

2.1 New Peoples

Most settlers who came to America in the 17th century were English, but there were also Dutch, Swedes, and Germans in the middle region, a few French Huguenots in South Carolina and elsewhere, slaves from Africa, primarily in the South, and a scattering of Spaniards, Italians, and Portuguese throughout the colonies. After 1680 England ceased to be the chief source of immigration, supplanted by Scots and "Scots-Irish" (Protestants from Northern Ireland). In

addition, tens of thousands of refugees fled northwestern Europe to escape war, oppression, and absentee-landlordism. By 1690 the American population had risen to a quarter of a million. From then on, it doubled every 25 years until, in 1775, it numbered more than 2.5 million. Although families occasionally moved from one colony to another, distinctions between individual colonies were marked. They were even more so among the three regional groupings of colonies.

Directions: Read the text, then answer the following questions based on the text and your knowledge of social studies.

1. Most settlers who came to America in the 17th century were of what nationality?
2. After 1680, what group became the chief source of immigration?
3. What was the approximate American population in 1690?
4. What was the approximate American population in 1775?
5. Which of the following was **not** one of the three regional groupings of colonies?
 - a. Middle colonies
 - b. New England colonies
 - c. Southern colonies
 - d. Western colonies