



Colonial America

Timeline Cards

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

You are free:

to Share—to copy, distribute, and transmit the work to Remix—to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

Attribution—You must attribute the work in the following manner:

This work is based on an original work of the Core Knowledge® Foundation (www.coreknowledge.org) and the additions from the Louisiana Department of Education, made available through licensing under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. This does not in any way imply that the Core Knowledge Foundation or the Louisiana Department of Education endorses this work.

Noncommercial—You may not use this work for commercial purposes.

Share Alike—If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:

For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Copyright © 2024 the Louisiana Department of Education for the additions to CKHG and the Core Knowledge Foundation for its predecessor work CKHG.

www.coreknowledge.org

All Rights Reserved.

Core Knowledge®, Core Knowledge Curriculum Series™, Core Knowledge History and Geography™, and CKSci™ are trademarks of the Core Knowledge Foundation. Bayou Bridges is a trademark of the Louisiana Department of Education.

Trademarks and trade names are shown in this book strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and are the property of their respective owners. References herein should not be regarded as affecting the validity of said trademarks and trade names.

CHAPTER 1: The Thirteen Colonies

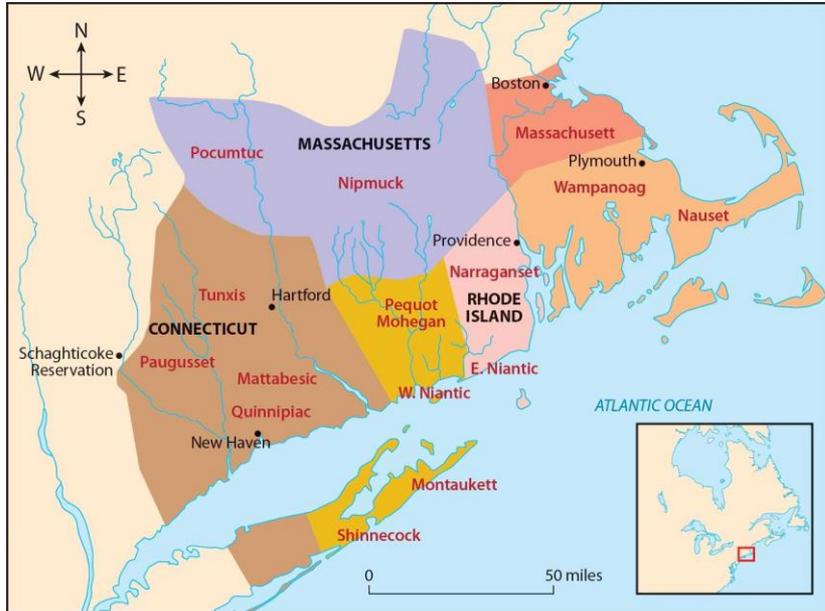
By 1750, there were thirteen English colonies on the East Coast of what would become the United States.



Framing Question: How were the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies both similar and different?



CHAPTER 1: The Thirteen Colonies

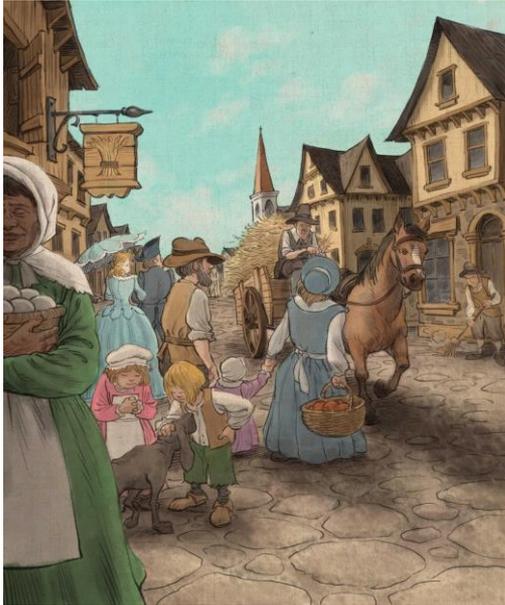


In the mid-1700s, English colonists continued to expand their settlements, and Native Americans continued to resist the English presence.

Framing Question: How were the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies both similar and different?



CHAPTER 1: The Thirteen Colonies



By 1750, the Middle colonies had already established a reputation for religious toleration.

Framing Question: How were the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies both similar and different?



CHAPTER 1: The Thirteen Colonies



A religious revival called the **Great Awakening** spread through the colonies in the 1720s–1740s.

Framing Question: How were the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies both similar and different?



CHAPTER 1: The Thirteen Colonies



By the mid-1700s, the colonies had a strong tradition of self-government.

Framing Question: How were the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies both similar and different?



CHAPTER 2: The Institution of Slavery in North America



The transatlantic slave trade began in the 1500s CE. In the almost three hundred years that it lasted, more than twelve million enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Americas to work in brutal conditions without pay.

Framing Question: How and why did slavery spread in North America?



CHAPTER 2: The Institution of Slavery in North America

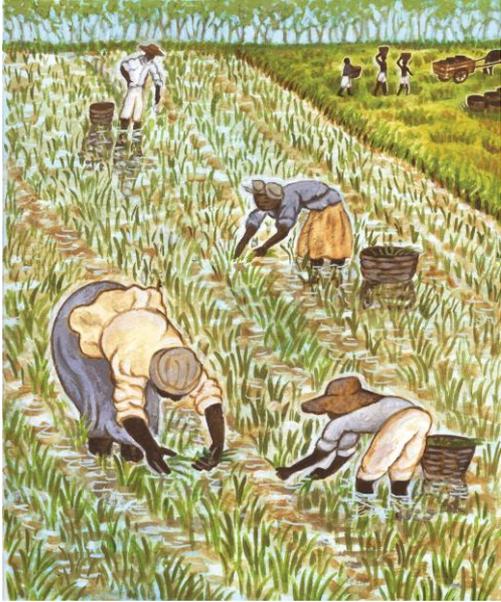


In 1619 CE, the first Africans arrived in the North American colonies when a Dutch ship brought them to Jamestown.

Framing Question: How and why did slavery spread in North America?



CHAPTER 2: The Institution of Slavery in North America

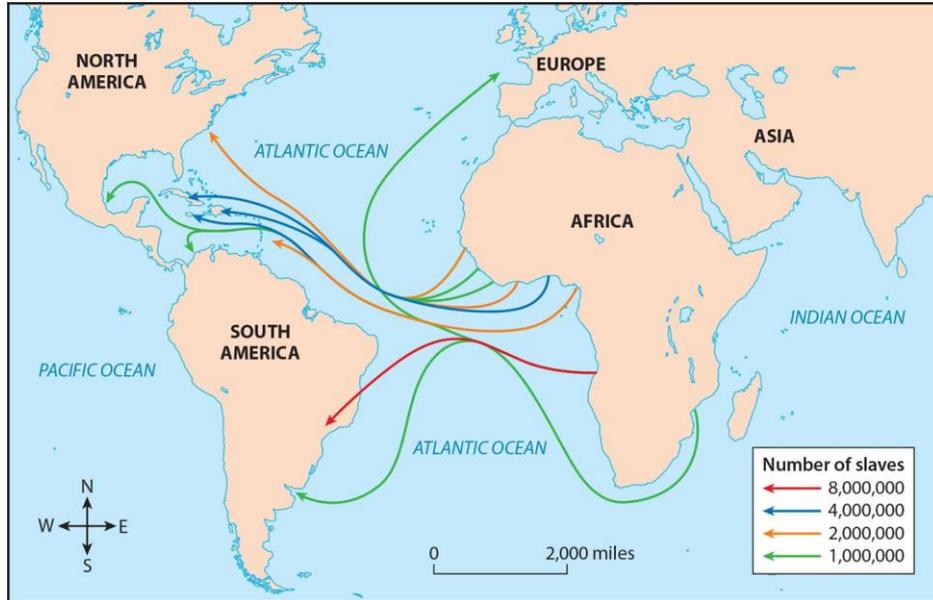


In 1641 CE, Massachusetts became the first colony to legally recognize slavery.

Framing Question: How and why did slavery spread in North America?



CHAPTER 2: The Institution of Slavery in North America



Through the 1700s, as more land in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina was used for growing tobacco, growers procured even more enslaved persons to work their fields.

Framing Question: How and why did slavery spread in North America?



Subject Matter Expert

Dr. Darren Staloff, PhD, Professor of History, City College of New York

Illustration and Photo Credits

Daniel Hughes: 7, 8

Durga Bernhard: 9, 10

George Whitefield Preaching, illustration from 'Cassell's Illustrated History of England' (engraving) (sepia photo)/English School, (19th century) (after) / English/Private Collection/The Stapleton Collection / Bridgeman Images: 6

Gideon Kendall: 5