



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER

**3**

CONNECT GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

# The English Establish 13 Colonies

**A.** Use the map "American Colonies 1740" in Section 4 and the atlas to locate the following places. Label them on the outline map on the back of this page.

Bodies of Water and Landforms	Colonies	Towns
Atlantic Ocean	<b>New England Colonies:</b>	Boston, 1630
Gulf of Mexico	Massachusetts	Plymouth, 1620
Lake Superior	(two locations)	Providence, 1636
Lake Michigan	New Hampshire	Hartford, 1636
Lake Huron	Rhode Island	Philadelphia, 1682
Lake Erie	Connecticut	Wilmington, 1664
Lake Ontario	<b>Middle Colonies:</b>	Jamestown, 1607
St. Lawrence River	New York	Charles Town, 1670 (Charleston)
Mississippi River	Pennsylvania	
Ohio River	New Jersey	
Appalachian Mountains	Delaware	
Roanoke Island	<b>Southern Colonies:</b>	
	Maryland	
	Virginia	
	North Carolina	
	South Carolina	
	Georgia	

**B.** After labeling the map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. Which colony was located between the two parts of Massachusetts?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which town on the map was the earliest settled?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which town on the map was settled last?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the southernmost settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What body of water did the colonists cross to come to North America?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Which physical feature provided a natural barrier against western expansion?

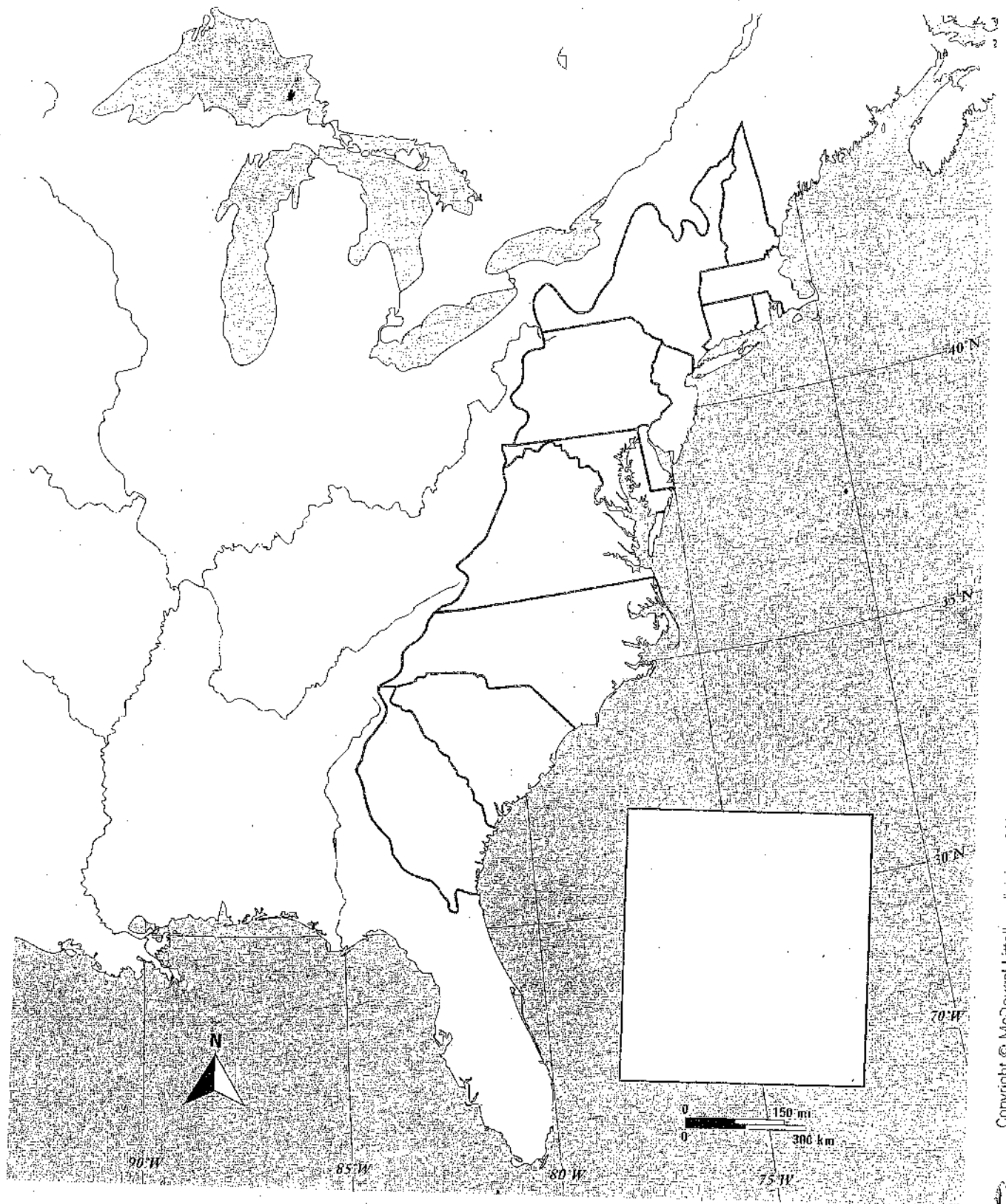
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

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### CONNECT GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, CONTINUED



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**The English Establish  
13 Colonies****Poetry**

by Anne Bradstreet

*Though the Puritans frowned on fiction and theater, they did permit poetry, which they felt could be a valuable means of expressing religious faith. America's first published English-language poet was a Puritan woman named Anne Bradstreet (1612–1672). She came to the New World from England in 1630. Bradstreet lived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where her husband served as governor. Her poems were first published without her consent back in England, when her brother-in-law brought them to a London publisher.*

**Upon the Burning of Our House July 10, 1666**

In silent night when rest I took  
For sorrow near I did not look  
I wakened was with thund'ring noise  
And piteous<sup>1</sup> shrieks of dreadful voice.

5 That fearful sound of "Fire!" and "Fire!"  
Let no man know is my desire.

I, starting up, the light did spy,  
And to my God my heart did cry  
To strengthen me in my distress  
10 And not to leave me succorless.<sup>2</sup>

Then, coming out, beheld a space  
The flame consume my dwelling place.

And when I could no longer look,  
I blest His name that gave and took,  
15 That laid my goods now in the dust.  
Yea, so it was, and so 'twas just.

It was His own, it was not mine,  
Far be it that I should repine;<sup>3</sup>  
He might of all justly bereft,<sup>4</sup>  
20 But yet sufficient for us left.

When by the ruins oft I past,

1. **piteous** (PIHT•ee•uhs): arousing pity.
2. **succorless** (SUHK•ur•lehs): helpless.
3. **repine**: to complain.
4. **bereft** (bih•REHFT): deprived.

AMERICAN LITERATURE SELECTION, *CONTINUED*

My sorrowing eyes aside did cast,  
 And here and there the places spy  
 Where oft I sat and long did lie:

25 Here stood that trunk and there that chest,  
 There lay that store<sup>5</sup> I counted best.

My pleasant things in ashes lie,  
 And them behold no more shall I.

Under thy roof no guest shall sit,  
 30 Nor at thy table eat a bit.

No pleasant tale shall e'er be told,  
 Nor things recounted done of old.

No candle e'er shall shine in thee,  
 Nor bridegroom's voice e'er heard shall be.

35 In silence ever shalt thou lie;  
 Adieu, Adieu, all's vanity.

Then straight I 'gin my heart to chide,  
 And did thy wealth on earth abide?  
 Didst fix thy hope on mold'ring<sup>6</sup> dust?

40 The arm of flesh didst make thy trust?  
 Raise up thy thoughts above the sky  
 That dunghill mists away may fly.

Thou hast an house on high erect,  
 Framed by that mighty Architect,

45 With glory richly furnishéd,  
 Stands permanent though this be filed.

It's purchaséd and paid for too  
 By Him who hath enough to do.

A price so vast as is unknown  
 50 Yet by His gift is made thine own;  
 There's wealth enough, I need no more,  
 Farewell, my pelf,<sup>7</sup> farewell my store.

The world no longer let me love,  
 My hope and treasure lies above.

5. **store:** stored item.

6. **mold'ring:** crumbling.

7. **pelf:** worldly goods

AMERICAN LITERATURE SELECTION, *CONTINUED***To My Dear and Loving Husband**

If ever two were one, then surely we.

If ever man were loved by wife, then thee;

If ever wife was happy in a man,

Compare with me, ye women, if you can.

I prize thy love more than whole mines of gold

Or all the riches that the East<sup>8</sup> doth hold.

My love is such that rivers cannot quench,

Nor ought<sup>9</sup> but love from thee, give recompense.<sup>10</sup>

Thy love is such I can no way repay,

The heavens reward thee manifold,<sup>11</sup> I pray.

Then while we live, in love let's so persevere<sup>12</sup>

That when we live no more, we may live ever.

**CRITICAL THINKING**

**1. Find Main Ideas** What is the subject matter of the two poems?

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**2. Analyze Points of View** What attitude does the poet express toward her worldly goods and toward her husband?

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**3. Make Inferences** Who is the "mighty Architect" in the first poem?

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**4. Draw Conclusions** What do the two poems show about life in early colonial times?

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8. **East:** the Far East.

9. **ought (awt):** here, it means "anything."

10. **recompense (REHK•uhm•pehns):** repayment.

11. **manifold (MAN•uh•fohld):** in many ways.

12. **persevere (pur•sehv•VEER):** to work hard to achieve.