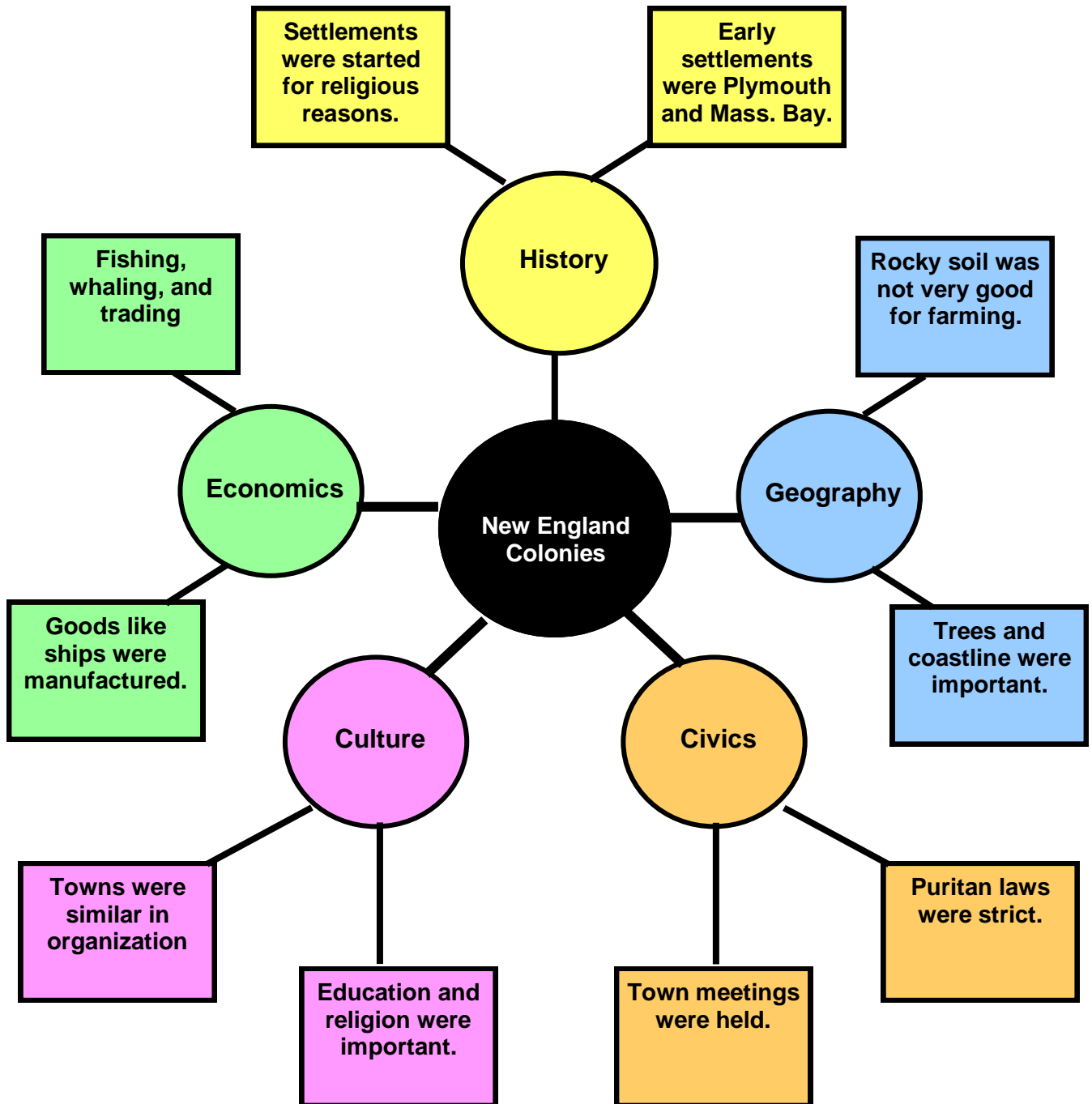


Graphic Organizer



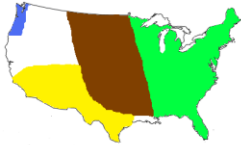




Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 4

- The soil was rocky in the New England colonies and not very good for farming. For this reason people depended on other economic activities like shipbuilding and fishing.
- Much of life in New England centered around towns. These towns were organized in similar ways.
- Town meetings were an important part of New England government.
- New England traders carried trade goods to and from many ports.
- Education was important in New England.

Word Cards

<p>1 geography</p>  <p>the study of the Earth and the way people interact with the Earth</p> <p>Example: When you study geography you learn about different places.</p> <p>(SS050401)</p>	<p>2 five themes of geography</p>  <p>five big ideas that help people understand geography (MR. HELP)</p> <p>Example: Location is one of the five themes of geography.</p> <p>(SS050401)</p>
<p>3 region</p>  <p>an area that has one or more features in common</p> <p>Example: The Southwest and the Pacific Northwest are two examples of American Indian regions.</p> <p>(SS050401)</p>	<p>4 New England Colonies</p> <p>The region of four colonies located in the northern part of the land claimed by England</p> <p>Example: The New England Colonies included Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire</p> <p>(SS050401)</p>
<p>5 perspective</p>  <p>how a person looks at a problem or an event</p> <p>Example: Point of view and perspective mean about the same thing.</p> <p>(SS050401)</p>	<p>6 geographer</p>  <p>a person who studies the Earth and how humans interact with it.</p> <p>Example: Geographers are interested in natural features and how humans adapt to natural features.</p> <p>(SS050401)</p>

7
political
scientist

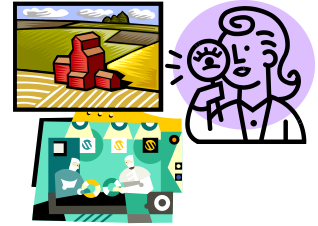


a person who
studies government and politics

Example: Political scientists are interested in
different kinds of governments.

(SS050401)

8
economist



a person who studies
how goods are
produced,
distributed, and consumed.

Example: Economists are interested in
different economic activities such as farming
and manufacturing.

(SS050401)






9
anthropologist



a person who
studies people and how they live

Example: Anthropologists are interested in
the beliefs and traditions of different cultures.

(SS050401)

Theme	Questions
Location 	Where is it?
Place 	What is it like? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are its natural characteristics? • What are its human characteristics?
Human/Environment Interaction 	How do people interact with the environment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have people used the environment? • How have people adapted to the environment? • How have people modified or changed the environment?
Movement 	How is the place connected to other places? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How and why have people, goods, and ideas moved in and out of the place?
Regions 	How might common geographic characteristics help us understand this place? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the place be divided into regions? • To what regions does the place belong?

Relating the Themes of Geography to History

Something we learned	Which theme?
People migrated from England to settle in places like Jamestown and Plymouth.	
Different Native Americans groups lived in different geographic areas such as the Eastern Woodlands, the Plains, and the dry Southwest.	
The English colonies were founded along the Atlantic coast of North America.	
English settlers made use of the natural resources they found such as water, trees, and fertile soil.	
The English colonies had a wide variety of landforms including mountains, fertile valleys, and coastal plains.	
Settlers cleared forests in order to build homes and plant crops.	
Raw materials were sent from the English colonies to England. Finished goods like glassware were sent to the colonies from England.	

Relating the Themes of Geography to History – Answer Key

Something we learned	Which theme?
People migrated from England to settle in places like Jamestown and Plymouth.	<i>Movement</i>
Different Native Americans groups lived in different geographic areas such as the Eastern Woodlands, the Plains, and the dry Southwest.	<i>Regions</i>
The English colonies were founded along the Atlantic coast of North America.	<i>Location</i>
English settlers made use of the natural resources they found such as water, trees, and fertile soil.	<i>Human/Environment Interaction</i>
The English colonies had a wide variety of landforms including mountains, fertile valleys, and coastal plains.	<i>Place</i>
Settlers cleared forests in order to build homes and plant crops.	<i>Human/Environmental Interaction</i>
Raw materials were sent from the English colonies to England. Finished goods like glassware were sent to the colonies from England.	<i>Movement</i>

The New England Colonies Chart #1

What do we already know?	
History	
Geography	
Civics/ Government	
Economics	
Culture	

The New England Colonies Chart #1 – Possible Answers

What do we already know?	
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth was the first settlement. • The Pilgrims and Puritans came looking for religious freedom. • People left Massachusetts and formed new colonies. • Conflict grew between settlers and Native Americans.
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People settled along the coast. • People moved into river valleys. • The land was rocky. • There were a lot of trees. • The ocean was important.
Civics/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plymouth settlers had the Mayflower Compact. • The Puritans had strict laws. • In many communities the ministers had a lot of power and were the main leaders.
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People farmed and fished. • Settlers traded with the Native Americans. • A lot of goods came from England.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion was important. • Native American culture was different from English culture. • Life was centered around towns

Reading for Information – Reference Sheet

	Look for ideas about...	Key Words to look for
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landforms • bodies of water • plant life (vegetation) • climate • natural resources • how people adapted to, used, or modified the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land • climate • water • region • environment • natural characteristics • resources • clothes/houses
Civics/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laws • leaders • power • ruler/king/queen • assembly • acts • documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laws • assembly • organized • voted • elected • political decisions • authority
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic activities like farming • trade • goods and services • money • jobs • using resources • taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy • trade • money • currency • produced • grew • made • factories
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • families • religion • traditions • art • daily life • architecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social • schools • worship • religion • daily life • cultural • clothes • houses

Important Ideas about the New England Colonies

Teacher Reference Sheet

Geography:

- Important natural resources included the region's dense forests and the sea.
- The soil was rocky and many areas were not very good for farming. The farms that existed were small.
- A lot of settlements grew up along rivers.
- Most of the colonies were quite small compared to colonies like Pennsylvania and the Carolinas.

Civics/Government:

- Town meetings were an important part of New England government. This was the way people often made decisions. They voted on laws and on matters that affected the whole community. In most cases everyone could attend a meeting but only men who owned property could vote. Town meetings were also held to elect people to public offices. These offices included: constable, town crier, digger of graves, drummer, sweeper of the meetinghouse, and fence viewer.
- Puritan laws in the region were often very strict.

Economics:

- Fishing, including whaling, became an important economic activity.
- Many New Englanders also made money in trading. Ships owned by New England merchants carried trade goods to and from many ports.
- Fishing, whaling, and trading helped build the shipbuilding industry. The forests of New England supplied the necessary wood.
- Over time many other kinds of goods were manufactured in New England.

Culture:

- The Puritans thought schools and education were important because they believed everyone needed to be able to read the Bible. As new colonies were formed when people left Massachusetts Bay, education was valued in these places also.
- Religion was very important in this region.
- There was not as much diversity in this region as there was in the Middle Colonies.
- Towns were often organized in a similar fashion with a common in the center. Other buildings included the meetinghouse, general store, blacksmith, school, and houses.