Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies were located in the southern part of the map and consisted of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The Church of England was recognized in the Southern Colonies. However, Catholics, Baptists, and Anglicans were also free to worship as they chose.

The climate in the Southern Colonies was the most mild of all with long, hot summers. This created a longer growing season, but the warm humid climate also increased the spread of diseases that killed many people. The land consisted of broad coastal plains that contained rich soil for growing crops. Plantations or large farms were created. Beginning in the late 1600’s, slaves were brought in to work the plantations. Tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo became cash crops for these Southern Colonies. Large quantities of these crops were exported to England and the West Indies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economics</th>
<th>exported tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>free to worship as they chose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>rich, fertile soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directions: Answer the questions below.

1. List the five colonies that made up the Southern Colonies.

2. Name the church that was recognized in the Southern Colonies.

3. Name the advantage and disadvantage of a climate with long, hot summers.

4. Who was brought in to work the large plantations?

5. Name three cash crops grown on the plantations in the Southern Colonies.

6. Large quantities of these crops were ____________ to England.
Pros and Cons

You are a colonial farmer. You need to decide if you think making silk is the best way to make money for your family, or if it would be a better idea to grow a different crop. Use facts from this week’s Studies Weekly and list the pros and cons in the chart below.
Extra, Extra!

Write a newspaper article about the Southern Colonies. Be sure to include an illustration for your article.

THE STUDIES WEEKLY
Thursday

Thirteen Colonies

Word Box

disease  worship  thirteen  subsistence
world  grain  three  plantation
work  charter  whaling  slaves

Directions: Use the clues to fill in the blanks.

Across

4. The Quakers wished to _______ as they chose.
6. _______ farming was when they made just enough to feed their families.
8. _______ oil was used to make soap and oil for lamps.
9. _______ were brought in to take care of large plantations.
10. The Mid-Atlantic Colonies had a large skilled _______ force.
11. The original thirteen colonies are broken into _______ regions.

Down

1. In the Southern Colonies, a large farm known as a _______ grew cash crops.
2. The Mid-Atlantic Colonies grew _______ such as corn and wheat.
3. Warm, humid climate in Southern Colonies could create a _______ that killed many people.
5. By the mid 1700's, there were _______ thriving colonies on the east coast.
7. A _______ is a document granting the holder permission to settle in an area.
10. People traveled across the Atlantic Ocean to get to the New _______.
New England Colonies
The New England Colonies were located in the northern part of the map and consisted of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Many Puritans traveled across the ocean to this new land for religious freedom. However, they did not tolerate the practicing of religions other than their own.

The climate was cold and severe winters killed many people. The land consisted of wooded forests and rocky coasts. The cold winters, rocky soil, and short growing season made it difficult to grow crops in this area. Most families relied on subsistence farming in which they grew just enough to feed their families.

Since they did not grow enough crops to sell, they looked for other ways to make money. The land was rich in natural resources such as trees, fur, whales, and fish. Lumber from the trees was used to build ships. Whaling oil was manufactured to be used as fuel in lamps and to make soap products. Fishing also became a big business with the abundance of fish available from the coastal waters.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Economics</th>
<th>built up trade in fishing, whaling, and shipbuilding</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>little tolerance for religions other than their own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>trees, fur, whales, fish</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Mid-Atlantic Colonies
The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were located in the middle of the map and consisted of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. These colonies were the most religiously diverse of the colonies. Many Pilgrims, Puritans, and Quakers left England because they did not wish to be a part of the Church of England. In the colonies, they were free to worship as they chose. They believed in religious freedom for all.

The climate in these colonies was more mild. Winters were cold and summers warm. Since there was a longer growing season and rich soil, these colonies grew grains such as corn, wheat, rye, and barley. To take care of the fields and livestock, indentured servants and slaves were often used. The Mid-Atlantic Colonies also had a very skilled work force such as carpenters, blacksmiths, printers, and tailors. Extra crops and goods were exported to England and the West Indies as a way to earn money.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>grains, livestock, fish</td>
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