

g. The Thirteen Colonies

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Social Studies 5**
Time Period: **Trimester 3**
Length: **-**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Essential Questions

- What were the geographical features of the New England colonies?
- What problems might have occurred as a result of the English colonists landing in America?
- What role did religion play in the lives of the Puritans?
- How did some of the leaders' beliefs (Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson) differ from those of the Puritans?
- What geographical factors helped the Middle Colonies prosper?
- How did the cooperation of the Middle Colonies help them prosper?
- Who is William Penn and what did he do for Pennsylvania?
- How did Penn's actions reflect his concept of a community?
- What might happen when two groups of people occupy the same land?
- How did the reasons for starting the Southern Colonies differ from the other colonies?
- Why was the slave trade important to the Southern Colonies?
- What factors determined the strengths of the three colonial regions?
- What was triangular trade and how did it benefit the different regions involved?

Content

- French colonists settled in the north in Canada and were fur traders
- English colonist settled along the Atlantic coast and were farmers, whalers and ship builders.
- Puritans came to practice their own religion in peace, founded Massachusetts Bay Colony and named their settlement Boston.

John Winthrop was their governor and created "City upon a hill"

Define covenant, tolerate,

New England colonies included: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

New England had thin, rocky soil, difficult for farming.

Natural resources included wild game, berries and wood.

Roger Williams believed in freedom of religion and was against taking land from Native Americans.

Roger Williams purchased land from the Native Americans and founded Providence, Rhode Island.

Anne Hutchinson was banished for her beliefs and founded Portsmouth, RI.

Thomas Hooker founded Connecticut and believed each church should be independent.

2 battles between Native American and Colonists:

Pequot War-war fought between Connecticut colonists and Pequot, sent captured Native Americans into slavery

King Philip's War: Wampanoag and English

Dutch and Swedish settled along the mid-Atlantic coast and were farmers and fur traders.

Middle colonies included: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Middle colonies had deep rivers with ports, rich soil for growing crops, "bread basket of the colonies"

King Charles II gave William Penn a charter: founded Penn's Woods, believed in religious freedom and self government.

William Penn settled Philadelphia, PA, " brotherly love"

Quakers lived in the Middle Colonies, Society of Friends, believed in simple clothes, furniture and food.

Dutch and English respected and cooperated with each other and trade prospered.

Southern colonies included: Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia

The southern colonies had rich fertile soil.

Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore for Catholics.

Carolina was settled by proprietors and became an economic region.

A proprietor is a person owned all the land in a colony.

Georgia was settled by James Oglethorpe as a place for debtors, people who owed money to England.

A confederacy is a group of people, countries, or states who join for a common purpose.

Indigo, a plant that produces blue dye, was a popular crop.

Plantations are large farm that grew corn, tobacco, rice and indigo.

Plantations needed workers and slavery began in the southern colonies.

Skills

Explain when, where and why groups of people colonized and settled in different parts of New England.

Define: covenant, tolerant.

Describe the accomplishments of colonial leaders: Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, John Winthrop, and Thomas Hooker

Explain why settlements were created in certain regions.

Tell why farming was difficult in the New England colonies.

Explain when, where, and why the Dutch and English settled in the Middle Colonies.

Define cooperation.

Tell the accomplishments of William Penn.

Analyze why cooperation was an advantage in the economic development of the Middle Colonies.

Tell what made farming so prosperous in the Middle Colonies.

Explain when, where and why groups of different people colonized and settled the Southern Colonies.

Define propieter, debtor, confederacy, and indigo

Compare and contrast the colonies founded in Maryland, the Carolinas, and Geogia.

Analize the relationship between the Southern Colonies and their neighbors.

Explain the difference between indentured servants and enslaved captives.

Analyze how the develoopment of the plantation affected the development of slavery.

Explain why American colonists began to develop their own government.

Describe the conflict over land that led to the French and Indian War.

Analyze events that led to the end of the French and Indian War.

Assessments

Teacher made worksheets

Teacher made tests

Activity Sheets from The Nystrom Atlas

Notes

Discussion

colony project/report

Lessons/Learning Scenarios

New England Colonies: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

Founded by Pilgrims and Puritans for religious freedom.

Puritans founded Boston, Massachusetts

Leaders who went against the church beliefs and began their own settlements included:

Roger Williams who believed in religious tolerance and not taking land from the native americans founded Providence, RI

Anne Hutchinson was brought to trial for her religious beliefs, was banished from Massechusetts and founded Portsmouth, RI

Thomas Hooker believe each church should be independent and founded Connecticut.

There were two important battles between the colonists and native americans:

Pequot vs Connecticut colonists: many colonists were massacred and captured, survivors were sent into slavery in the West Indies

King Philip's War: Wampanoag vs English, Metacomet, Massasoit's son, fought against the English and lost.

New England had very poor thin soil which made farming difficult. Its natural resources included wild game, berries, and wood

Middle Colonies: Bread Basket of the Colonies, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

New York was a Dutch colony that was taken over by the English, then part of NY became NJ in 1664.

In 1681 King Charles II gave William Penn a charter, founded Pennsylvania, also known as "Penn's Woods"

Settled Philadelphia, PA known as "brotherly love"

Penn believed in self government and religious freedom. he treated the Native Americans in the area fairly and paid them for their land.

He believed they could "live together as neighbors"

Penn was a Quaker who believed in simple clothes, furniture and food. Known as the Society of Friends.

1704 Delaware became its own colony separate from Pennsylvania

Southern colonies: Virginia, Maryland, Carolinas, Georgia

The Southern colonies were founded for different reasons than the Middle and New England Colonies.

Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore as a haven for Catholics.

The Carolinas were settled by a group of proprietors, men who owned all the land in the colonies, it became an important economic region.

Years later the Carolinas divided into North and South due to differences in their economic needs.

Georgia was founded to keep Spain from attacking the English colonies.

James Oglethorpe was given land by the Native Americans and later named it Savannah.

Agriculture was good in the south because of the rich, fertile soil.

Large plantations began to develop which grew corn, tobacco, rice, and indigo.

Many workers were needed to work on the plantations and slave trade began.

Standards

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.1

Indigenous societies in the Western Hemisphere migrated and changed in response to the physical environment and due to their interactions with Europeans. European exploration expanded global economic and cultural exchange into the Western Hemisphere.

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.2

The colonists adapted ideas from their European heritage and from Native American

groups to develop new political and religious institutions and economic systems. The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.2.a	Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North American colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.2.b	Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.2.c	Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.2.a	Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.2.b	Compare and contrast how the search for natural resources resulted in conflict and cooperation among European colonists and Native American groups in the New World.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.3.a	Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.1.a	Evaluate the impact of science, religion, and technology innovations on European exploration.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.1.b	Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.2.a	Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.2.c	Analyze the impact of triangular trade on multiple nations and groups.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.a	Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.b	Explain the system of mercantilism and its impact on the economies of the colonies and European countries.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.b	Compare and contrast the voluntary and involuntary migratory experiences of different groups of people, and explain why their experiences differed.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.3.f	Analyze from multiple perspectives how the terms of the Treaty of Paris affected United States relations with Native Americans and with European powers that had territories in North America.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.2	Recognize the value of cultural diversity, as well as the potential for misunderstanding.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.4	Listens open-mindedly to views contrary to their own.

Resources

Our Nation Teacher's Edition, volume 1

Our Nation Student Edition

The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country's History

Activity Maps

Activity globes

Nystrom atlas worksheets

Teacher made worksheets

Safari Montage videos

digital media resources