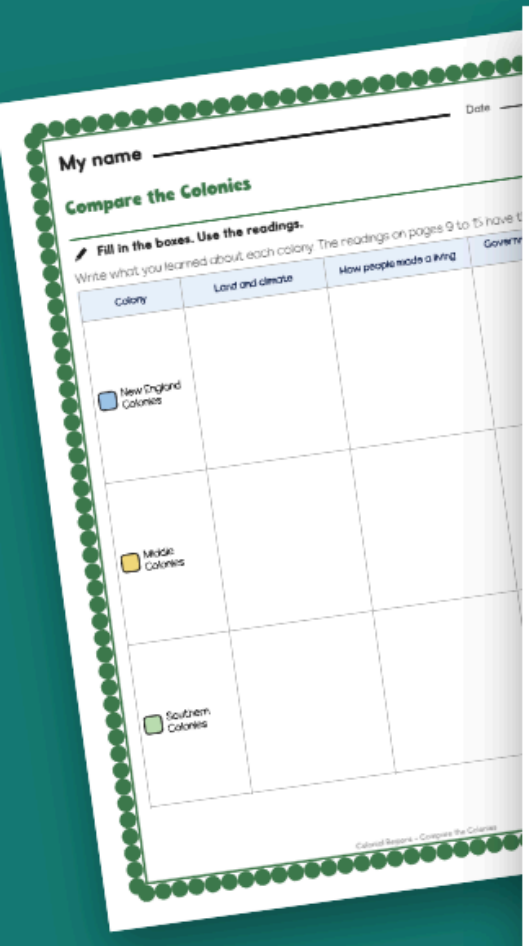
COLONIAL REGIONS

Compare New England, Middle and Southern - Grades 6-8


My name _____ Date _____

Compare the Colonies

Fill in the boxes. Use the readings.

Write what you learned about each colony. The readings on pages 9 to 15 have t

Colony	Land and climate	How people made a living	Gover
New England Colonies			
Middle Colonies			
Southern Colonies			

Colonial Regions – Compare the Colonies


My name _____ Date _____

The Colonial Regions Map

Study the map. Find each colony and each town.

New England Colonies
Puritan towns, fishing, shipbuilding and town meetings

Middle Colonies
Wheat farms, busy ports and many peoples and faiths

Southern Colonies
Plantations growing tobacco, rice and indigo

Tip: cover the names with paper. How many colonies and towns can you name from their shape and place?

Which colony would you have chosen to live in? Say why, using the map.

Colonial Regions – The Colonial Regions Map

27 STUDENT PAGES



Bright Path Sped

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One classroom license

- This file is for one classroom: one teacher, one group of students.
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This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is a light color map or black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

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PREVIEW

Preview · Bright Path Sped

How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

The parts of a page

- **The map.** Drawn for this file from longitude and latitude points. Each colony has its own color, and a map key, a compass rose and a scale bar are on the colored maps. Modern state lines stand in for the colonial borders.
- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a letter, a number or a name. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart. A short answer box holds at least 4 lines; a reading gets a box of at least 4 lines and a box of at least 2 lines. It types and prints.
- **The check box.** Yes or not yet: click or mark one.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Label the map	2 pages, 14 items	Write each colony, land and water feature and town on a blank map.
Compass directions	1 page, 6 items	Use the compass rose to name the direction from one town to another.
7 Readings	14 checks	Read, answer two checks with a letter, then write at least 3 lines.
Word work	5 pages, 33 items	Match the Words, Fill in the Word, Who Am I?, Put Events in Order, Cause and Effect.
Think It Through, claim-evidence-reasoning	9 questions, 1 organizer page	at least 4 lines per question; a plan with a claim, evidence and reasoning.
Chart, Quiz, Cut and Paste	11 quiz items, 18 pieces	A colony chart, a quiz in two parts and 3 cut-and-paste mats.

Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 32 to 35.

A short account, not a full textbook

Each reading is a summary of one topic in plain words. The map is a simplified outline with modern state lines. Neither is tied to a particular standard. Add your own textbook and atlas for more depth.

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. The name line, answer boxes, ruled boxes and check boxes are type-in fields in any PDF reader: click, type, save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

Open answers

Short answers, the chart, the paragraph and the writing boxes are open. The keys give a sample and what to look for. Accept any answer that is true to the readings and explains its reason.

PREVIEW

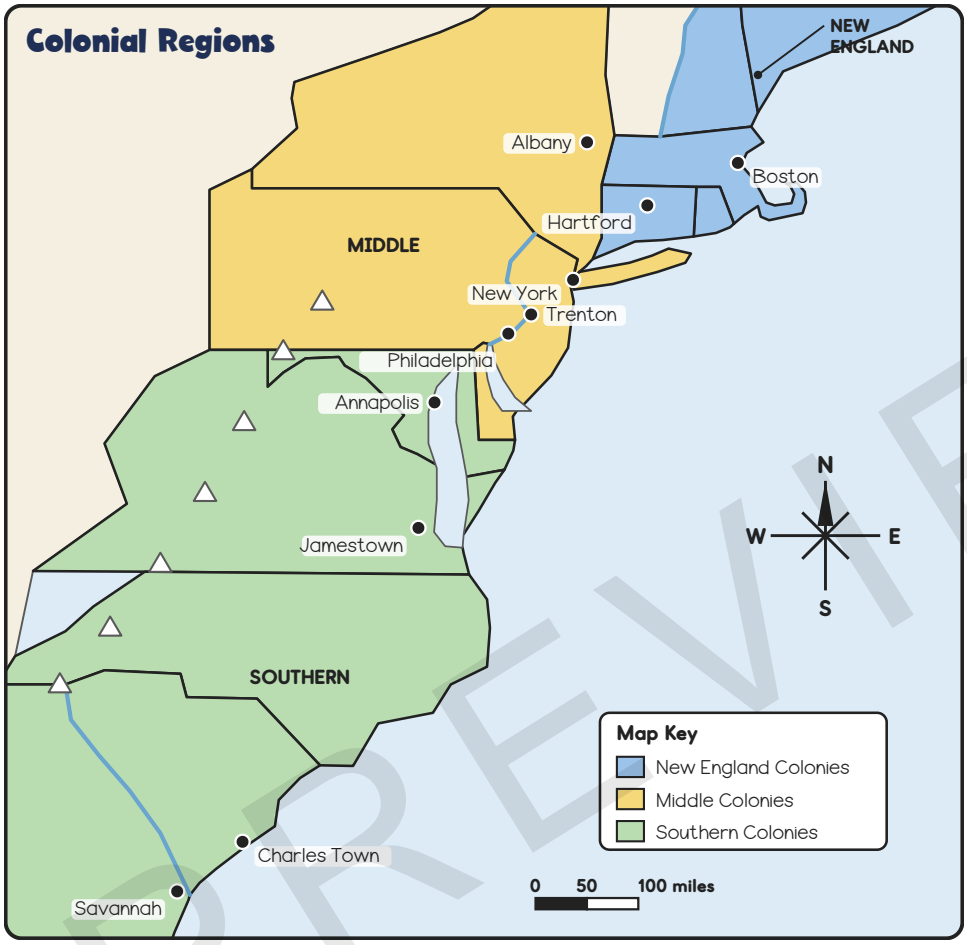
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

The Colonial Regions Map



Study the map. Find each colony and each town.



New England Colonies

Puritan towns, fishing, shipbuilding and town meetings

Middle Colonies

Wheat farms, busy ports and many peoples and faiths

Southern Colonies

Plantations growing tobacco, rice and indigo

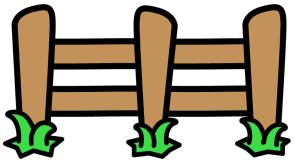
Tip: cover the names with paper. How many colonies and towns can you name from their shape and place?

Which colony would you have chosen to live in? Say why, using the map.

PREVIEW

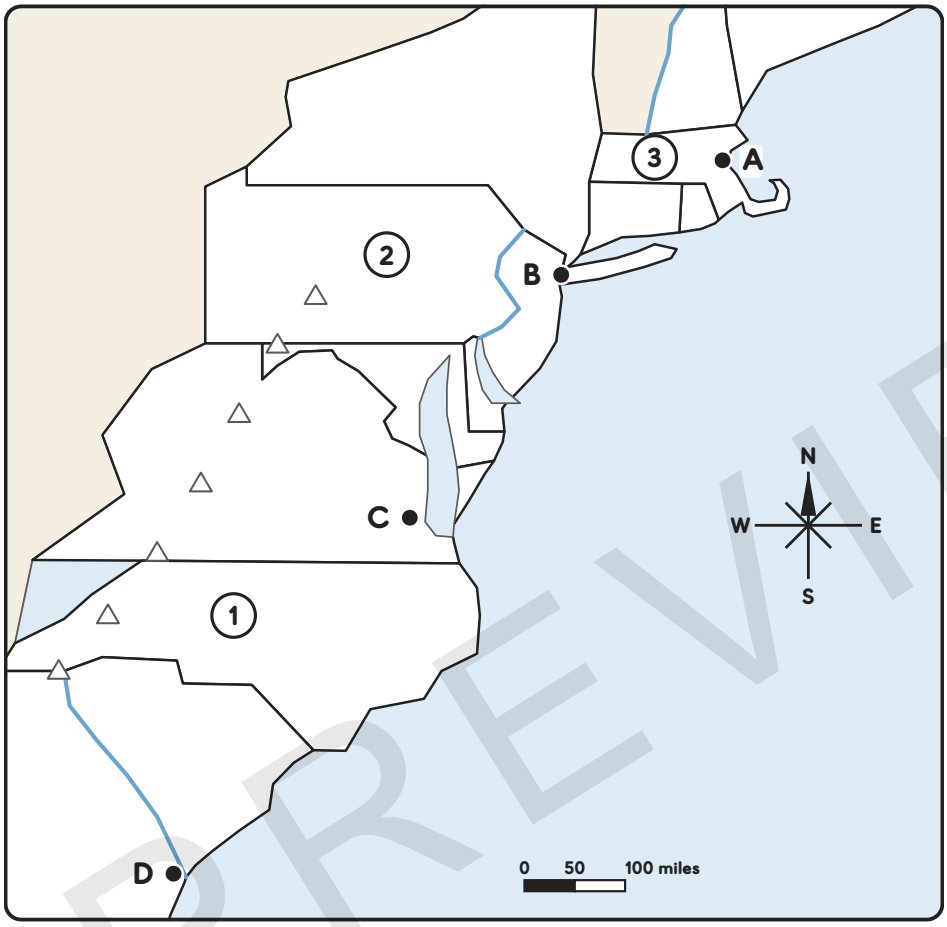
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____



Name the Colonies and Towns

Write the name of each numbered colony and each lettered town. No word bank this time.



Colonies (numbers), then towns (letters)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

Pick one town. Why do you think settlers built it there? Use the map.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Why Settlers Came



Read the page. Answer the checks. Then write.

Why did settlers come to each region?

People came to the colonies for different reasons. In 1630, a large group of English Puritans came to Massachusetts. They wanted to practice their religion in their own way and to build towns that followed their beliefs. Roger Williams, who disagreed with Puritan leaders, started Rhode Island, where people could practice different faiths. In the Middle Colonies, the Dutch built New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. England took it in 1664 and renamed it New York. In 1681 William Penn, a Quaker, received Pennsylvania from the king and invited people of many faiths to settle there. In the South, the Virginia Company sent settlers to Jamestown in 1607 to find gold and make money. Maryland, begun in 1634, offered a home to Catholics, and Georgia, begun in 1733, gave poor people from England a fresh start. Many settlers in every region also came to find land and a better life.

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Why did English Puritans come to Massachusetts? ☐
   - **A** To practice their religion in their own way
   - **B** To look for gold
   - **C** To trade with the Dutch

2. Which colony did William Penn start? ☐
   - **A** Maryland
   - **B** Pennsylvania
   - **C** Rhode Island

Write your answer to the question at the top of the page. Use a fact from the reading.

Write one more thing you learned.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Government and Beliefs

Read the page. Answer the checks. Then write.

How did government and religion differ in the three regions?

Many New England towns held town meetings, where men who owned property voted on local matters. Puritan churches played a large part in daily life, and in Massachusetts only church members could vote at first. The Middle Colonies welcomed many peoples and faiths, including Quakers, Dutch, German and Swedish settlers, Jews and Catholics. Pennsylvania had a lawmaking assembly, and its Quaker founder promised freedom of religion. In the South, Virginia's House of Burgesses, started in 1619, was the first elected assembly in the English colonies. Counties, not towns, were the main unit of government, and the Church of England was the official church in most Southern colonies. In all three regions, women, enslaved people and Native Americans could not vote, and most colonies let only men who owned land vote.

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. What was a town meeting? ☐
   - **A** A gathering where men voted on local matters
   - **B** A trip to England
   - **C** A kind of church

2. Which region welcomed many peoples and faiths? ☐
   - **A** New England
   - **B** The Middle Colonies
   - **C** None of them

Write your answer to the question at the top of the page. Use a fact from the reading.

Write one more thing you learned.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Trade and Cities



Read the page. Answer the checks. Then write.

How did trade and cities grow in each region?

Ships carried goods between the colonies and England, the Caribbean and Africa. New England merchants sold fish, lumber and ships, and Boston grew into a leading port. Philadelphia, in the Middle Colonies, shipped wheat and flour, and New York's harbor welcomed ships from many countries. By the 1700s, Philadelphia was among the largest cities in the colonies. In the South, tobacco, rice and indigo left from plantation docks and from ports such as Charles Town, the busiest in the region. A part of this trade carried enslaved Africans to the colonies, which made some merchants rich while it brought suffering to many people. Because ships could travel all along the coast, the colonies depended on trade more than on roads, which were few and rough.

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Which port was the busiest in the Southern Colonies? ☐
   - **A** Boston
   - **B** Charles Town
   - **C** New York

2. What did Philadelphia ship across the ocean? ☐
   - **A** Wheat and flour
   - **B** Tobacco only
   - **C** Cod only

Write your answer to the question at the top of the page. Use a fact from the reading.

Write one more thing you learned.

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Fill in the Word



Pick a word from the bank. Write it in the box.

Word bank

Jamestown	**Massachusetts**	**Pennsylvania**	**Southern**	**breadbasket**	**cash**	**tobacco**	**town**

1. The three colonial regions were New England, the Middle Colonies and the _____ Colonies. _____
2. English Puritans settled in the colony of _____. _____
3. William Penn started the colony of _____. _____
4. The Middle Colonies were called the _____ colonies because of their wheat. _____
5. Virginia's money crop was _____. _____
6. A crop grown to sell is a _____ crop. _____
7. The first lasting English settlement in the South was _____. _____
8. Neighbors in New England met to vote at a _____ meeting. _____

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____



Put Events in Order

Write the year for each event. Then answer the question.

Year bank

1607	1630	1664	1681	1733

1. William Penn receives Pennsylvania _____
2. James Oglethorpe founds Georgia _____
3. Settlers build Jamestown in Virginia _____
4. Puritans settle Massachusetts Bay _____
5. England takes New Amsterdam and renames it New York _____

Pick two events. How did the first one help lead to the second?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Compare the Colonies



Fill in the boxes. Use the readings.

Write what you learned about each colony. The readings on pages 9 to 15 have the facts.

Colony	Land and climate	How people made a living	Government, religion and daily life
New England Colonies			
Middle Colonies			
Southern Colonies			

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 3

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one where it belongs.

Each piece tells about the land, how people made a living, or government and daily life. Paste it in the right box.

Land and Climate	Making a Living	Government and Daily Life

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

Rocky soil and long, cold winters	Cash crops grown to sell	Town meetings voted on local matters
Warm weather and a long growing season	Fishing, whaling and shipbuilding	Few towns and few schools nearby

Pick one piece. How did you decide which box?

PREVIEW

Preview · Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Think It Through B

Answer each question in full sentences.

Use facts from the readings and the map to answer.

4 Compare how the South made money with how New England made money.

5 Which region welcomed the most different peoples and faiths, and why?

6 Why did Puritans settle in New England, and how did that affect their towns?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____



Claim, Evidence, Reasoning

Plan your answer. Write a claim, evidence and reasoning.

Question: Which region had the biggest advantage: New England, the Middle Colonies or the Southern Colonies?

Pick one. Use the readings, pages 9 and 11.

I believe that ____ had the biggest advantage. For example, ____.
This shows that ____ because ____.

Claim: Which region do you pick?

Evidence: Give two facts from the readings.

Reasoning: Explain how your facts prove your claim.

PREVIEW

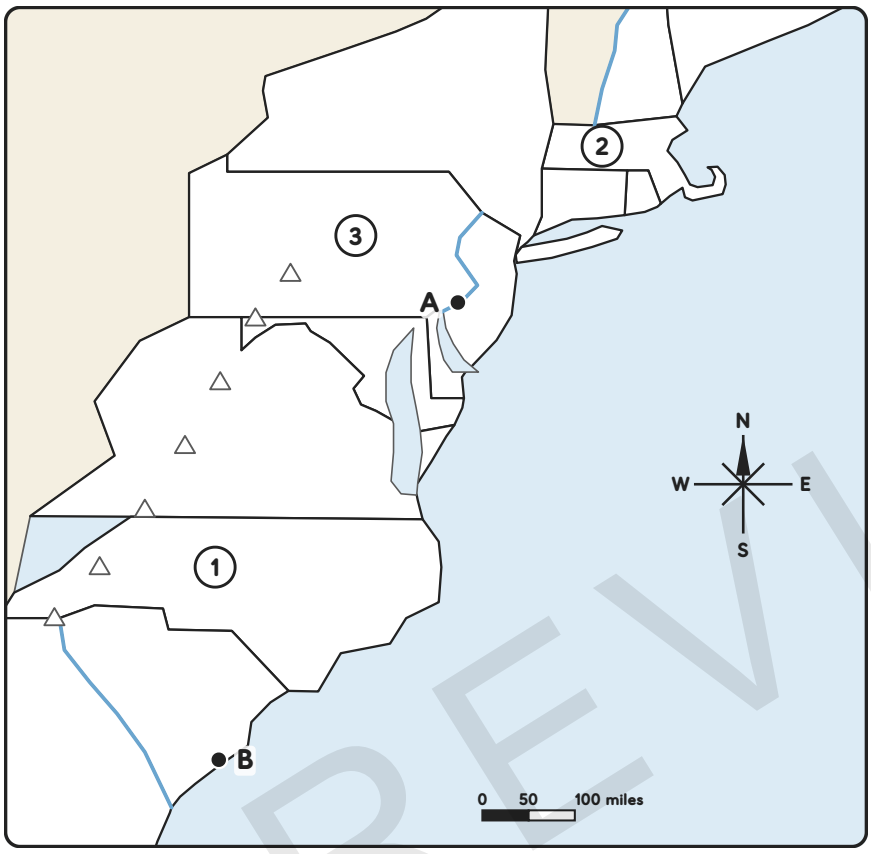
Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part B



Write the name of each numbered colony and each lettered town.



Colonies (numbers), then towns (letters)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

A _____

B _____

Word bank

Charles Town Middle Colonies New England Colonies Philadelphia Southern Colonies

Pick two colonies from the map. Write one thing that happened in each.

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Readings and Word Work

The reading checks and the word-work pages. On the matching pages the letters sit beside the meanings in the order printed.

Readings: the checks pages 9 to 15

#	Reading	Answer
1	Land and Climate	A: New England
2	Land and Climate	A: Rich soil and wide, flat …
1	Why Settlers Came	A: To practice their religion in …
2	Why Settlers Came	B: Pennsylvania
1	Making a Living	A: They grew so much wheat …
2	Making a Living	A: Rice and indigo
1	Government and Beliefs	A: A gathering where men voted …
2	Government and Beliefs	B: The Middle Colonies
1	Religion and Beliefs	A: Puritans
2	Religion and Beliefs	A: The Middle Colonies
1	Trade and Cities	B: Charles Town
2	Trade and Cities	A: Wheat and flour
1	Children and Schools	A: Hire a teacher
2	Children and Schools	A: Farms lay far apart

Put Events in Order page 19

#	Event	Year
1	William Penn receives Pennsylvania	1681
2	James Oglethorpe founds Georgia	1733
3	Settlers build Jamestown in Virginia	1607
4	Puritans settle Massachusetts Bay	1630
5	England takes New Amsterdam and …	1664

Match the Words page 16

#	Word	Letter
1	region	B
2	colony	G
3	Puritan	D
4	town meeting	A
5	breadbasket	F
6	cash crop	C
7	plantation	H
8	toleration	E

Fill in the Word page 17

#	Starts with	Word
1	The three colonial regions …	Southern
2	English Puritans settled in …	Massachusetts
3	William Penn started the …	Pennsylvania
4	The Middle Colonies were …	breadbasket
5	Virginia's money crop was …	tobacco
6	A crop grown to …	cash
7	The first lasting English …	Jamestown
8	Neighbors in New England …	town

Who Am I? page 18

#	Starts with	Answer
1	I started Pennsylvania in …	William Penn
2	I disagreed with Puritan …	Roger Williams
3	The Virginia Company sent …	Jamestown
4	I am the busiest …	Boston
5	Our elected assembly, begun …	House of Burgesses
6	I was New Amsterdam …	New York

Cause and Effect page 20

#	Cause starts with	Letter
1	New England soil was rocky …	D
2	Middle Colony river valleys had …	C
3	The South had a warm …	B
4	William Penn promised freedom of …	A
5	Cash crops took many hands …	F
6	Southern farms spread out along …	E

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Written Answers

Think It Through (pages 25, 26, 27), the chart (page 21) and the written pages. These are samples, not the only right answers.

Think It Through

#	Starts with	A good answer includes
1	Name the three colonial regions and …	New England (Massachusetts), Middle (Pennsylvania), Southern (Virginia); other colonies may be named.
2	How did the land and climate …	Rocky soil and long winters made farming hard, so many fished, built ships and traded.
3	Explain how the Middle Colonies earned …	Rich river-valley soil grew so much wheat that it was shipped overseas.
4	Compare how the South made money …	The South grew cash crops on plantations; New England fished, built ships and traded.
5	Which region welcomed the most different …	The Middle Colonies; Pennsylvania's founder promised freedom of religion.
6	Why did Puritans settle in New …	They wanted their own religion, so towns grew around churches.
7	What cash crops did Southern planters …	Tobacco, rice, indigo; mostly enslaved Africans did the work.
8	Which port in each region shipped …	Boston, Philadelphia or New York, and Charles Town.
9	Choose one region. Tell one way …	Answers vary. New England towns were close with schools; Southern farms were far apart.

Compare the Colonies page 21

Colony	Land and climate	How people made a living	Government, religion and daily life
New England Colonies	Rocky soil, forests, cold winters, good harbors	Small farms, fishing, whaling, shipbuilding and trade	Town meetings; Puritan churches; towns close together; many schools
Middle Colonies	Milder winters, rich soil in river valleys	Wheat and grain farms; busy ports such as New York and Philadelphia	Many peoples and faiths; Pennsylvania's assembly; cities and farms
Southern Colonies	Warm, wet, long growing season; Tidewater and swampy coast	Cash crops (tobacco, rice, indigo) on plantations; indentured and enslaved workers	House of Burgesses; counties; Church of England; few towns and schools

Sample: Claim, Evidence, Reasoning (page 28)

- **Claim:** The Middle Colonies had the biggest advantage.
- **Evidence:** They had rich soil, a milder climate, busy ports and settlers of many faiths and skills.
- **Reasoning:** Rich farmland fed people and brought money through trade. Another region can be argued if the evidence comes from the readings.

Reading pages: the writing boxes

- **The longer answer (at least 4 lines)** restates the heading question, then gives two facts from the passage. Accept any answer true to the reading.
- **The short box (at least 2 lines)** takes any one true fact from the reading that is not already in the answer.

PREVIEW

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
Map			
Readings			
Word work			
Cut and paste			
Quiz			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named ___ of 3 colonies on a blank map without a word bank (page 7).
- Gave the direction for ___ of 6 pairs with the compass rose (page 8).
- Used a fact from a reading in the claim, evidence and reasoning page (page 28): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Sorted ___ of 6 pieces onto the right box (page 22).

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Labeled 6 of 7 items on Label the Map with a word bank on 9/22. Next step: practice the land and water words on the study map." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 40.

PREVIEW

Jordan's Tracker (Invented Student)

Jordan P. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 36.

Student: Jordan P. (an invented student)

Teacher: Ms. Rivera (invented)

Month: September to October

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
6	Label the Map	7	6	9/22	Swapped Middle and Southern
7	Name the Colonies and Towns	7	6	9/24	Missed two of the lettered towns
8	Compass Directions	6	-	-	-
9	Read: Land and Climate	2	2	10/1	-
10	Read: Why Settlers Came	2	2	10/2	-
11	Read: Making a Living	2	1	10/3	Missed the breadbasket item
12	Read: Government and Beliefs	2	1	10/4	Mixed up town meeting and assembly
13	Read: Religion and Beliefs	2	1	10/9	Mixed up Quakers and Puritans
14	Read: Trade and Cities	2	1	10/8	Missed the port item
15	Read: Children and Schools	2	-	-	-
16	Match the Words	8	8	10/6	-
17	Fill in the Word	8	-	-	-
18	Who Am I?	6	-	-	-
19	Put Events in Order	5	-	-	-
20	Cause and Effect	6	-	-	-
22	Cut and Paste 1	6	-	-	-
23	Cut and Paste 2	6	-	-	-
24	Cut and Paste 3	6	-	-	-
29	Quiz, Part A	6	5	10/10	Missed the assembly item
30	Quiz, Part B	5	-	-	-

PREVIEW

How to read it

Jordan P. has done **10 of 20** scored pages and got **33 of 40** items right with no prompt. **3** pages were all right and **7** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is Read: Making a Living (1 of 2) and Read: Government and Beliefs (1 of 2) and Read: Religion and Beliefs (1 of 2) and Read: Trade and Cities (1 of 2). That is where the next practice goes. The 10 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

Binder Cover

Slide this into the front of a binder. The divider tabs and a spine label to cut out are on the next page (page 43).

Social Studies - U.S. History

COLONIAL REGIONS

Readings, Map, Sorts and Answer Keys

Map | **Regions** | **Sorts**

Teacher _____

Class or student _____

PREVIEW