyalists** – residents of the Thirteen Colonies who remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution

**Abolitionist** – someone working to end slavery

**Ambassador** – an official delegate of one nation to the government of another nation

**Veto** – to stop or reject a legislative enactment