Come in Quietly Take your paper, pen or pencil

Learning Target:

- 1. I will be able to identify the primary industries in the 13 colonies.
- 2. I will be able to describe the affect Geography had on the industries in the original 13 colonies.

Objective: Identify the primary industries in the 13 English Colonies and describe how Geography affected their economy.

Standard 8.1: Students understand the major events preceding the founding of the nation and relate their significance to the development of American constitutional democracy.

Standard WHST 8.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Concept

13 English Colonies

The 13 colonies were divided into three regions based on their geography.

Each region's economy was determined by their geography.



Vocabulary

Region: an area or division.

Geography: the study of the physical features of the earth and its

atmosphere and of human activity as it affects and is affected by

these.

Economy: the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in

terms of the production and consumption of goods and

services.

Relevance

Relevance

What are some ways that Geography affects the world today?

Knowing how Geography determined the economy in the original colonies helps us understand the industries in on the East Coast today.



Vocabulary

Region: an area or division.

Geography: the study of the physical features of the earth and its

atmosphere and of human activity as it affects and is affected by

these.

Economy: the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services.

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight the information about the Geography in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight the information about the **Economy** in **Pink**.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

New England Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

1. The English colonies in North America were located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. France had colonies to the north. Spain had colonies to the south. The thirteen colonies can be separated into three parts, or regions, by geography and climate: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The land in New England was shaped by glaciers. During the Ice Age, thick sheets of ice cut through the mountains. Glaciers pushed rocks and rich soil south. A thin layer of rocky dirt was left. Crops did not grow well in the rocky, sandy soil. Forests and hills made it hard to farm. In New England, the summers were warm, but winters were long and cold. The growing season was only about five months long. Colonists in New England used other natural resources to make a living. They cut down trees to make buildings and boats. They caught fish and whales for food and other products.

Connection: Poor, rocky soil meant they couldn't farm so they had to use the ocean for fishing and the forests to make buildings and boats.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Middle Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

Glaciers pushed the soil from New England into the Middle Colonies. The soil was rich and deep. It was good for farming. The growing season was longer than in New England. There was more sun and lots of rain. Colonists used riverboats on long, wide rivers such as the Hudson and Delaware. They sent crops to sell in nearby towns. Colonists also hunted deer and beaver for food and fur.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Southern Colonies Geography and Economy

Skill - You Do

Skill Steps

- 1. Read the Text
- 2. Highlight Geography information in Yellow.
- 3. Highlight Economy information in Pink.
- 4. Determine how Geography and industries are connected.
- 5. Write a short paragraph sharing your findings.

The Southern Colonies had the best climate and land for farming. The climate was warm almost all year long. The soil was rich. The growing season lasted for seven or eight months. The many waterways along the southern coast formed the tidewater region. Ocean tides made rivers rise and fall as much as 150 miles inland. The fall line was along the Appalachian Mountain range. There, rivers flowed from higher lands to lower lands. The backcountry was the land in back of the area where most colonists settled. It was steep and covered with forests. Farms were small. Colonists hunted and fished for food.

Vocabulary

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow

tidewater: the water in rivers and streams that rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides

Closure

1. Make a chart identifying the primary industries in each region of the 13 colonies.

New England Colonies	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies

1. Write a paragraph sharing your findings about how the Geography of the 3 regions of the 13 English colonies affected their economy and industry.