

COMING TO THE ENGLISH COLONIES

Use the quotations on the right to complete the activities below. For help, you can refer to pages 224–227 in your textbook.

1. a. This man came from Scotland to settle in the English colonies. Why do you think he left Scotland?

- b. List three things that the new colonies had to offer him.

2. a. This woman came to the English colonies as an indentured servant. Why did people choose this way of getting to the colonies?

- b. How many years was this woman going to be an indentured servant?

3. a. This man from Africa was bound for the English colonies. Why was he being brought to the colonies?

- b. What was he describing?

You would do well to advise all poor people . . . to take courage and come to this country.



When we saw each other, I perceived it my place to go with them; wherefore . . . I bound myself to them by indenture for three years.



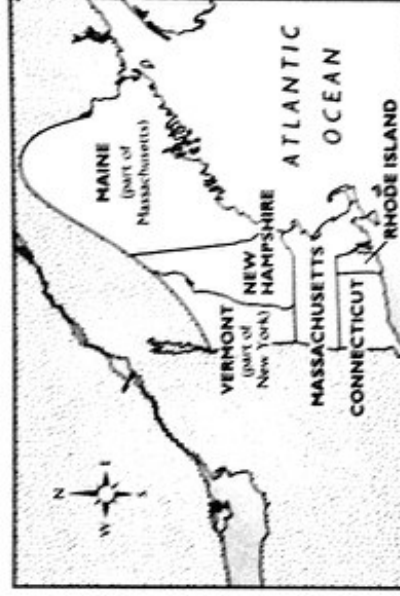
We were packed together in chains so closely we could hardly move or turn over. . . . Many slaves fell sick and died.



LOOKING AT THE COLONIAL ECONOMY

Use the maps to complete the activities on this page. For help, you can refer to pages 228-233 in your textbook.

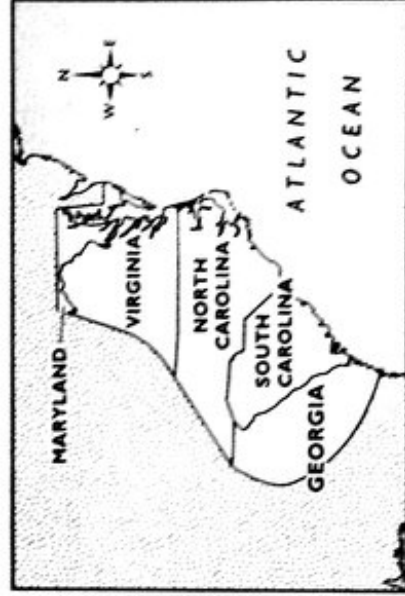
1. a. Draw a line to the map of the Southern Colonies.



- b. Why was this region well suited for growing crops?

- c. Name three cash crops grown in this region for export.

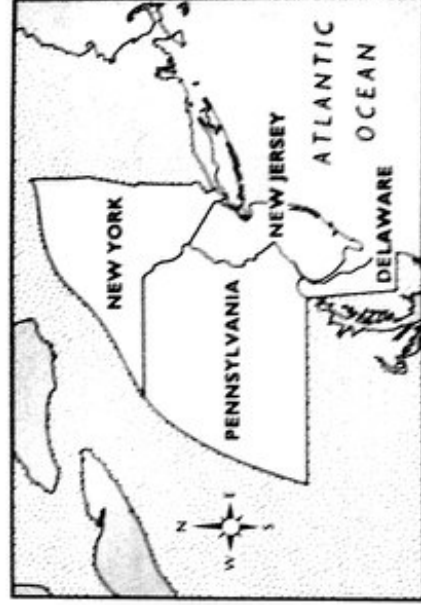
2. a. Draw a line to the map of the Middle Colonies.



- b. Why was this region called the "breadbasket of the colonies"?

- c. Where did the farmers in this region sell their surplus grain?

3. a. Draw a line to the map of the New England colonies.



- b. Name two ways New Englanders made a living.

- c. List four places where New Englanders sold their products.

THINKING ABOUT COLONIAL SLAVERY

The picture below shows an advertisement that appeared in a newspaper in the 1700s. Use the ad to answer the questions. For help, you can refer to pages 236–241 in your textbook.

1. What is this advertisement for?

2. According to the ad, where were these Africans from?

From which two present-day countries did most enslaved Africans come?

3. In which region of the English colonies would you expect to see this ad? Why?

4. Why were there so many enslaved workers in this region?

5. What was the main thing that kept many enslaved Africans from giving up hope?

6. What effect did slavery have on the English colonies?

GAMBIA NEGROES TO BE SOLD

On TUESDAY, the 7th of June
On board the **SHIP**
MENTOR

A cargo of 150 healthy young Negroes,
just arrived from the river Gambia,
after a passage of 35 days.

The Negroes from this part of the
coast of Africa are well acquainted with
the cultivation of rice and are naturally
industrious.

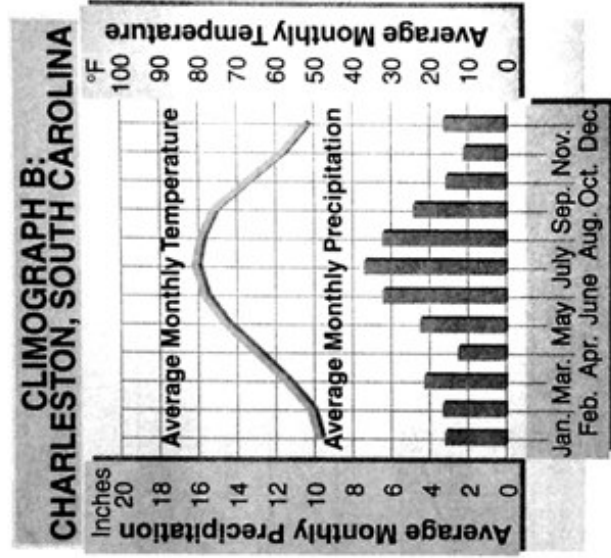
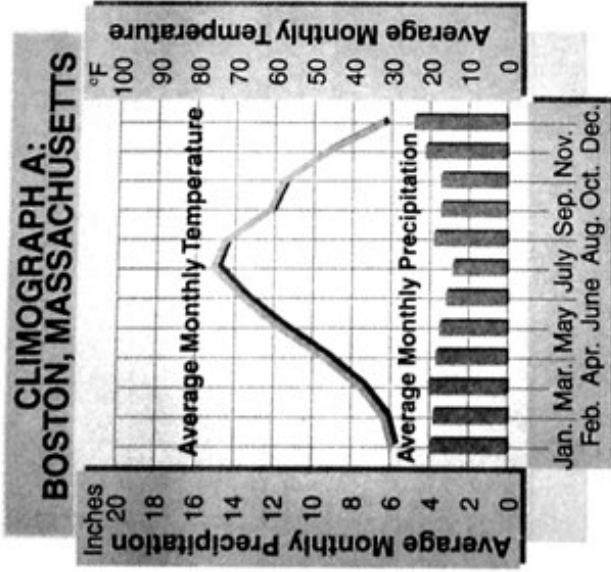
ROBERT HAZLEHURST & Co.
No. 44. Bay.

Name: _____

Use with pages 242–243.

USING CLIMOGRAPHS

Use the climographs below to answer the questions. For help, you can refer to pages 242–243 in your textbook.



1. What do climographs like the ones above show? _____

2. Why are climographs useful? _____

3. What is Boston's average temperature in May? _____
What is Charleston's average temperature in May? _____
4. In which city would you expect to have a rainy summer? Why? _____

5. In which city would you expect to have a snowy winter? Why? _____

6. When might you find a climograph like those above helpful? _____

INTERVIEWING BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Suppose you could interview Benjamin Franklin. Below are some questions you might ask. In the spaces provided, write the answers you think Franklin might give. For help, you can refer to pages 244–250 in your textbook.

Interviewer: What was Philadelphia like when you moved there in 1723?

Franklin: _____

Interviewer: How did Philadelphia change during your lifetime?

Franklin: _____

Interviewer: What were some of the many contributions you made to the city?

Franklin: _____

Interviewer: How did you help African Americans?

Franklin: _____

Interviewer: How did your wife, Deborah Franklin, help with all the things you had to do?

Franklin: _____

Interviewer: Why do you think many colonists began moving to the backcountry in the middle of the 1700s?

Franklin: _____

Interviewer: What do you think are the keys to success?

Franklin: _____

WORKING WITH NEW WORDS

Write the letter of each word or term next to its meaning. For help, you can refer to the lessons in Chapter 9 of your textbook.

a. autobiography	e. export	i. slave trade	m. plantation
b. Middle Passage	f. frontier	j. agriculture	n. industry
c. free enterprise	g. almanac	k. backcountry	o. overseer
d. triangular trade	h. import	l. slave codes	

- _____ 1. a large Southern farm that grew only one crop
- _____ 2. the name colonists gave to the rugged land near the Appalachian Mountains
- _____ 3. a system in which people can start any business they want and decide what to make, how much to produce, and what price to charge
- _____ 4. the business of buying and selling people for profit
- _____ 5. the triangular trade route's middle leg, which began in Africa and ended in the West Indies
- _____ 6. the business of farming
- _____ 7. the boss of a plantation
- _____ 8. a reference book that contains facts, figures, and witty stories
- _____ 9. the story of a person's own life, written by himself or herself
- _____ 10. to send goods to other countries for sale or trade
- _____ 11. a trade route whose legs formed a triangle from the colonies, to Africa, then to the West Indies, and back to the colonies
- _____ 12. to bring in goods from another country for sale or use
- _____ 13. all the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service
- _____ 14. rules used to keep the population of enslaved workers under control
- _____ 15. a word used by colonists to describe land on the edge of a European settlement