Geography of the 13 Colonies
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• In partners:
  1. Analyze the maps on pages 84-85 on *History Alive!*
  2. Label your maps.
  3. Answer the questions in complete sentences on the back of your map.
Check your labeling.
Geography of the 13 Colonies

1. Label each colony on the map. Also add and label the colonies’ largest cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. What do the locations of all four cities have in common?
   – Each of the four cities is a port and is located on or close to the Atlantic Ocean.

2. Draw and label the Appalachian Mountains on your map. How many colonists per square mile lived across most of this region?
   – The population density in most of this region was between 2 and 15 people per square mile.
3. Circle the region where the most colonists lived. What cities does this region include?
  – The most heavily populated colonial region included Boston, Philadelphia, and New York.

4. Shade in the colonies that had large populations of Loyalists. Which of the three main colonial regions had the fewest Loyalists?
  – The New England Colonies had the fewest Loyalists (MA, DE, MD, CT).
5. Based on your map, in which colonies do you predict the goal of independence would have been strongest? Use information from your map to explain why.
   - The goal of independence would have been strongest in New England because that is where the fewest Loyalists lived.

6. Label Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Also add and label Albany. If British armies in Canada and New York City wanted to divide New England from the rest of the colonies, how could they have used the physical geography of this region to carry out this strategy?
   - Possible answer: The first British army could have come south from Canada along the Hudson River, while the second British army in New York City could have come north up the Hudson River, meeting up somewhere in between.
7. Look at the population density map in your book. How does the amount of settlement along the coast of the 13 colonies compare to the amount of settlement farther inland? What is one possible reason for this?

- Areas near the coast were generally more densely settled than areas farther inland. One possible reason is that coastal areas were settled first and the colonies gradually spread inland.

8. During the first phase of the American Revolution, most major battles took place near the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Why would controlling this region have been an important goal for both sides in the war?

- This was the most heavily populated area of the colonies, containing three of the colonies’ four largest cities. Controlling this region would have given either side control of a large part of the colonies’ total population.
9. After years of fighting in the New England and Middle Colonies, British forces invaded Georgia and South Carolina. Based on your map and the maps in your book, why might the British have believed they could conquer this region?

- Loyalists were strong in these colonies. The British might have expected that these Loyalists would help them in the war. Also, British might have expected that these Loyalists would help them in the war. Also, these colonies were not heavily settled, so there would be fewer people to conquer.