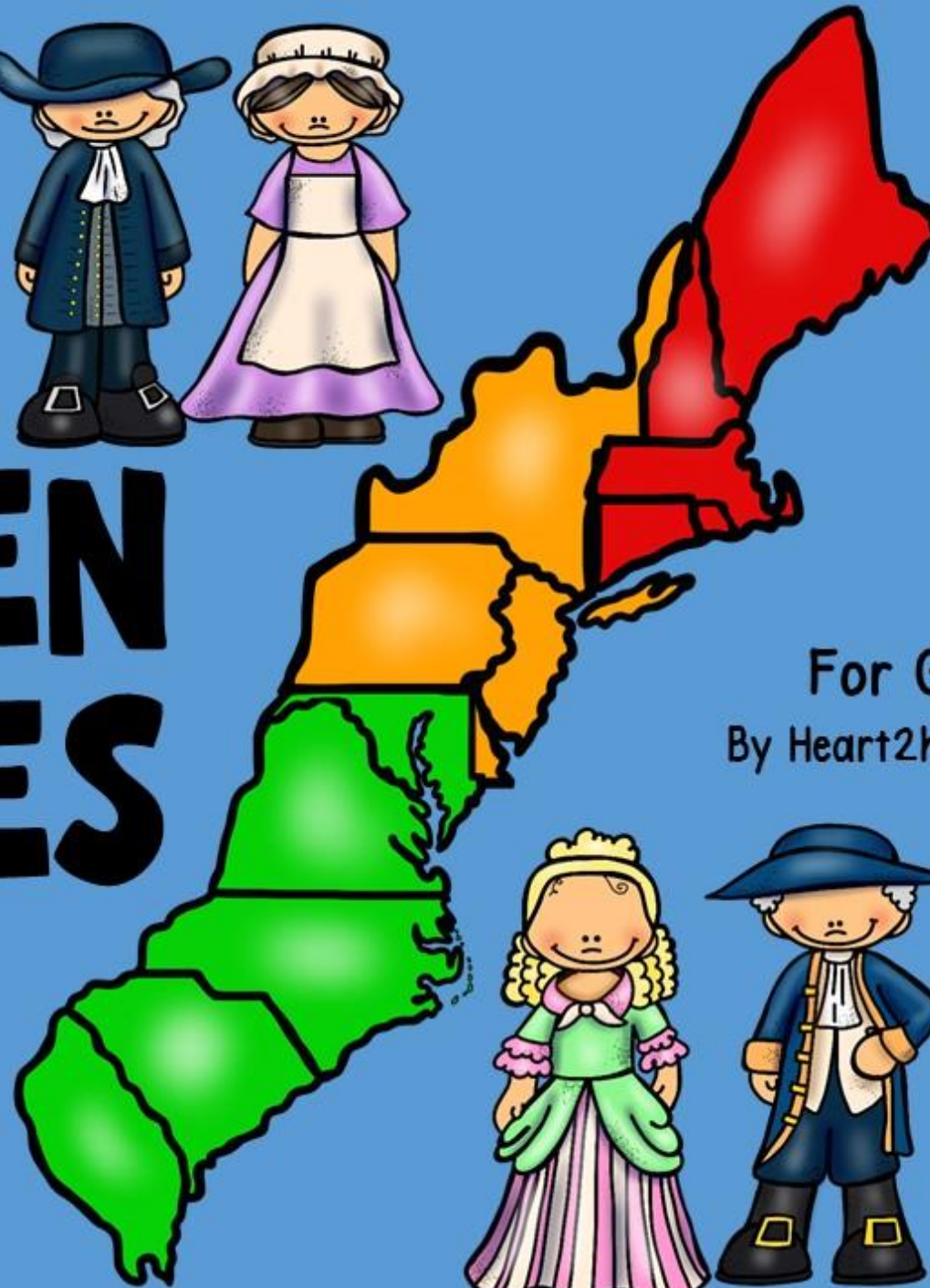


THE THIRTEEN COLONIES



For Grades 3-5
By Heart2heartteaching.com



Colonists and Native Americans

Did you know that many colonists came to America in hopes of a new beginning and religious freedom? Why? The King forced everyone to follow the laws of the Church of England. If you didn't follow his laws, you were thrown in jail.



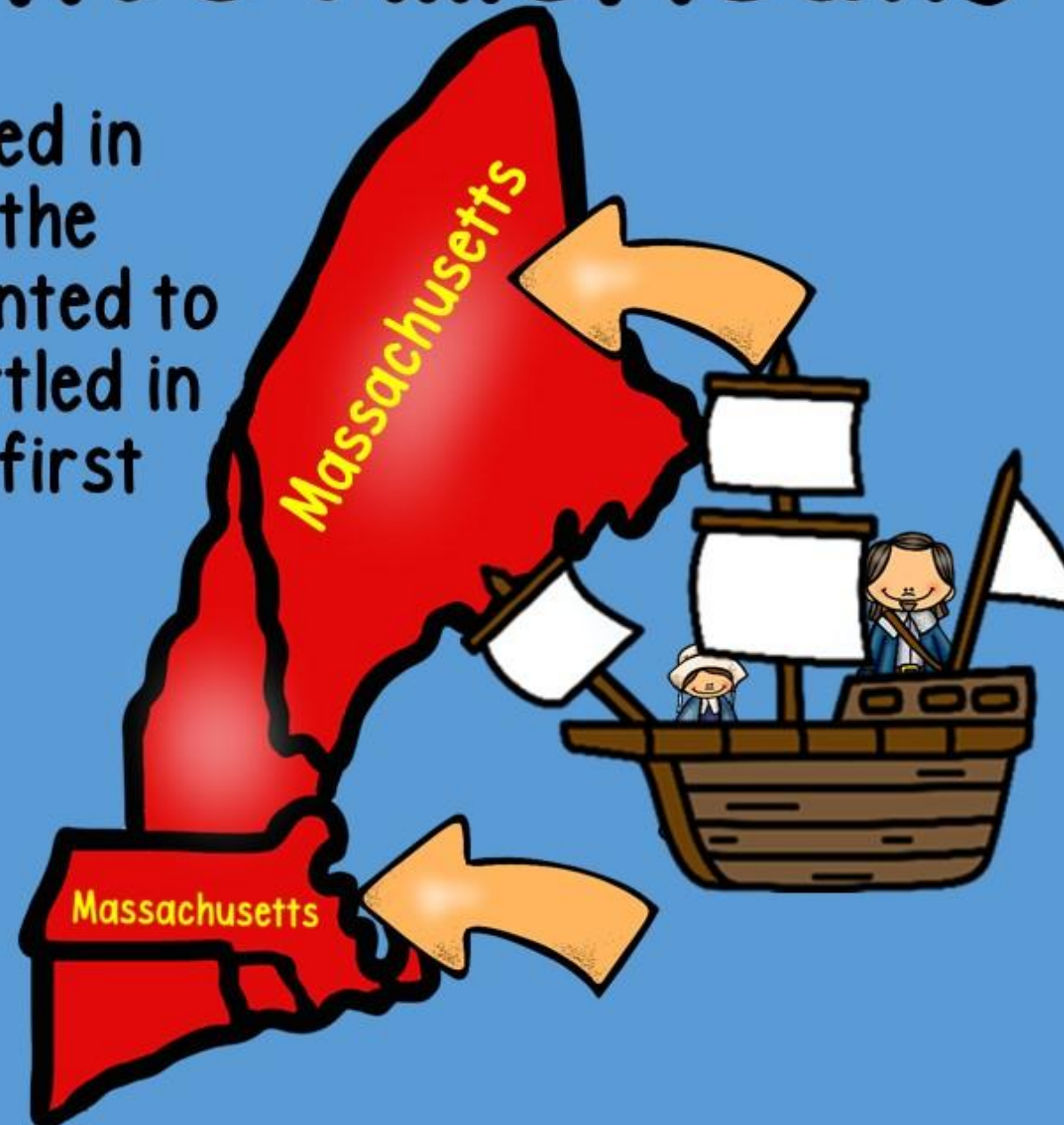
Colonists and Native Americans

- Many people were willing to risk the long and dangerous journey across the Atlantic Ocean in hopes of starting a new life free from England
- When the Pilgrims made the voyage to the New World in 1620, they wanted the right to follow their own religious beliefs. Many of them wanted to start a new life free from the King of England.



Colonists and Native Americans

Not too long after the pilgrims settled in Plymouth Rock, a new group called the Puritans left England. They also wanted to practice their own religion. They settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the first colony known as New England.



Colonists and Native Americans



Little did they know that life would be challenging as they faced many obstacles in the New World. New diseases, harsh weather, and little food made life in the colonies difficult.

Colonists and Native Americans

At first, the Native Americans welcomed them and taught them how to live off the land. As time went on, the colonists and the Native Americans traded items that benefitted each other.



Colonists and Native Americans

The colonists brought items made from metal such as knives, axes, weapons, and tools that the Native Americans wanted. The Native Americans taught them how to hunt and farm the land. They also provided them with furs and moccasins.



Colonists and Native Americans

But as the colonies grew, the Native Americans were pushed into smaller and smaller areas. Many tribes became angry and began to fight back. This led to many conflicts and uprisings between the colonists and Native Americans that continued throughout the Revolutionary War.



New England Colonies

Many people in New England were English Puritans. The Puritans came over to the New World in search of religious freedom.

They believed the Church of England was too powerful and they wanted to change it. But when they tried, they were outcasts. So, they sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in hopes of building a new society of their own.



New England Colonies

In 1630, about 800 Puritans left England. One year later, 200 Puritans didn't make it through the terrible winter, either from illness, disease, or harsh weather. Another 200 Puritans returned to England to seek safety back home. With only half their population left, the Puritans needed more people to keep their colony in working order.



New England Colonies

However, they didn't want just anyone, they wanted people who believed the same things they did. They believed in the Bible as God's word. They also valued hard work starting at sunrise and working till sunset



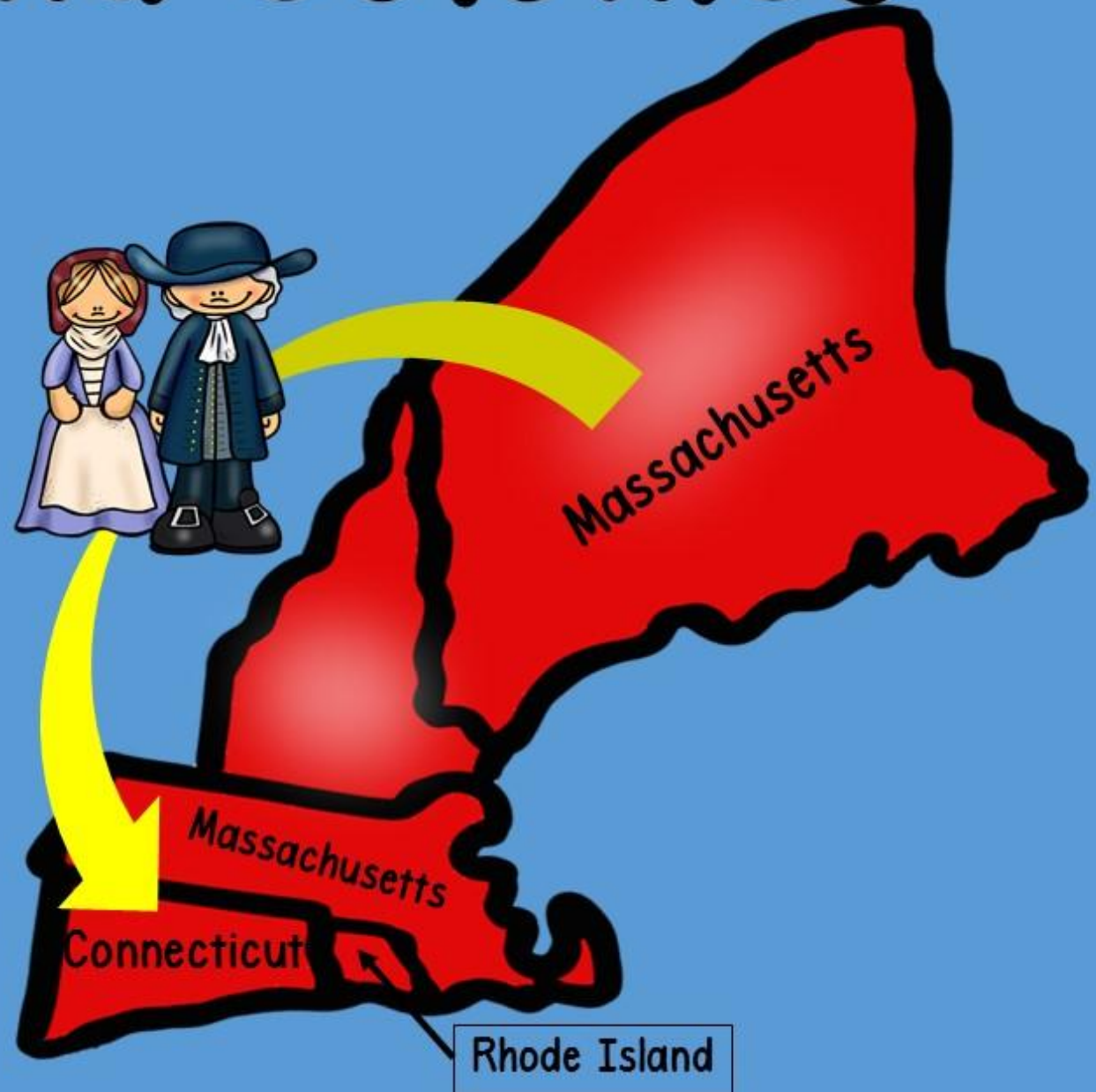
New England Colonies

They held town meetings to discuss business, government, town issues, and religion. They enforced strict punishments on people who didn't follow their rules or simply banned them from their settlement.



New England Colonies

Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were two Puritans who shared their different views and were forced to leave the colony. Many people followed Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson to establish new colonies, which became the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut.



New England Colonies

Over the next several years, thousands of Puritans arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They spread inland and settled up and down along the Atlantic coast. By 1679, many of them moved north and started the colony of New Hampshire. As the colonies grew, so did the need for them to unite to protect themselves.



Life in New England

- Life in the New England Colonies was tough! The colonists depended completely on the natural resources in the area.
- They used the lumber to build their homes and they ate fish and the few crops they could grow there.
- New England was made up of four colonies: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.



Life in New England

Corn was the popular food of the day. It was boiled, dried, and grinded to make everything from pudding to cornbread. Often it was mixed with beans and squash. The husks were braided to make moccasins and baskets.

People also ate fish, turkey, chicken, duck, and deer meat. During the warm season, they picked all kinds of apples, berries, and nuts.



Life in New England

Early houses were simple wooden huts. Many families slept near the fireplace in the winter to keep warm. Later, colonists built single-story Cape Cod houses with huge fireplaces in the center.



Life in New England



Men and boys worked from dawn to dusk building homes, fishing, hunting, and farming the land.

Life in New England

Girls worked at home with their mothers. They made candles and soap for the family, cooked, cleaned, and took care of the children. Everyone played an important part in the household team.



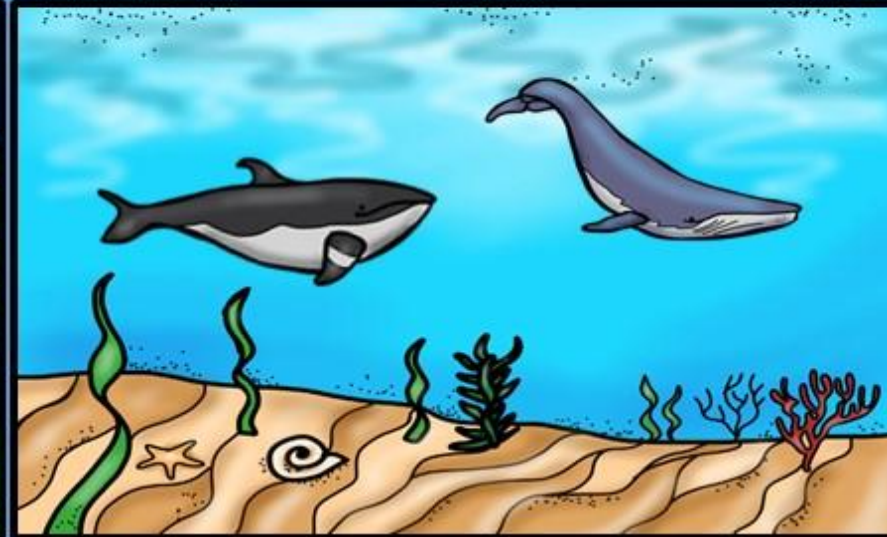
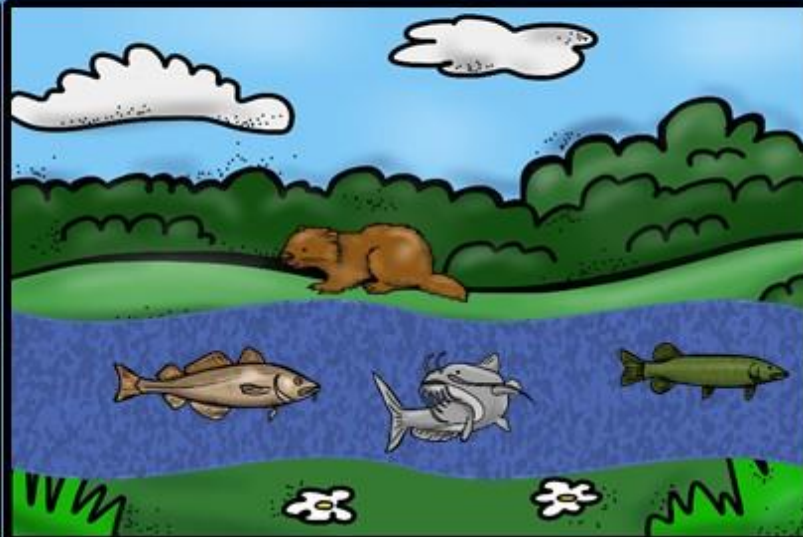
Life in New England

Children attended a one-room school house where they were taught religion, reading, writing, and manners. The first reading book used in schools was brought over from England. It was called a hornbook but it really wasn't a book at all. It was a sheet of paper with the alphabet, Roman numerals, and the Lord's Prayer. It was mounted on a board and covered with a transparent horn.



New England Resources

Natural resources were more important than crops in New England. The area was rich with natural resources such as thick forests, countless rivers, and the Atlantic Ocean that ran along the coast. The ocean was full of whales and fish. Whales were hunted for their blubber which was turned into oil for lamps.



New England Resources

The Appalachian Mountains provided the colonists with plenty of trees for lumber. The colonists used the lumber to build their houses, boats, and sawmills.



Harbors were built up and down the coastline making New England a busy seaport. Lumber was used to build huge ships which allowed colonists to trade goods among the colonies and across the ocean to England. They became known as expert shipbuilders.



New England Economy

- Many merchants, artisans, and fisherman lived there providing goods for trading and exporting. They traded lumber, fish, maple syrup, horses, and furs.
- Beavers were prized for their warm plush fur. Fur trading depended almost totally on the Native American's supply.
- The Native Americans were very skilled at hunting and trapping animals so the colonists worked with them to expand their fur trading business.



Mid-Atlantic Colonies

Many people in the Mid-Atlantic Colonies were Quakers. The Quakers were a group that didn't like the rules of the Church of England. They thought everyone should be allowed to have their own religious beliefs.

Many of them, led by William Penn, left England to settle in the New World. They settled in Pennsylvania. There, they practiced religious freedom and welcomed others to do so too. People from all over Europe came to live there!



Mid-Atlantic Colonies

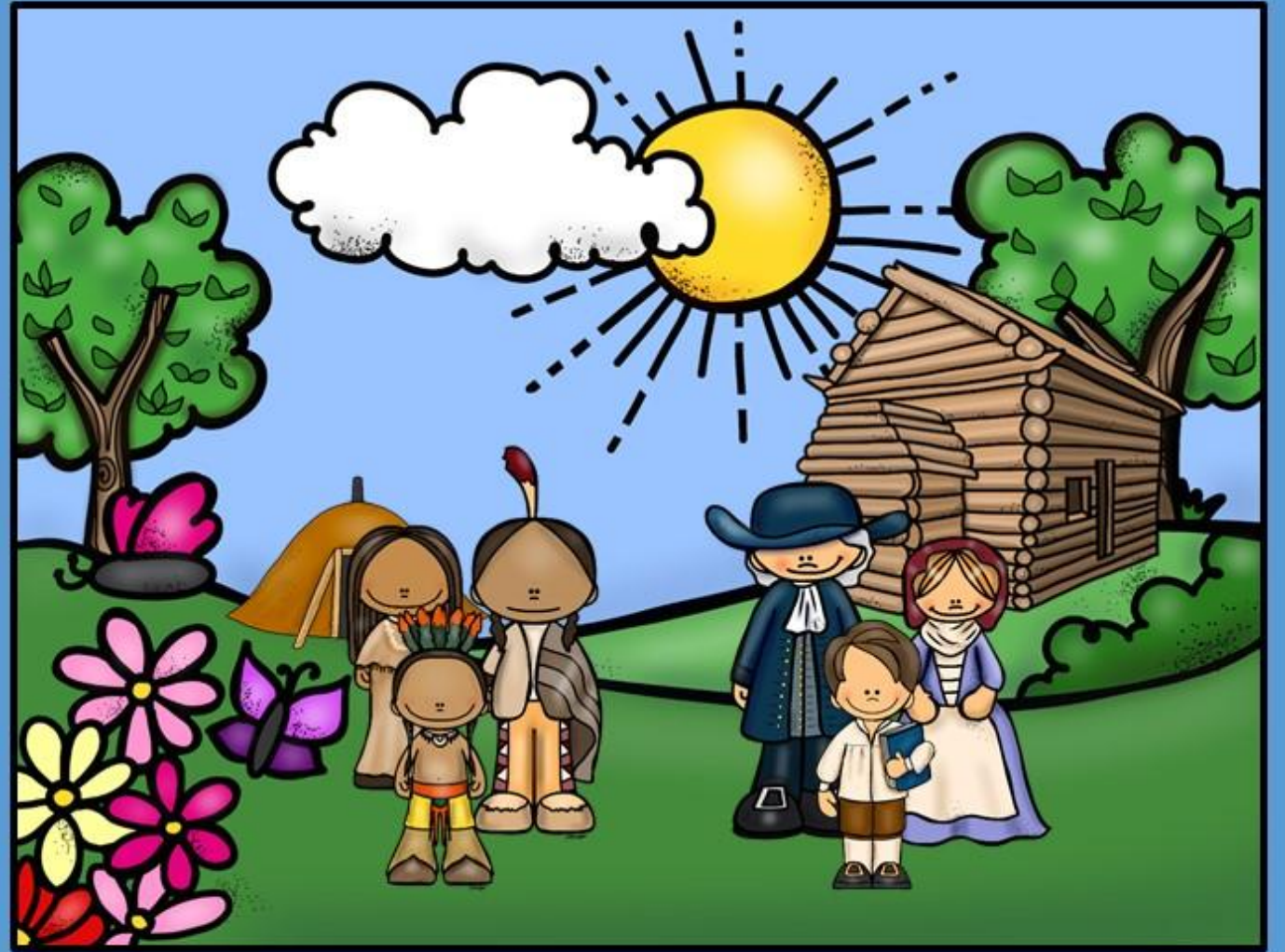
Quakers followed three main principles: honesty, simplicity, and peace. They were honest, hard-working people. Most members of this religious group led simple lives. They lived in small simple houses, wore plain clothes, and ate food grown from the land.



They believed in total honesty in all areas of life. People knew they could trust them so they did very well in business and banking. Many Quakers during the colonial times became very wealthy.

Mid-Atlantic Colonies

Quakers were against war and violence of any kind. Many were jailed for refusing to serve in the military or fight in the American Revolutionary War. They believed it was wrong to fight for any reason. They worked peacefully for women's rights and for the rights of Native Americans.



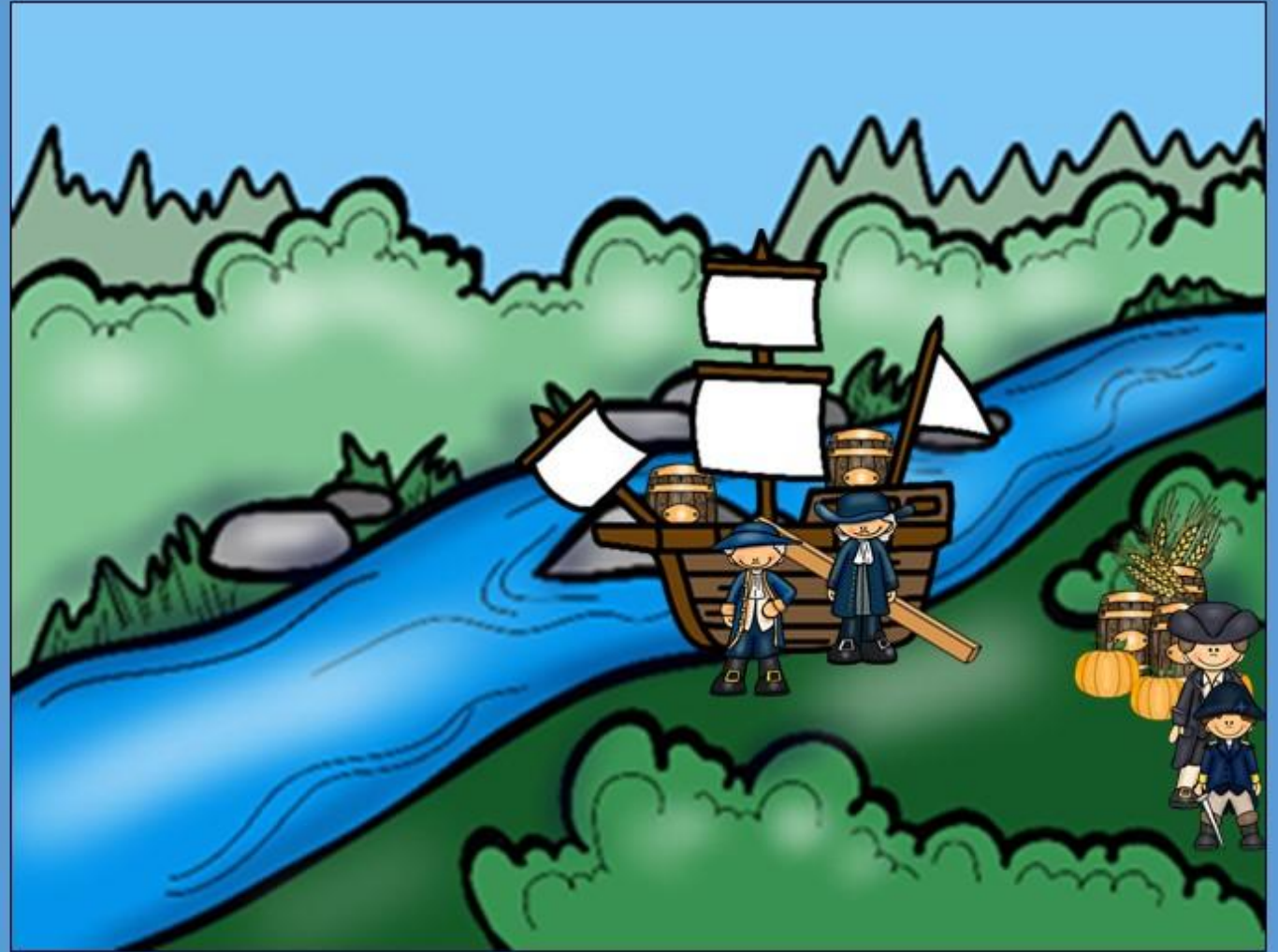
Mid-Atlantic Colonies

The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were made up of people from all over Europe and from many different cultures. This meant also that there were several different religions practiced there. The Mid-Atlantic was made up of four colonies: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.



Life in Mid-Atlantic

The rolling hills and mild climate were ideal for farming. The fertile soil was rich with nutrients so many crops grew well there. Wheat, corn, barley, pumpkins, and potatoes were a few of the popular ones. Many farmers grew a surplus, or an extra supply, of wheat that they were then able to sell. Wheat, barley, and rye were used to make bread. Farmers shipped their extra goods down the rivers to sell and trade with other colonies.



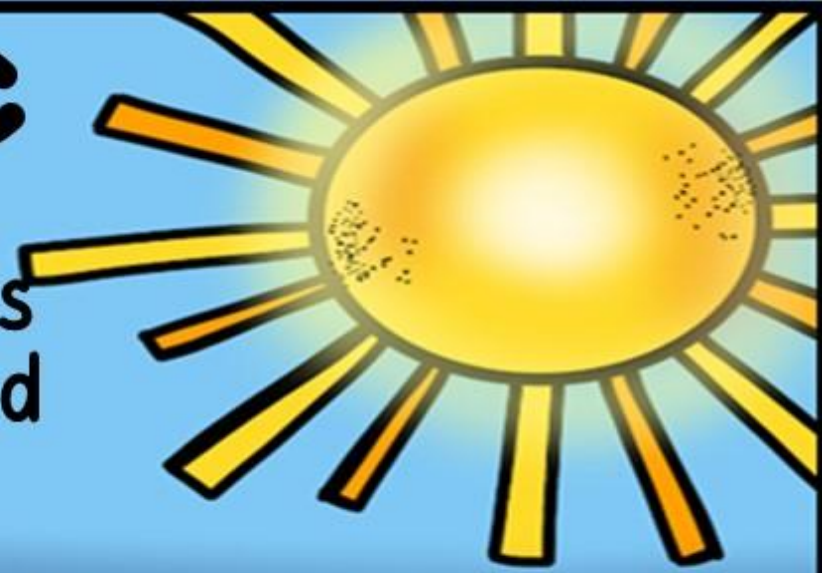
Life in Mid-Atlantic

Most of their homes were small houses made from wood and mud. They were very dark inside because they didn't have any windows. Wealthier families lived in larger brick homes or log houses.



Life in Mid-Atlantic

Life in the Mid-Atlantic Colonies was hard! Most people were farmers working long hours in the fields. Men, women, and children planted the fields and harvested the crops.



Life in Mid-Atlantic

Girls also helped out with the household chores like cooking and sewing. Farmers started using plows to dig up their fields during colonial times. The wooden plow was attached to a team of oxen.



Life in Mid-Atlantic

Like in New England, children attended a one-room school house where they were taught religion, reading, writing, and manners.

Many children went on to become apprentices to learn valuable skills and trades such as shoemaking, printing, quilting, and blacksmithing. Young apprentices lived with a master craftsman who trained them for several years.



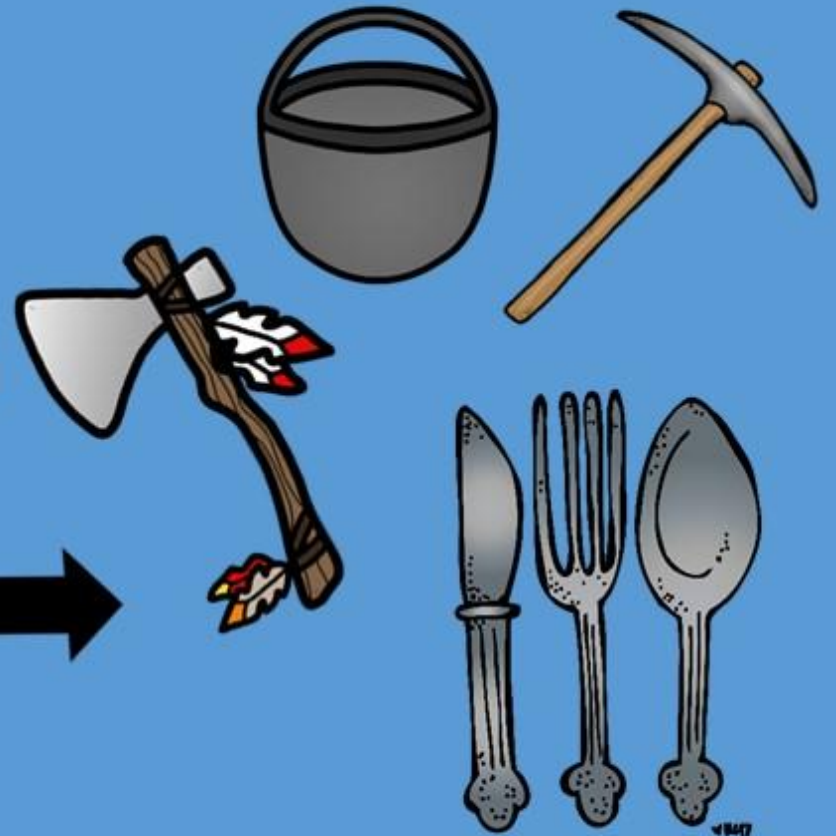
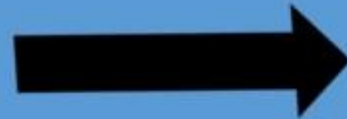
Mid-Atlantic Resources

The Mid-Atlantic Colonies had many natural resources available to them. The most important one was the rich, fertile soil that was excellent for agriculture. With rich soil and a milder climate than New England, the Mid-Atlantic colonists became successful farmers. They grew grains like wheat, barley, rye, and flax. These grains were made into bread. The Middle Colonies became known as the "Bread Basket Colonies."



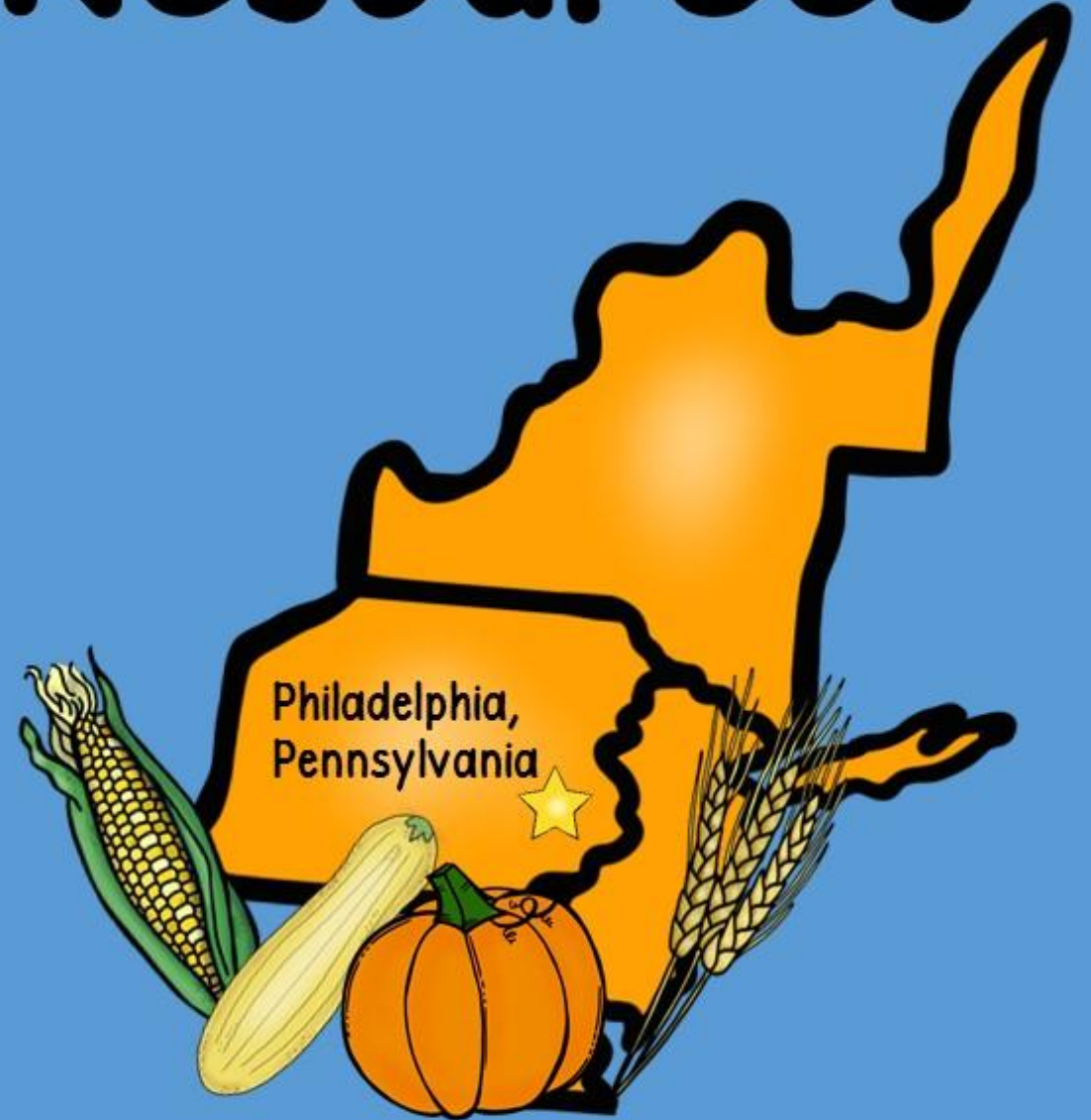
Mid-Atlantic Resources

There were also many forests and trees in the nearby Appalachian Mountains for providing timber. The Middle Colonies produced iron ore products by melting down the iron. Blacksmiths and silversmiths melted the iron to shape it into valuable tools, plows, kettles, cooking pots, axes, and nails.



Mid-Atlantic Resources

Farmers depended on nearby towns and cities for selling and trading their crops, grains, fruits, and vegetables. These market towns were often located on rivers or the coastline for easier transporting of goods. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania became the largest and wealthiest city in the Thirteen Colonies.



Mid-Atlantic Economy

Many artisans and craftsmen worked in the Middle Colonies. Shoemakers, cabinetmakers, coopers (barrel-makers), blacksmiths, printers, and tailors were just a few who became well-off from their trades. Husbands and wives often worked as teams and became specialized in their trades. They passed down their knowledge and skill to their children and other family members to keep their business running smoothly.



Cereals



Wheat



Barley



Rye



Rice



Maize



Oats



Millet

Quakers came for religious
freedom

simple, peaceful,
and treated Native
Americans well

Southern Colonies

Plantations were huge farms, ranging from 500 to 1,000 acres, that used slaves to harvest crops for trade and export. Most plantations were built along a river to transport the crops to market.

Each plantation had their own dock for loading and unloading goods. Crops were transported along the rivers to other colonies and harbors for shipping overseas.



Southern Colonies

Many plantation owners grew large amounts of cash crops like tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar, and indigo. A cash crop is one that is grown by planters to be sold and not used for personal use. Indigo is a plant that was used to dye cotton a rich dark blue.

Cotton



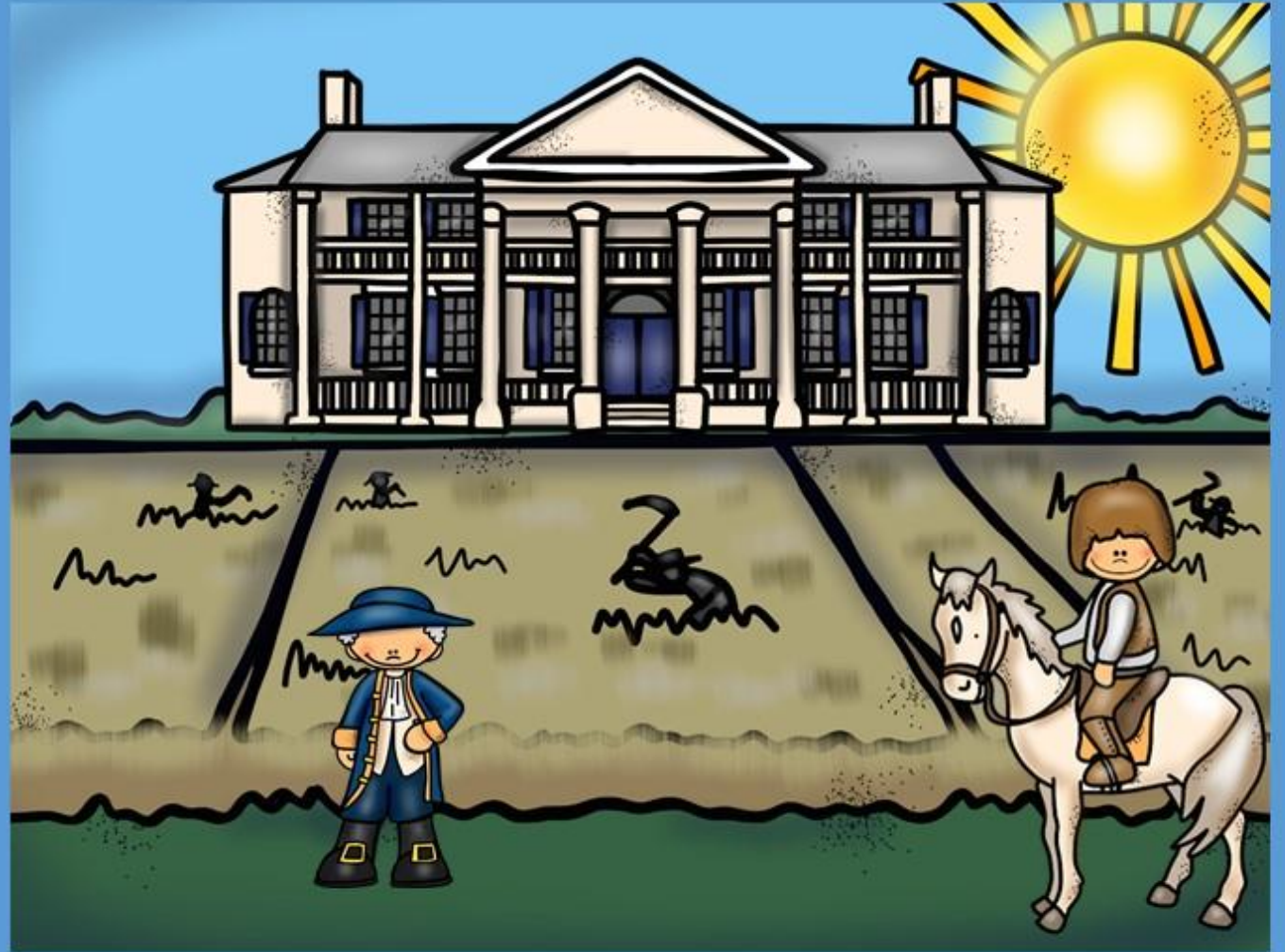
Tobacco



Indigo

Southern Colonies

The plantation included many buildings on the massive grounds. A mansion was built for the owner and his family. There were also slaves' quarters, a stable, a smokehouse, a blacksmith's shop, and several other barns for their livestock. The kitchen was separate because of the danger of fire.



Southern Colonies

Each plantation needed tons of workers to keep it running smoothly. The planters depended on thousands of slaves and indentured servants to keep up with all the hard labor.

Indentured servants were young people who were given free passage to the New World in exchange for working for a certain number of years. Indentured servants were different from slaves because they agreed to work for free for a certain period of time to pay back their trip over.



Southern Colonies

Slaves worked hard in the fields from sunup to sundown all year long.

Planters hired an overseer to watch over the slaves. Many slaves were treated cruelly to force them to keep working. Slaves were often bought and sold at the market. Without slaves and indentured servants, the plantations wouldn't have been so successful.



Life in the Southern Colonies

Life in the Southern Colonies was very different from the rest of the colonies. The climate was warm and humid. The rolling hills with fertile soil and a vast supply of rivers provided a great place for farming. Instead of using the land to build cities like in the other colonies, they used it for agriculture. The Southern Colonies were made up of 5 colonies: Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.



Life in the Southern Colonies

A plantation had many buildings on the grounds, including a huge mansion for the owner and his family. Servants and slaves lived nearby in small buildings. There were also several barns for livestock and animals.



Life in the Southern Colonies

Most children were tutored at home. They learned reading, writing, and music. Boys learned how to hunt and ride horses while girls learned how to sew and sing. Wealthy plantation owners sometimes hired a private teacher or sent their children to school in England.



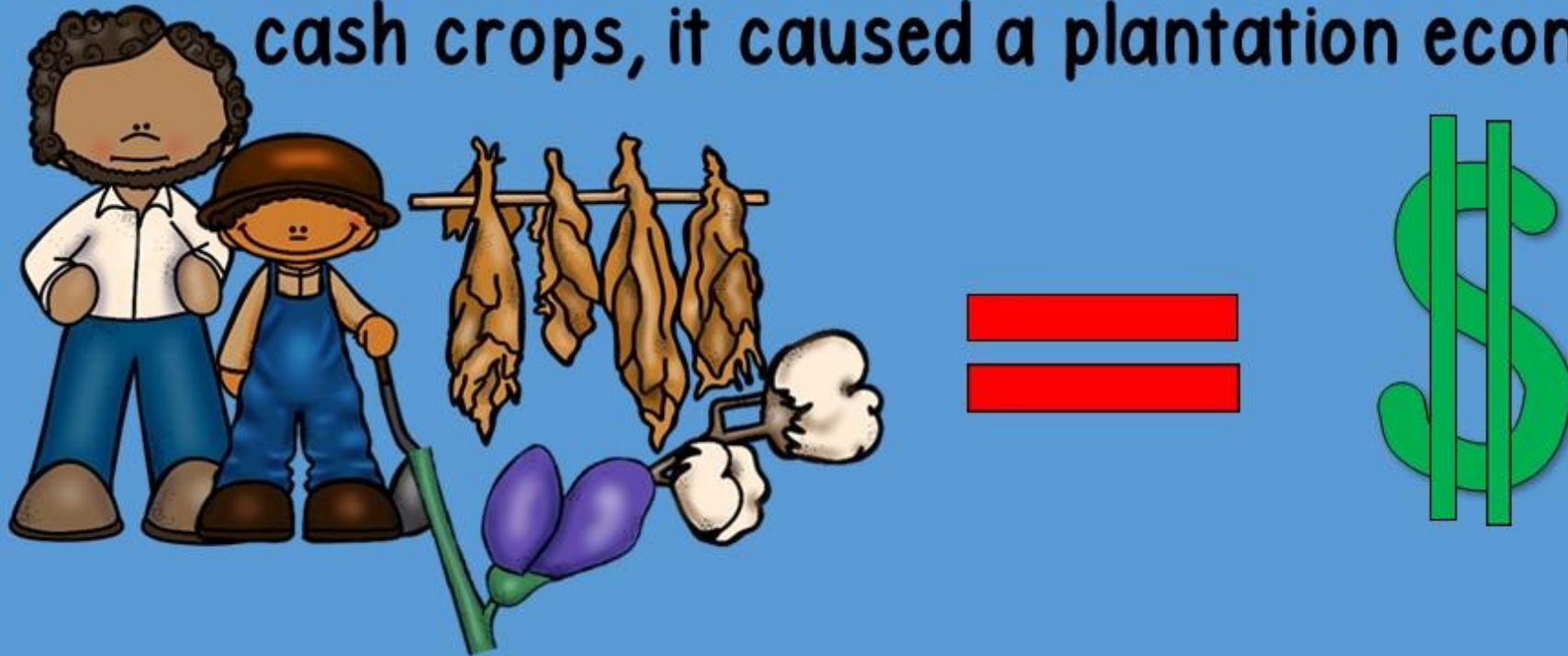
Southern Resources

Natural resources were plentiful in the Southern Colonies. The area was surrounded by rivers, harbors, and waterways that were full of fish. The Appalachian Mountains provided timber for building houses and other buildings on the plantations. The fertile soil and mild climate was perfect for farming year round.



Southern Resources

The Southern Colonies focused on raising crops that were profitable for selling, trading, and exporting. These cash crops were greatly desired throughout the colonies and in Europe. The South had the largest slave population of all the colonies. Since the South depended on slave labor to work in the fields and to produce their cash crops, it caused a plantation economy.



Southern Economy

Crops were traded for items that could not be grown on the plantations like dishes, tools, and clothing.

In addition to these cash crops, the economy in the South relied on the buying and selling of timber, wood products, and slaves.

