New England Colonies
Reading Enrichment Time
So relax and enjoy a book of choice!
The New England Colonies

We will understand the motivations of people that settled in the New England Colonies.

I will create a travel brochure persuading people to move to the 13 colonies.
THE 3 MAIN REASONS FOR EXPLORATION?
Back to the point, different people visit or move to different areas for different reasons.

Settlers moved to the 13 colonies for the purpose of religious freedom (God).
LET ME SHOW YOU WHAT I MEAN....
People looking for religious freedom started a third settlement in North America.

In 1620, the Separatists (now known as Pilgrims), sailed to North America on a ship named the Mayflower. The Mayflower carried Pilgrims from both England and the Netherlands. The ship landed at Plymouth Bay in what is now Massachusetts. They lived on the ship for the first few months. The Pilgrim leaders came up with a government plan that would help all people live together in a peaceful way. All the men signed the agreement, which we know as the Mayflower Compact. Then they elected John Carver as governor. Many people think of the Mayflower Compact as America's first example of true self-government. It was the first self-government plan ever put into effect in the English colonies.
The Puritans

Most of the people who lived in the New England colonies wanted to create communities where they could practice their own religious beliefs freely.

Some of the colonists in the region, like the Pilgrims of Plymouth, wanted to separate themselves completely from the Church of England. Other people considered themselves Puritans. They wanted to continue some traditions of the English church, but they wanted to have freedom to change or “purify” others.
Regions of the U.S.

Think back to your regions map.

What is the name of the orange region?

What do you think the weather is like there?

Students, write your response!
The New England colonies included Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Here farmers owned small plots of rocky land which were more suited to raising animals than growing large amounts of crops. Along the coast, cod fishermen and whalers grew wealthy from the riches of the sea while merchants and shipowners built up large trading businesses. Timber was plentiful in the region and was made into furniture and used in shipbuilding. The original settlers of New England, known as the Puritans, placed a high value on education. The region had much higher literacy (the ability to read and write) rates than other colonies.
New England Colonies

Buildin' towns left and right
Goin' to church Sunday night
Our fortune is from our fish market
Find us on your map, mark it, make a target.

What main ideas can we infer from this poem?
It was often difficult to live in the New England Colonies. Winters in the region were cold and snowy. The icy winters discouraged the growth of germs that caused disease. In summer there was plenty of rain that helped crops grow well.
Many colonists in this region made a living by fishing, shipbuilding or raising animals. Because there were many thick forests in the region, people also worked cutting and selling lumber. Ships carried sugar, wool and beef to sell back in England.
Geography

In the New England colonies, the land was rocky and bad for farming (thin soil), but forested land and fish were both plentiful. People around the world used lumber to construct ships and buildings. New Englanders also made excellent fishing boats. Fishing became profitable. **Shipbuilding, lumber, and exporting cod became big industries.**
QUICK CHECK

Do you remember why farming was not a part of how they made money/trade?

ECONOMY

- Fishing
- Whale oil
- Ship building
- Manufacturing
- Export of rum
ADD TO YOUR organizer:

What is Subsistence Farming?

- Farmers’ produce is solely for the farmer’s consumption.
Compare your notes with 3 other students and see if you can help someone add to their organizer!

Make sure you’re adding to yours, too!
On your own:

Complete the New England Colonies graphic organizer. Keep these in your folders to help you create your travel brochure at the end of the week.

When you’re finished:

- Check Flocabulary assignments
- Finish your Regions and Reasons explorers organizer and crossword
- Homework #2 is turned in

May Do: Read, Extra Credit Work
Colonial Rule Breakers Banished—Founding Rhode Island

People wanted to settle the colonial regions for many reasons, one of which was religious freedom. Two colonists learned, though, that true religious freedom was very difficult to find. They broke rules of the church and were punished severely.
Pilgrims

Arrived first at Plymouth Rock on the Mayflower
Working class
Democratic - All were equal
Known for befriending Natives and Thanksgiving

Came for religious freedom
Settled what is now Massachusetts
Looked to the Bible
Colonist who didn’t like their rules left

Puritans

Arrived 10 years later with more people
Valued Education
Leaders had divine rights
Known for the Salem Witch Trials
Quiz
Anne Hutchinson was also a preacher. She spoke out against the Puritan church because she did not agree with the leaders of the church. The leaders in Massachusetts accused her of treason, or being against the government. Hutchinson also fled to Rhode Island.
Williams was a minister in Massachusetts. He did not want his church to be like the churches he left in England. He wanted the government and the church to be separate. Williams ran away to live with American Indians. Later, he moved to Rhode Island and founded the city of Providence.
New England Colonies quiz in Google classroom. Next, independent unfinished work.
The Middle Colonies

We will understand the motivations of people that settled in the Middle Colonies.

I will compare and contrast the differences between the New England and Middle Colonies.
Today, we’re going to talk about why people decided to settle in the Middle Colonies. But first, can you remember who the 2 groups of people were who settled in the New England colonies and WHY they settled there?
Back to the point…..

The Middle Colonies shared some similarities and differences with the New England Colonies.

Let Me Show You What I Mean…..

NOTE: As we work today, complete your graphic organizer over the Middle Colonies.
The Middle Colonies

Are “pennd” in the middle of the 13 colonies.
Pennsylvania and Delaware

The rest of the Middle Colonies were founded by a man named William Penn. The Quakers were tolerant of other religions. They believed that everyone was equal. Like other religious groups, the Quakers were persecuted in England.

Penn’s father had loaned money to the king. When his father died, William asked King Charles II to pay this debt with land in North America. The king gave William a large piece, west of New Jersey and southwest of New York. William named this land Pennsylvania, which means “Penn’s Woods.” He founded a colony where Quakers—and everyone else—could worship freely. His main reason for founding Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was for religious freedom.
What do you notice about William Penn and the state Pennsylvania?
What do you notice about William Penn and the state Pennsylvania?

Why do you think he did this?
Peace and Diversity

William Penn interacted with Native Americans differently than most English settlers. He signed a peace treaty with the Lenni Lenape and paid them for their lands. Penn welcomed Native American refugees from other colonies, too. The colony was peaceful for a very long time because of this.

Penn also granted equality to people of all religions and even to people of other European countries. Pennsylvania soon had as much ethnic and religious diversity as New York and New Jersey. Diversity is the condition of having people who are different in some way living or working together in the same place.
Delaware

In 1704 the lower three counties asked William Penn for the right to make their own laws. He granted their request. The land was still part of Pennsylvania, but the people who lived there called it Delaware. Over time, Delaware came to be thought of as its own colony.
What is a similarity that you can think of so far between the New England Colonies and the Middle Colonies?

The New England and Middle Colonies are similar (alike) because they both ________________________.
Economy in the Middle Colonies

Land in the Middle Colonies was good for farming. Colonists there grew wheat and raised livestock, such as dairy cows. People in New York City and Philadelphia needed products made from wheat and milk. With the countryside able to support their needs, people in cities made other goods.

Printers, shoemakers, carpenters, and other craft workers opened shops in those cities. New York and Philadelphia both had excellent inland ports. Traders shipped goods from the Middle Colonies to other colonies and the rest of the world.
News of economic opportunity in the colonies spread quickly to people still living in Europe. Many of these people jumped at the chance to settle where they might make lots of money! The Middle Colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware filled with people from all over Europe. German, Irish and English citizens hoped to get wealthy and have religious freedoms.
The climate of the Middle Colonies was milder than that of the New England Colonies. Winters were still cold, but they did not last as long. Summers were hot and rainy.

This meant there was a longer growing season. Because of this and very fertile (rich) soil, framers could successfully grow a variety of crops. They farmed wheat grain, rye, tobacco, corn and other vegetables.
Because wheat, grain and corn were grown on a large scale in the Middle Colonies, this region was also called "the Breadbasket." It was also common for indentured servants, or slaves, to help harvest crops in the Middle Colonies.
What is a difference that you can think of so far between the New England Colonies and the Middle Colonies?

They are different because the New England colonies ___________ and the Middle colonies ______________.
A similarity I see between the New England and Middle Colonies is _________________. A difference between them is _________________.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire

The New England colonies included Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Here farmers owned small plots of rocky land which were more suited to raising animals than growing large amounts of crops. Along the coast, cod fishermen and whalers grew wealthy from the riches of the sea while merchants and shipowners built up large trading businesses. Timber was plentiful in the region and was made into furniture and used in shipbuilding. The original settlers of New England, known as the Puritans, placed a high value on education. The region had much higher literacy (the ability to read and write) rates than other colonies.

THE MIDDLE COLONIES: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

The Middle Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware had a population of around 700,000. The economy of these colonies was more varied with a mix of small farms and large plantations in the countryside and small workshops and factories in the major cities of New York and Philadelphia. Merchants in these cities exported grain, fur, timber, and imported fine china, textiles, and furniture from London. They also traded with the West Indies receiving slaves and sugar in exchange for food. The culture of the major towns and cities of the Middle Colonies was very cosmopolitan with many leisure activities such as plays, concerts, and dances. Many newspapers and books were published on a wide variety of subjects from religion to history to science.
There was a lot to do for work in the Middle Colonies. Merchants often traded crops and furs across the Atlantic. They relied on waterways to help ship their goods. Miners dug up iron from the ground to trade. So, there were plenty of jobs for anyone willing to work in this region.

People in the Middle Colonies did not have much say about how officials ran their governments. In New York, for example, England’s royalty appointed a powerful governor. This governor, and other officials he chose, enforced the laws.
ADVISORY CLASS:

Grab your chromebooks.

Find a seat.

Please do not move around the room.

You may talk AFTER the announcements are over but STAY SEATED.
Reading Enrichment Time
So relax and enjoy
a book of choice!
What is the title of this text?

Where/when does the story take place? How do you know?

What is the main idea of the text? Provide evidence from the text to support your answer.
The Southern Colonies
The Southern Colonies

We will **understand** the motivations for settling the southern colonies.

I will **explain** why the southern colonies were established.
Intro to the Southern Colonies video –
https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/b0237f93-88f2-489b-b593-5df425ede178
THE SOUTHERN COLONIES: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

Life in the South was far different from that in other colonies. With Charleston, Savannah, and Baltimore the only towns of any size, the South had a much more rural character. Large plantation owners held most of the wealth, land, and power in these colonies creating a class system similar to that found in Britain. Their wealth was gained through the production of tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo. At the top were the major planters who owned most of the valuable land near the coasts. The middle class was made up of small farmers and a few craftsmen. In the lower class were tenant farmers who rented their land and poor whites, many of whom were servants or convicted criminals. At the very bottom were blacks, mostly slaves, who made up nearly half of the South’s 1,000,000 people.

Settlements in the south were much further apart from each other than those in the Middle and New England colonies. There were few schools in the south with most people gaining their educations at home from their parents or from private tutors. The planter class developed a very elaborate culture designed to show off their wealth and power. Most tried to copy British fashions by importing clothes, furniture, decorations, and books from England. Popular entertainments included hunting, racing, card playing, and parties.
The Southern Colonies

- Proprietor James Oglethorpe intended a debtor colony, a military outpost against Spanish Florida.
- Savannah was designed with its military purpose in mind.

- In 1752, Georgia became a royal colony, growing rice and allowing slavery like S. Carolina.
The Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies had mild winters and long hot summers. This was just the right climate for farmers to produce plentiful crops of tobacco, rice and indigo. They sold these cash crops to make lots of money. Farm owners needed many helpers to tend their large farms called plantations. Over time, many slaves worked on these farms. Besides farming, people in the Southern Colonies earned money by shipping, fishing, cutting lumber and trading with American Indians.
Video – The Slave Plantations of colonial times

https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/881b3273-744d-44d1-bce4-2685c7a98c7a?hasLocalHost=false
The Southern Colonies

Colonists had limited input into government in the Southern Colonies. The founders often held great control. After a while, the colonies elected assemblies, but only white men who owned property could vote in the elections. In Georgia, the King of England could revoke, or take back, any law the assembly passed.
Today, we will review the economy, geography and important people of the 13 colonies.

BUT FIRST,

If you could live in the New England, Middle, or Southern colonies, which one would you choose and why?
Great discussion!

I would choose the **Southern colonies** because of the mild climate!

Back to the point, time for review!

*With your table teams, you will match the land, climate and economy characteristics with its correct colony.*
milder winters, longer growing season

flat coastal plains, broad rivers, fertile soil

Farmed, grew grains: **Wheat, Rye, and Barley**

rocky, forested, poor soil

Fishing, whaling, shipbuilding, lumber

long cold winters, very short growing season

plantations (large farms) where rice, indigo, and tobacco were grown

fertile river valleys

warm, moist summers, very short and mild winter
# The Colonial Environment and Its Economic Impacts

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On your own:

Directions: Base your answers to the following questions on the chart seen above and your knowledge of social studies. Please answer in complete sentences.

1. What are the three colonial regions?

2. Why might the New England region make its money by doing things other than farming?

3. Explain a difference you notice about the crops grown in the Middle region and some of the crops grown in the Southern region.

4. Why might the New England region be more successful than the Southern region at fishing, whaling, shipbuilding, and lumbering?

5. Based on the chart and what else you have learned, explain how geography can affect the economy or way people make money.

When you finish, work on all unfinished independent work.

Check Skyward for any missing grades.

Check your folders for any work you may have forgotten to turn in!
Objective of assignment:
To persuade colonists to move to the 13 colonies.

Use your journal notes, organizers, and research from this week to create your brochure of the 13 colonies.

DUE Monday, Sept. 23rd.

Use the provided long white pieces of copy paper to create your brochure AFTER YOU HAVE COMPLETED YOUR RESEARCH FROM THE FOLLOWING SLIDES AND RECORDED YOUR NOTES IN YOUR JOURNALS.

These may taken home for completion.
Thursday/Friday/Monday

Today we will expand our knowledge on the 13 colonies.

You will create a travel brochure to persuade colonists to settle in one of the 13 colonies.

BUT FIRST…. Have you ever seen a picture of a place or read something about a place and thought,

“I want to go there!”?
Back to the point... Travel brochures can be a useful tool to learn information about a place that you are interested in exploring.

So today, you will begin a travel brochure that highlights your knowledge of the 13 colonies that we’ve been exploring all week!

Let Me Show You What I Mean....
Most travel brochures have some type of slogan, or catch-phrase that makes a place seem irresistible!

“Quality never goes out of style.”
Let’s braindump some GREAT things that we learned about the 13 colonies!
In your journal, create 3 “slogans” that you think are CATCHY and that will persuade people to want to go live in or visit the 13 colonies.

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Your slogans for each of the colonies!
Let's Research some more about the Geography and Climate of the New England Colonies!!!

What's your slogan? (For example, “Cold colonies mean no germs here!”)

**Climate/Geography** Go to: [http://mrnussbaum.com/new-england-colonies/](http://mrnussbaum.com/new-england-colonies/)

A) **Draw or trace** a small map of the New England Colonies on your Panel. *(do this for your final draft, right now we're researching!)*

B) Describe the **climate** of the New England Colonies.

C) What was the **soil** like in the New England Colonies? What **effect** would this have on farming?

D) How would **cold winters benefit** someone moving to the New England Colonies?
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Your slogans for each of the colonies!
Journal: Answer all of the questions about each colony in your journal and record your answers in your journal. Then, begin creating your brochure.
Monday: sub plans: Continue working on travel brochure. If finished, flocabulary assignment.
Tuesday: Common Assessment

Speed review, table hopping with travel brochure…….. review 13 colonies