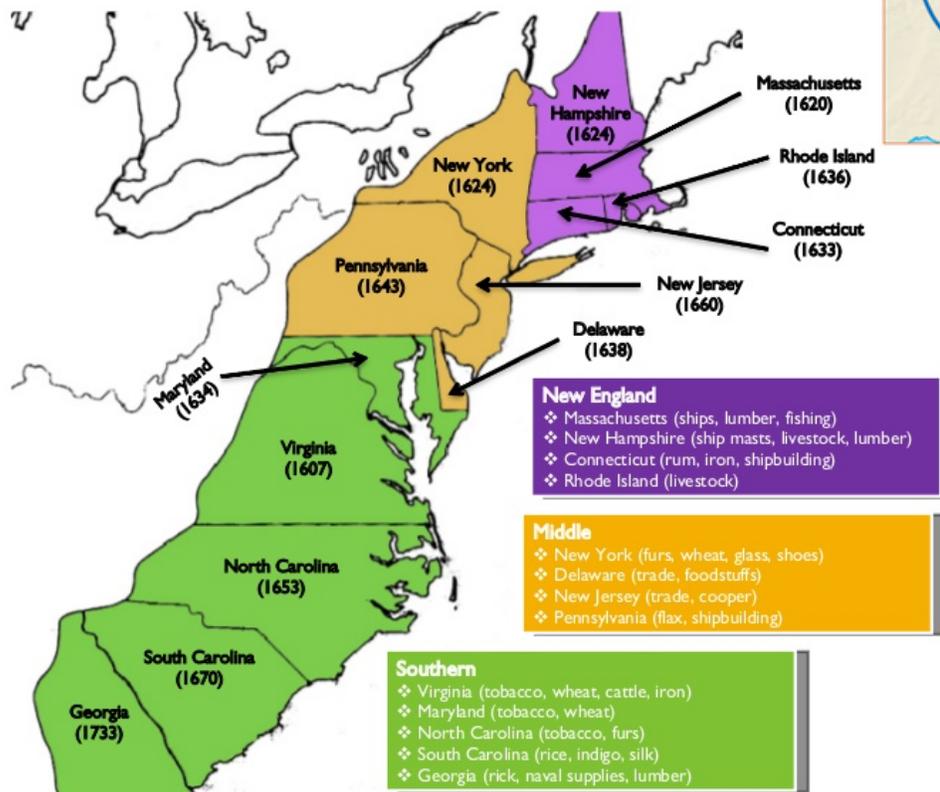


Social Studies Standard 5.4.1

Maps

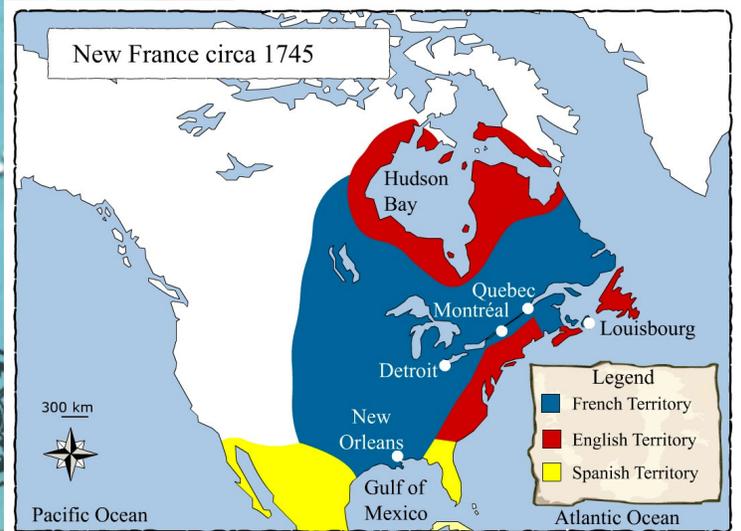
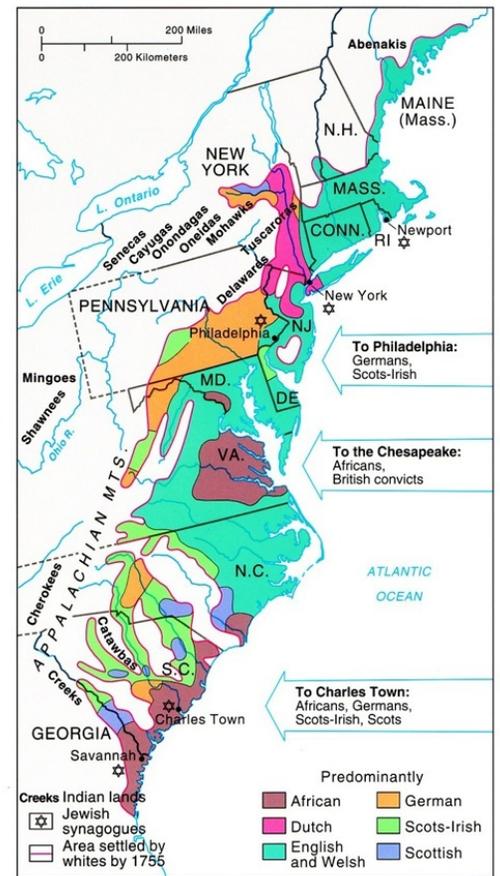
Understand the influence of location and physical setting on the founding of the original 13 colonies, and identify on a map the locations of the colonies and of the American Indian nations already inhabiting these areas.



Social Studies Standard 5.4.1

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New England Colonies

Understand the influence of location and physical setting on the founding of the original 13 colonies, and identify on a map the locations of the colonies and of the American Indian nations already inhabiting these areas.

Colony	Main Indian Tribe(s)	Interesting Facts
Connecticut	Pequot	The Pequot , the most influential tribe, resided in the south near the Thames River. The Connecticut colonists feared the Pequot Indians because small raiding parties attacked their settlements. The Pequot perceived the colonists as a threat to their supremacy in the area. This mutual antagonism came to a head with the Pequot War of 1637, in which the Pequots were defeated.
Rhode Island	Narragansett, Nipmuc	At the time of European exploration, the resident tribes subsisted on hunting and fishing supplemented by some agriculture. The major tribes, all part of the Algonkian language group, included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•the Narragansett, the largest and most powerful group•the Wampanoag, who occupied many islands and the eastern side of Narragansett Bay•the Nipmuc, a weak tribe which occupied northern Rhode Island and into neighboring areas•the Niantic, who had been driven out of Connecticut and resided in southwestern Rhode Island•the Pequot, who were centered mostly in Connecticut, but extended into western Rhode Island.
New Hampshire	Pennacook, Abenaki	At the time of the arrival of European settlers, the region that is now New Hampshire was home to the Pennacook and the Abenaki, both parts of the Algonquian Native American family. Their economies were based on hunting and fishing, supplemented by some agriculture, particularly the raising of corn. Some inland groups migrated to the coast during the warmer summer months. The various tribes of the area—Ossipee, Pequawket, Nashua, Piscataqua, Souhegan, Squamscot—generally lived in harmony, but did engage in wars with the Iroquois. Relations with the early white settlers were generally tranquil; the Native Americans transmitted information about tapping maple syrup and raising corn to the settlers, who in turn passed along blankets and metal implements.
Massachusetts	Wampanoag, Nauset, Massachuset	The Wampanoag—who occupied a swath of land from the Atlantic Ocean down to Narragansett Bay, including settlements on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Nauset—who lived on Cape Cod The Massachuset—who were the dominant force around Massachusetts Bay; their numbers were quickly reduced by European diseases; many of the survivors became “praying Indians” <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Pocumtuc—who occupied lands along the Connecticut River in the west•The Mahican Confederacy—who controlled the Berkshire mountain area and westward into New York. The native population was sharply reduced by a great epidemic in 1616 and 1617, no doubt on account of smallpox and other diseases brought by the Europeans. The Micmac inhabited eastern Maine and parts of New Brunswick. They were not a large tribe and were involved in frequent warfare. <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Abenaki lived west of the Penobscot River and were more populous and less warlike, devoting their energies to fishing and farming. Both groups enjoyed generally peaceful relationships with the early settlers, but warred between themselves and with the Iroquois. As the 17th century progressed, the Abenaki sided with the French against the English settlers because of friction over land holdings. King Philip's War lasted longer in the Maine wilderness than it did to the south. Resistance from the Native Americans virtually ceased after the Peace of Paris in 1763, given that their allies, the French, withdrew from Canada.

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Middle Colonies

Understand the influence of location and physical setting on the founding of the original 13 colonies, and identify on a map the locations of the colonies and of the American Indian nations already inhabiting these areas.

Colony	Main Indian Tribe(s)	Interesting Facts
New York	Iroquois , Algonquian	At the time of European exploration of the New World, two major Native American language groups were represented in New York, the Iroquoian and the Algonkian .
Deleware	Nanticoke, Leni Lenape	At the time of the first European settlements, Delaware was occupied by the Nanticoke in the southwest regions and the Leni Lenape in the north. There were relatively few conflicts between the natives and white settlers in the early years, due largely to the efforts of William Penn , who concluded land acquisition and peace treaties with the tribes. Peaceful relations ended with the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1754-63), when some of the Lenape sided with the French. However, the Indian presence in mid-18th century Delaware was not great; most had moved to the relative isolation of the lands beyond the Ohio River.
New Jersey	Leni Lenape	<p>The land was occupied by 8,000 to 10,000 Native Americans known as the Leni Lenape (meaning "original people"). These inhabitants, part of the Algonkian language group, came to be called the Delaware by the settlers.</p> <p>The native economy was dependent upon hunting and agriculture (primarily squash, maize and beans).</p> <p>The Leni Lenape were essentially a peaceful people and their relations with the settlers were not as violent as in most of the other colonies. Nevertheless, the native population dwindled rapidly after the Europeans arrived, due largely to the introduction of diseases.</p>
Pennsylvania	Shawnee, Seneca	When Europeans entered the area, it was occupied by tribes representing two linguistic groups, the Algonkian and the Iroquoian. Major Algonquian tribes included the Delaware, Conoy, Nanticoke and the Shawnee. Representatives of the Iroquois Confederacy in Pennsylvania were the Susquehannock and the Seneca.

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Southern Colonies

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Colony	Main Indian Tribe(s)	Interesting Facts
South Carolina	Pequot	The Pequot , the most influential tribe, resided in the south near the Thames River. The Connecticut colonists feared the Pequot Indians because small raiding parties attacked their settlements. The Pequot perceived the colonists as a threat to their supremacy in the area. This mutual antagonism came to a head with the Pequot War of 1637, in which the Pequots were defeated.
North Carolina	Hatteras, Cherokee, Catawba	North Carolina was home to approximately 30,000 Native Americans. Prominent tribes were the Hatteras of the coastal area, the Cherokee of the mountainous western region, and the Catawba, Chowanoc and Tuscarora who ranged from the Piedmont to the coast. Conflict between the races was relatively uncommon in the early years of white settlement, due largely to the small number of white settlers willing to undertake the rigors of life in northern Carolina. However, by 1700 growing numbers of white farmers were moving into Indian lands. The Tuscarora War of 1711-13 was evidence of the deteriorated relationship. In the following years, natives not killed in battle or forced off their homelands often fell prey to diseases introduced by the settlers.
Georgia	Creek, Cherokee	The presence of early Native Americans in present-day Georgia is evidenced by the existence of ceremonial mounds that had been built by people of the Mississippian culture or Mound Builders. The Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site, located south of Cartersville, is the best preserved example of this culture. At the time of European settlement, native occupants included the Creeks in the southern areas and the Cherokee in the north. The numbers of natives declined sharply following the 1500s. Disease more than warfare accounted for the decimation of the population.
Maryland	Conoy, Assateague, Susquehannock	The Algonkian -speaking Conoy and Patuxent resided on the western shore and the Assateague, Pocomoke, Choptank and Nanticoke occupied the eastern shore. The Iroquoian Susquehannock lived near the extreme north end of Chesapeake Bay.
Virginia	Powhattan	In 1600, the area of present-day Virginia was home to an amalgam of Native American peoples, including representatives from the Algonkian , Siouan and Iroquoian language groups. Attracted by the abundance of fish and game, the Powhattan occupied much of the coastal area and interacted with the first white settlers.