

LESSON	108 Middle Colonies - Pennsylvania & Daily Life
PURPOSE	We will study the middle colonies so I can explain the reasons for their establishment of and to describe their economy by identifying patterns and comparing and contrasting the physical characteristics of the Middle Colonies and New England.
Materials	Computer, projector, student practice medium, bellringer/assessment paper     
Vocabulary (Slide 5)	SUBJECT-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY - William Penn: A Quaker leader who began the Pennsylvania colony - Staple crops: crops that are always needed, such as wheat, barley, and oats - Quakers: a Protestant religious group founded by George Fox in the mid-1600s in England - Proprietor: a person who owns a business or property - cash crop: a crop such as tobacco or cotton that is grown to be sold rather than for use by the farmer - artisan: a person who is skilled at making things by hand GENERAL GRADE-LEVEL VOCABULARY - fertile: producing many plants or crops - diverse: different from each other - crafts: objects that are meant to be both useful and beautiful

INTRODUCTION (5 mins)	
Bellringer (Slide 1)	“What is a lifestyle?” - Project the bellringer. - Have students read the scenario as they enter and get settled. - Ask students to discuss their answers with a partner. - Discuss: How do you believe your current lifestyle might be different than lifestyle in colonial times?
Prepare	Student will prepare their activity page or notebook at teacher direction
Prior KSA	The English Colonies
Preview	Pennsylvania was created by William Penn for the Quakers, a sect of Protestants averse to war. Colonists had just stolen territory from the American Indians elsewhere, but Penn negotiated a peaceful settlement. He drafted a written constitution for Pennsylvania that restrained government power, established a humane penal system, and protected numerous essential liberties.
Media (Slide 6)	Life in Colonial America (3:21)

STUDY & PRACTICE (15 mins) Pennsylvania Becomes a Colony Slides 8-22	
Objective	Explain the reasons for the establishment of the colonies of Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Standards	(2.B) Compare political reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies. (20.A) Explain the role of significant individuals such as Thomas Hooker. (23.A) Identify selected racial, ethnic, and religious groups that settled in the United States and explain their reasons for immigration (23.D) Analyze the contributions of people ethnic to our national identity.
INSTRUCTION	Explain that a Quaker named William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a haven for people of different religions. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews settled in the colony. Later, immigrants from England, Scotland, the Netherlands, France, and Germany arrived along with persecuted religious groups such as the Amish and Mennonites. Enslaved Africans were also brought to work as laborers.
 Interactive Gallery: The	- Project the Interactive Gallery and click through the images. - Discuss the contributions of different ethnic groups that immigrated to Pennsylvania, including

Middle Colonies	the English, Scotch-Irish, German, and Dutch. 3. Ask how the arrival of these groups have contributed to America's identity.
Generate Explanations (Slide 10)	Explain the role of William Penn in the development of self-government in colonial America. <i>(He proposed a constitution for Pennsylvania and a General Assembly with increased powers.)</i>
Compare (Slide 17)	What ethnic groups settled Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries, and what were their reasons for immigration? How did these ethnic groups contribute to the development of our national identity? <i>(English, Scotch-Irish, German, and Dutch immigrants came to escape persecution as well as for economic gain. The ethnically diverse population of Pennsylvania contributed to the development of a national identity based on ethnic diversity.)</i>
ACTIVE CLASSROOM (Slide 18)	1. Have students use the Conversation strategy and imagine they are having a conversation with William Penn. 2. Have students write down a question they would ask William Penn, what Penn would say to them, and what they would say in response.
Differentiate: Extra Support	1. Remind students that 'persecuted' means <i>punished for one's beliefs</i>. 2. Have students explain why persecuted religious groups like the Quakers moved to Pennsylvania.
INSTRUCTION	1. Be sure students understand how Pennsylvania developed self-government and religious freedom.
Compare (Slide 22)	...the political, economic, social, and religious reasons for the establishment of Pennsylvania as a colony with the political, economic, and religious reasons for the establishment of other English colonies? <i>(Like Roger Williams in Rhode Island, William Penn wanted to establish a colony in which religious freedom was encouraged. As in Rhode Island, Penn had a social goal of harmony among people of different faiths. As in New York and New Jersey, Pennsylvania's political roots were as a proprietary, but as in New England and Virginia, Penn established self-government in Pennsylvania. Like other colonies, Pennsylvania's economic reasons for establishment were to generate a profit for its private funders.)</i>
Check Understanding	I GET IT! I'm ready to learn more. ALMOST THERE... I need a little more practice more I'M LOST. I need more information.

 MID-POINT CONNECTION INQUIRY	
Students can respond to this inquiry verbally, on a post-it note or on a weekly page	
• How does this connect with what I already know? How and where does it 'fit'?	

STUDY & PRACTICE (15 mins) Daily Life in the Middle Colonies Slides 25-	
Objective	Describe the economy of the Middle Colonies, including the relationship between the economy and the physical
Standards	(2.B) Compare political reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies. (11.A) Analyze how physical characteristics of the environment influenced the United States during the 17th and 18th centuries. ((11.C) Describe how different immigrant groups interacted with the environment in the United States during the 19th centuries.
INSTRUCTION	Interactive Gallery: The Economy of the Middle Colonies. 1. Explicitly point out the economic reasons for the establishment of the Middle Colonies. 2. Have students identify the major economic activities of the region: farming, trade, textile production, and paper-making. 3. Discuss the aspects of the physical environment that made agriculture and trade central to the economy, emphasizing fertile land for livestock and crops.
Make Predictions (Slide 32)	Have students make a prediction about how fertile farmland will impact the Middle Colonies. <i>(The colonies will do well economically; more immigrants will settle there; the colonies will expand; there may be conflict as settlers encroach on Native American lands.)</i>

Analyze Charts (Slide 33)

Comparing the New England and Middle Colonies

	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE COLONIES
MAIN REASON FOR SETTLEMENT	Avoid religious persecution	Economic gain
BUSINESS AND TRADE	Shipbuilding, shipwrecks, fishing, forestry	Agriculture, skilled trades, shipping
AGRICULTURE	Mostly limited to the needs of the colonies	Fertile farmland produced export crops
ETHNIC DIVERSITY	Mainly English	English, Dutch, German, and Scotch-Irish
SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE	Close-knit towns	More scattered settlements
CULTURE AND SOCIETY	Religious puritanism; small family farms and businesses with few servants or slaves	More and religious diversity; larger farms and businesses; need indentured servants

Which colonial region would you rather live in? Why? *(Possible response: I would rather live in the Middle Colonies because of its ethnic and religious diversity and the possibility of being employed in a skilled trade.)*

Compare and Contrast (Slide 35)

... the physical characteristics of the Middle Colonies and New England: How did differences in the physical environment contribute to economic differences between the two regions? *(Land along the Hudson and Delaware Rivers was fertile. Winters were milder and the growing season longer than in New England. These characteristics made farmland better in the Middle Colonies. Farms were big enough to let colonists develop an economy based on cash crops. They also raised livestock to sell.)*

Cite Evidence (Slide 38)

How did immigrants interact with the environment when they settled the backcountry in the 18th century? *(They cleared forests and relied on natural resources to survive. They used knots from pine trees as candles, made wooden dishes from logs, gathered honey, and hunted animals for food.)*

Identify Patterns (Slide 39)

How did the physical environment influence population distribution and settlement patterns in the Middle Colonies? *(People settled on fertile land for farming. They also lived in areas along the Delaware River with iron deposits. Many people settled in cities and towns close to harbors and waterways for transportation. Others moved inland to clear forests and settle the backcountry.)*

Check Understanding

I GET IT! I'm ready to learn more.
ALMOST THERE... I need a little more practice more
I'M LOST. I need more information.

Synthesize Slide 41

Why Do People Move?

(11.A) Analyze how physical characteristics of the environment influenced the United States during the 19th centuries.

(1.A) Identify the major eras and events in U.S. history through 1877.

(2.A) I can tell why certain groups of people in England wanted to settle in the New World and whether their reasons were political, economic, religious, or social.

1. Explain the following:

It was a hard decision for many colonists to make the difficult journey across the ocean to a new home. Yet many chose to do so. These colonists made the journey because of the chance to improve their lives.

One important reason why people move to new places is that they want better opportunities for themselves and their families. But seeking new opportunities was risky for colonists. Many of the earliest colonists—from Jamestown to Plymouth to Pennsylvania—lost their lives while trying to improve them.

2. Ask students to answer the questions and then share their lists with a partner:

- What conditions or circumstances do you think motivated the early colonists the most to risk moving to a new land?
 - *Possible response: Despite the risks, many early colonists decided to move in order to escape religious persecution or political oppression or to seek new economic opportunities that were not available in Europe.*
- Would you ever move far away to get a job or to improve your financial opportunities?
- Write a list of the things you would consider before moving somewhere else to make a living.

3. Discuss the religious, social, economic, and political motivations that prompted immigrants to move to the colonies.

4. Ask students which of those motivations apply to immigrants today.

ASSESSMENTS & REVIEW (10 mins) Slides 43-44

Open Response Inquiries

Draw Conclusions // The text says that William Penn thought of his colony as a “holy experiment” that would be “a model of religious freedom, peace, and Christian living.” Based on evidence from the reading, draw conclusions about whether Pennsylvania lived up to Penn’s vision.

Possible response: In most ways it did live up to Penn's vision, but in some ways it didn't. The text says that people of diverse religions came to Pennsylvania to escape religious persecution and mainly did escape it, except for Catholic and Jewish settlers. According to the text, English officials forced Penn to ban Catholics and Jews and his respectful treatment of Native Americans resulted in peaceful relations between Pennsylvanians and neighboring Indians. In the words of a settler, "as Penn treated the Indians with extraordinary humanity, they became civil and loving to us." The relationship between Native Americans and Pennsylvanians lived up to Penn's ideal. However, people were allowed to bring enslaved Africans to Pennsylvania. In fact, according to the text, enslaved Africans made up about one third of all new arrivals to Pennsylvania between 1730 and 1750. Slavery does not fit into Penn's vision of his colony as a "holy experiment."

Identify Cause and Effect // How did Delaware's location influence its establishment as a colony independent of Pennsylvania?

Philadelphia, home of Pennsylvania's assembly, was so far away that settlers in the Lower Counties did not want to send delegates there. In 1701, Penn paved the way for the counties' independence when he allowed them to elect their own assembly. Three years later, the Lower Counties broke away to form the colony of Delaware.

Cite Evidence // that the middle colonies were destined to become the "Breadbasket Colonies" because of their location. *Farming conditions were more favorable in the Middle Colonies than they were in New England. The land was fertile and less rocky. Winters were milder and the growing season was longer, so farmers could grow many kinds of grains. Farmers could have larger farms, and farming was generally easier.*

Vocabulary // Use Context Clues // Read the sixth paragraph of "Daily Life in the Middle Colonies." What do you think artisans are? What context clues help you figure that out?

Artisans are craftspeople. The context clues that help me are "skilled craftworkers," "manufacturing and crafts," and "workshops."

Multiple Choice Inquiries

1. Which reason best explains why the British took control of New Amsterdam?
A. They wanted the wealth that came from trade.
B. They feared conflict with the Dutch over trade routes.
C. They wanted to expand their religious influence in America.
D. They wanted Peter Stuyvesant to remain as governor.
2. What was the main reason the colony of New Jersey was originally formed?
A. to keep England's influence in New York
B. to discourage loyalty to the British monarch
C. to establish religious freedom in new colonies
D. to govern more easily than one large New York colony
3. Which reason best explains how the free enterprise system developed in New Jersey?
A. The proprietors encouraged traders to settle in the colony.
B. The proprietors allowed settlers to farm or run businesses as they pleased.
C. The proprietors gave land for free to farmers who would develop it.
D. The proprietors allowed only free farmers, and not slaves, in the colony.
4. How did William Penn impact self-government in America?
A. He weakened it by giving political power to English officials.
B. He weakened it by insisting that settlers pay for Indian land.
C. He strengthened it by having a constitution and general assembly.
D. He strengthened it by giving the right to vote to all men and women.
5. What was a significant reason why the Middle Colonies were more favorable to farmers than New England?
A. There were fewer Native Americans with whom to compete for land.
B. The land had fewer trees present.
C. There were fewer governmental restrictions on farming.
D. The growing season was longer.

Study Summary (Slide 46)

In the 1640s and 1650s, there were a lot of new religious groups in England, like the Quakers, who had different ideas than most other groups of people at the time. It was thought that all people were the same and had a direct connection to God, so they didn't need ministers to help them.

By the 1660s, English Quakers were refusing to pay taxes to aid the Church of England. By the 1660s, English Quakers were refusing to pay taxes to aid the Church of England. Quaker leader William Penn used his connections with King Charles II to get a new colony in North America.

In 1681, he got a lot of land that was almost as big as England at the time. Penn thought his colony was a "holy experiment" to see if people from different religions could live together peacefully.

His "Frame of Government for Pennsylvania" was written in 1682. It gave the colony an elected assembly and the right to practice their faith, among other things. He didn't let the colonists settle on land until the Native Americans sold it to them, so he didn't let them.

By the 1700s, there were more than 20,000 colonists living in what is now Pennsylvania. Farmers made a lot of money. Because it had a lot of wheat, Pennsylvania was called the breadbasket of the United States.

People started making iron, flour, and paper in the Middle Colonies. There were shoemakers, carpenters, and weavers in the towns. Coopers made barrels to ship and store flour and other foods.

People from Scotland and Germany lived in Pennsylvania's backcountry, or the frontier area. It means "German." They called themselves Deutsch, which means "German." By the 1750s, the Middle Colonies had become the most diverse part of English North America.


**LESSON
PURPOSE**

108 Middle Colonies - Pennsylvania & Daily Life

 We will **study** the middle colonies so I can **explain** the reasons for their establishment of and **describe** their economy by identifying patterns and comparing and contrasting the physical characteristics of the Middle Colonies and New England.

To the south of New England lay a group of colonies known as the Middle Colonies. Some of these colonies were formed for religious reasons. Others were set up for economic reasons.

Pennsylvania Becomes a Colony

Guiding Question: What are the reasons for the establishments of the colonies Pennsylvania and Delaware?

In 1681, William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania west of New Jersey. Penn was a personal friend of King Charles II and hailed from a wealthy English family. Penn, however, astonished his family and acquaintances when he joined the Quakers, one of England's most reviled religious sects, at the age of 22.

The Quakers Seek Religious Freedom

Quakers, like the Pilgrims and Puritans, were Protestant reformers. However, their changes went further than those of other organizations. All persons, men and women, aristocrats and commoners, were equal in God's eyes, according to Quakers. In the presence of nobility, they allowed women to preach in public and refused to bow or remove their hats. Quakers opposed all forms of warfare and refused to serve in the military.

Most English people thought Quaker teachings were evil. Quakers were jailed, punished, and even hanged for their beliefs in both England and New England. Penn came to the conclusion that the Quakers needed to leave England. He began the process of establishing a new colony. Penn, along with others, bought areas of New Jersey from their owners. Then he went to the king for assistance.

him the owner of a large area of property in North America. The new colony was given the name Pennsylvania, or Penn's Woods, by the king. Penn took initiatives to foster the growth of self-government in Pennsylvania during his tenure as proprietor. He advocated a constitution as well as the formation of a General Assembly. Later, he consented to constitutional reforms as well as increased powers for the colonial legislature.

Showing Fairness to All

Penn saw his colony as a "sacred experiment." He envisioned it as a beacon of religious liberty, peace, and Christian living. Pennsylvania was a haven for Protestants, Catholics, and Jews fleeing persecution. Penn was later obliged to turn away Catholic and Jewish settlers by English officials.

Penn's Quaker principles inspired him to advocate for Native Americans' rights. Penn believed that the Indians owned the land in North America. He required that the land be paid for by the settlers. This policy earned him respect among Native Americans. As a result, Pennsylvania colonists lived in peace with their Indian neighbors for many years. "As Penn treated the Indians with great humanity, they became respectful and friendly to us," one settler observed.

Pennsylvania Expands

Penn disseminated leaflets about his colony throughout Europe. immigrants from England, Scotland, Wales, the Netherlands, France, and Germany began arriving in Pennsylvania soon after.



William Penn, shown on the banks of the Delaware River after his voyage from England in 1682, spread Quaker beliefs and founded the city of Philadelphia.



Penn's respect for the Native Americans living in and around Pennsylvania fostered good relations between the Indians and the colonists. This painting shows William Penn presenting a treaty to a group of Native Americans

Penn was given a royal charter by Charles II, making

A substantial number of German-speaking Protestants were among the newcomers. People couldn't speak the word Deutsch (doich), which means German, thus they

were dubbed Pennsylvania Dutch. Many Pennsylvania Dutch, notably the Amish and Mennonites, had endured religious persecution in Europe. Because of their European experiences, these German-speaking people were naturally drawn to Penn's colony's goals, which included the peaceful coexistence of people of all races and religions. Pennsylvania's ethnic diversity aided in the development of an ethnically diverse American identity.

Like most other colonies, Pennsylvania was founded for a variety of political, economic, religious, and social reasons. In terms of religious motivations, Pennsylvania was similar to the New England colonies.

Its political roots, like those of New York, were in a proprietor's links to the king. The social aspirations of Pennsylvania were comparable to those of Rhode Island in terms of achieving harmony among various populations. Penn, like most entrepreneurs, sought to make money from his colony.

Africans who had been enslaved were also brought to the burgeoning Pennsylvania colony. Between 1730 and 1750, they made up nearly a third of all newcomers. Slaves from Africa were also present in New York, New Jersey, and the New England Colonies, though in fewer numbers than in the Southern Colonies. Many worked as laborers in manufacturing and shipbuilding because of Philadelphia's position along the Delaware River.



Delaware Is Born

For a time, Pennsylvania included some lands along the lower Delaware River. The region was known as Pennsylvania's Lower Counties. Later, in 1704, the Lower Counties would break away to form the colony of Delaware.

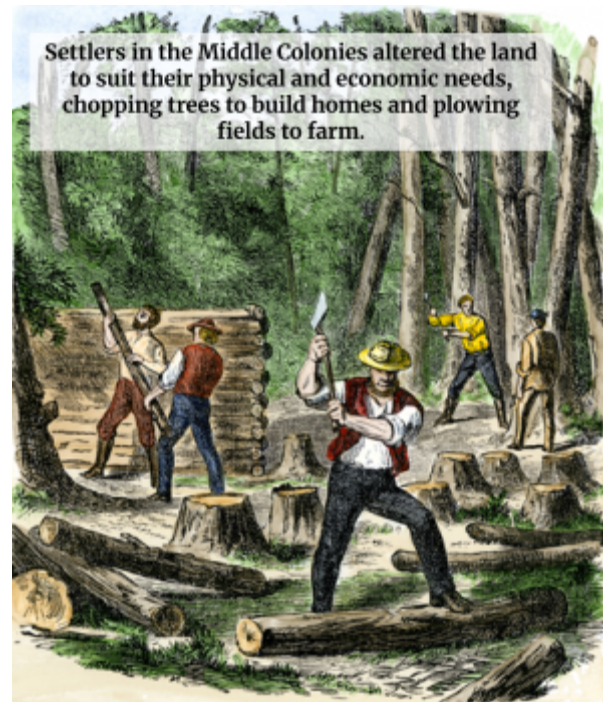
Daily Life in the Middle Colonies

Guiding Question: How is the economy of the Middle Colonies, including the relationship between the economy and the physical environment?

Farming was the primary source of income for the colonists. Farmers in the Middle Colonies found more favorable conditions than in New England. The Hudson and Delaware river valleys were both fertile and prosperous. The growing season was longer and the winters were milder than in New England.

A Thriving Economy

Farmers in the Middle Colonies' eastern counties cleared their fields on such fertile ground. To make money, they generally decided to grow wheat, barley, and rye. Wheat, barley, and rye were cash crops, meaning they were grown for the purpose of being sold on the market rather than being consumed by the farmer's family. The Middle Colonies were known as the Breadbasket Colonies because they exported so much food.



The Pennsylvania Dutch favored the lush interior plains for settlement. They changed the environment by clearing land and establishing farms, transforming these areas into fertile fields that are still in use today.

Cattle and pigs were also grown by Middle Colony farmers. They shipped quantities of meat, pork, and butter to New York and Philadelphia ports every year. The commodities were then shipped to New England and the South, as well as the West Indies, England, and other European destinations.

Farms in the Middle

Colonies in the New World were generally larger than those in the New World. Workers were recruited by landowners to assist with planting, harvesting, and other activities. A few major farms employed enslaved African Americans. The majority of the workers, however, were



farmhands who worked alongside the landowners' families.

In addition to farmers, the Middle Colonies included skilled craftspeople. Skilled German craftsmen set up shop in Pennsylvania, thanks to William Penn's encouragement. With time, the colony grew into a manufacturing and artisan hub. Workshops produced "hardware, clocks, watches, locks, weapons, flints, glass, stoneware, nails, and paper," according to one visitor.

Settlers in the Delaware River valley reaped the benefits of the region's abundant iron ore reserves. They refined the ore by heating it in furnaces, then pounded it into nails, tools, and cannon parts.

Home Life

Towns were less important in the Middle Colonies than in New England because households were spread out. Counties, not villages, were the focal points of local government.

The many groups who colonized the Middle Colonies each had their own preferred methods of construction. Log homes were introduced to the Americas by Swedish settlers. Red bricks were used to construct small, high-walled dwellings by the Dutch. German settlers invented a wood-burning stove that heated a dwelling more effectively than a fireplace, which forced cold air in via cracks in the walls and delivered heat up the chimney.

Every member of a family was assigned a task. Households were primarily self-sufficient, which meant that most of the necessities of life—food, clothing, soap, candles, and a variety of other items—were

manufactured at home. "Nothing to dress, eat, or drink was purchased because my farm provided everything," one farmer explained.

Expanding Beyond Philadelphia

Thousands of German and Scotch-Irish settlers landed in Philadelphia in the 1700s. From there, many people headed west into the backcountry, which is the tract of territory along the Appalachian Mountains' eastern slopes. The Great Wagon Road was established by settlers who followed a historic Indian track.

Despite their plans to adopt farming methods similar to those used in Europe, settlers discovered that farming the backcountry proved to be more challenging than they had anticipated. Settlers had to clear thick forests in order to farm the backcountry. Settlers learned how to light their dwellings with knots from pine trees from Indians. They ate wild animals and constructed wooden utensils out of logs. They also collected honey from tree hollows. For usage in the woods, German gunsmiths designed a lightweight rifle. Sharpshooters said that at 100 yards, the "Pennsylvania gun" could hit a rattlesnake between the eyes.

Many of the settlers who came to the wilderness took up residence on Indian land. One Pennsylvania official said, "The Indians... are disturbed by the swarm of visitors." "We're terrified of a [conflict] amongst them because the [colonists] treat them badly." Officials, on the other hand, did not intervene to preserve Indian rights. Disputes between settlers and Indians have resulted in violence on several occasions.

Comparing the New England and Middle Colonies

	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE COLONIES
MAIN REASON FOR SETTLEMENT	Avoid religious persecution	Economic gain
BUSINESS AND TRADE	Shipbuilding, shipping, fishing, forestry	Agriculture, skilled trades, shipping
AGRICULTURE	Mostly limited to the needs of the colonies	Fertile farmland produced export crops
ETHNIC DIVERSITY	Mainly English	English, Dutch, German, and Scotch-Irish
SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE	Close-knit towns	More scattered settlements
CULTURE AND SOCIETY	Religious uniformity; small family farms and businesses with few servants or slaves	Ethnic and religious diversity; larger farms and businesses need indentured servants

Religious, economic, geographic, and ethnic differences distinguished the Middle Colonies from New England.

Analyze Charts: Which colonial region would you rather live in? Why?

SUMMARY

In the 1640s and 1650s, there were a lot of new religious groups in England, like the Quakers, who had different ideas than most other groups of people at the time. It was thought that all people were the same and had a direct connection to God, so they didn't need ministers to help them.

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People from Scotland and Germany lived in Pennsylvania's backcountry, or the frontier area. It means "German." They called themselves Deutsch, which means "German." By the 1750s, the Middle Colonies had become the most diverse part of English North America.

STANDARD:

New religious groups arose in England in the 1640s and 1650s, including the Quakers, whose beliefs set them apart from most others. They claimed that because all individuals are equal and have a direct connection with God, preachers are unnecessary. By the 1660s, thousands of English Quakers had refused to pay taxes to support the Church of England. William Penn, a rich Quaker leader, used his ties with King Charles II to secure a charter for a new colony in North America to protect them from persecution.

In 1681, he was given a territory about the size of England. Penn saw his colony as a "holy experiment" in

which he wanted to discover if individuals of various theological backgrounds might coexist happily. In 1682, he wrote the Pennsylvania Frame of Government, which gave the colony a legislature that was chosen by the people and religious freedom. He wouldn't let colonists settle on land unless Native Americans agreed to sell it to them.

The Swedish were the first Europeans to settle in Delaware. The Dutch briefly held control, but it was returned to the English, along with New York. The settlers of Delaware did not want to be dominated by a faraway Philadelphia. Penn established a separate assembly for the area, and Delaware became a separate colony in 1704.

Pennsylvania had more than 20,000 colonists by the 1700s. Farmers were able to create a surplus. Pennsylvania was dubbed America's breadbasket because of its large wheat output. Iron, grain, and paper manufacturers began to arise in the Middle Colonies. Shoemakers, carpenters, masons, weavers, and coopers, who built barrels to ship and store flour and other supplies, were among the artisans in towns. Scotch-Irish and Germans lived in Pennsylvania's backcountry, or "frontier region." They were known as the Pennsylvania Dutch and went by the name Deutsch, which means "German." The Middle Colonies had become the most diversified section of English North America by the 1750s, thanks to non-English settlers.

Name

Date

Period

Score



Practice

LESSON
PURPOSE

108 Middle Colonies - Pennsylvania & Daily Life

We will **study** the middle colonies so I can **explain** the reasons for their establishment of and **describe** their economy by identifying patterns and comparing and contrasting the physical characteristics of the Middle Colonies and New England.

Draw Conclusions	Cite Evidence
William Penn thought of his colony as a “holy experiment” that he hoped would be “a model of religious freedom, peace, and Christian living.” Draw conclusions about whether Pennsylvania lived up to Penn’s vision.	What determined the middle colonies to be known as the “Breadbasket Colonies”?
Identify Cause and Effect	Vocabulary
How did Delaware’s location influence its becoming an independent colony?	What are “artisans”? What context clues help you figure that out?

Assessment

LESSON PURPOSE

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___1. Which reason best explains why the British took control of New Amsterdam?

- A. They wanted the wealth that came from trade.
- B. They feared conflict with the Dutch over trade routes.
- C. They wanted to expand their religious influence in America.
- D. They wanted Peter Stuyvesant to remain as governor.

___2. What was the main reason the colony of New Jersey was originally formed?

- A. to keep England's influence in New York
- B. to discourage loyalty to the British monarch
- C. to establish religious freedom in new colonies
- D. to govern more easily than one large New York colony

___3. Which reason best explains how the free enterprise system developed in New Jersey?

- A. The proprietors encouraged traders to settle in the colony.
- B. The proprietors allowed settlers to farm or run businesses as they pleased.
- C. The proprietors gave land for free to farmers who would develop it.

D. The proprietors allowed only free farmers, and not slaves, in the colony.

___4. How did William Penn impact self-government in America?

- A. He weakened it by giving political power to English officials.
- B. He weakened it by insisting that settlers pay for Indian land.
- C. He strengthened it by having a constitution and general assembly.
- D. He strengthened it by giving the right to vote to all men and women

___5. What was a significant reason why the Middle Colonies were more favorable to farmers than New England?

- A. There were fewer Native Americans with whom to compete for land.
- B. The land had fewer trees present.
- C. There were fewer governmental restrictions on farming.
- D. The growing season was longer.

Draw Conclusions The text says that William Penn thought of his colony as a “holy experiment” that would be “a model of religious freedom, peace, and Christian living.” Based on evidence from the reading, draw conclusions about whether Pennsylvania lived up to Penn’s vision.

Identify Cause and Effect How did Delaware’s location influence its establishment as a colony independent of Pennsylvania?

Cite Evidence that the middle colonies were destined to become the “Breadbasket Colonies” because of their location.

Vocabulary: Use Context Clues Read the sixth paragraph of “Daily Life in the Middle Colonies.” What do you think artisans are? What context clues help you figure that out?