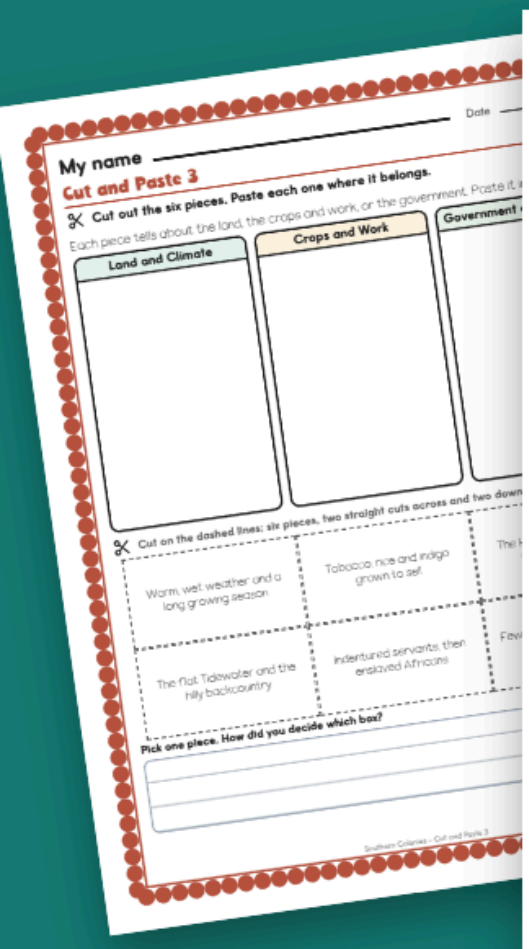
SOUTHERN COLONIES

Readings, Map, Economy Sort, Quiz - Grades 6-8


My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 3

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

Each piece tells about the land, the crops and work, or the government. Paste it, y

Land and Climate	Crops and Work	Government

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

Warm, wet weather and a long growing season	Tobacco, rice and indigo grown to sell	Thei
The flat Tidewater and the hilly backcountry	Indentured servants then enslaved Africans	Few

Pick one piece. How did you decide which box?

Southern Colonies - Cut and Paste 3


My name _____ Date _____

The Southern Colonies Map

Study the map. Find each colony and each town.

Virginia
Jamestown (1607), tobacco and the House of Burgesses

Maryland
Lord Baltimore's colony (1634), a home for Catholics

North Carolina
Small farms, tobacco and tar and pitch from pine forests

South Carolina
Rice and indigo, Charles Town (1670), the South's busiest port

Georgia
The last colony, Oglethorpe founded Savannah in 1733

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.

Southern Colonies - The Southern Colonies Map

26 STUDENT PAGES



Bright Path Sped

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One classroom license

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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 and the mile ruler on the How Far page stays true to the map beside it. 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

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, 18 items	Write each colony, land and water feature and town on a blank map.
Directions and distance	2 pages, 12 items	Use the compass rose and a mile ruler drawn at the map's own scale.
6 Readings	12 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	6 questions, 1 organizer page	at least 4 lines per question; a plan with a claim, evidence and reasoning.
Chart, Quiz, Cut and Paste	13 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 31 to 34.

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

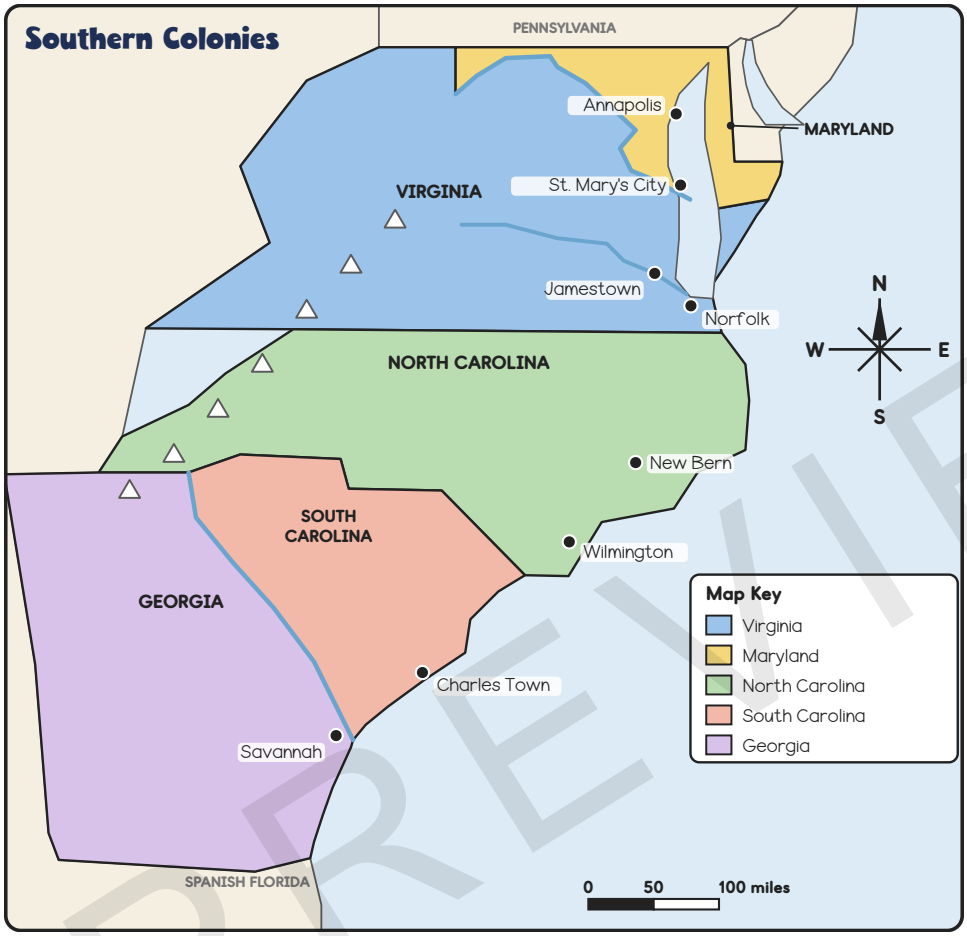
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

The Southern Colonies Map



Study the map. Find each colony and each town.



Virginia
Jamestown (1607), tobacco and the House of Burgesses

Maryland
Lord Baltimore's colony (1634), a home for Catholics

North Carolina
Small farms, tobacco and tar and pitch from pine forests

South Carolina
Rice and indigo; Charles Town (1670), the South's busiest port

Georgia
The last colony; Oglethorpe founded Savannah in 1733

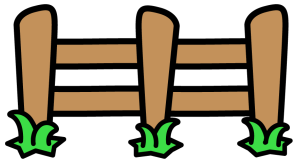
Tip: cover the names with paper. How many colonies and towns can you name from their shape and place?

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

PREVIEW

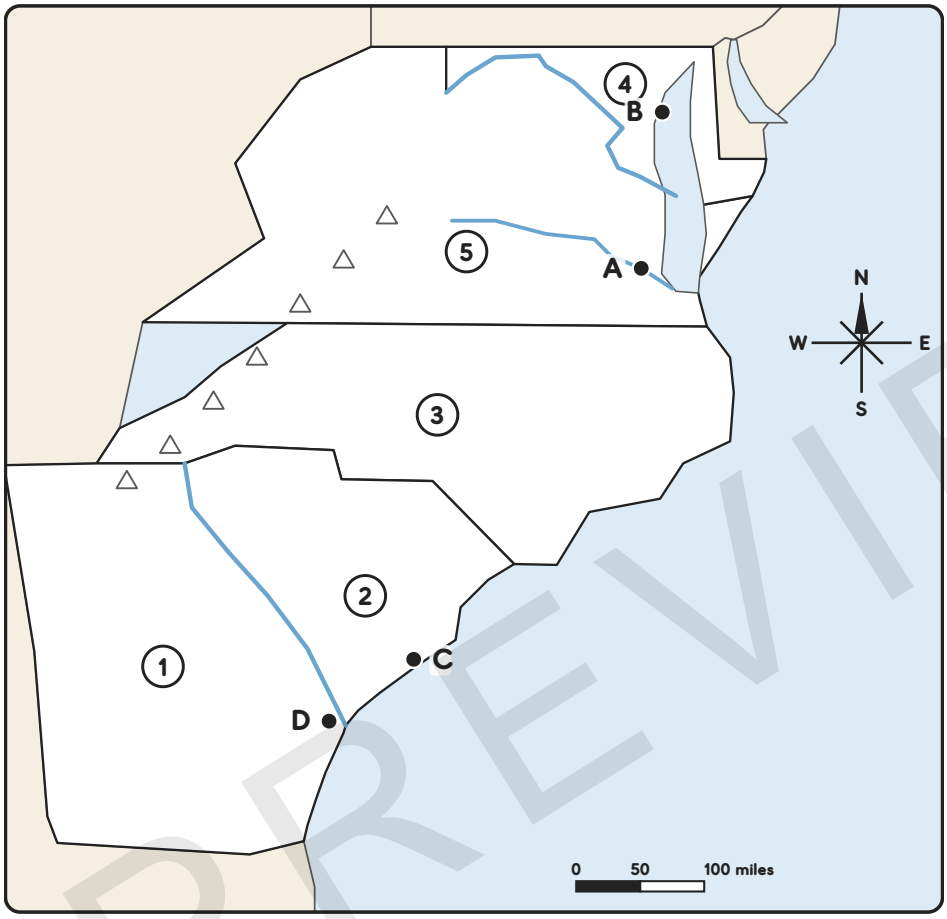
Preview - Bright Path Sped

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	
4	
5	
A	
B	
C	
D	

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

PREVIEW

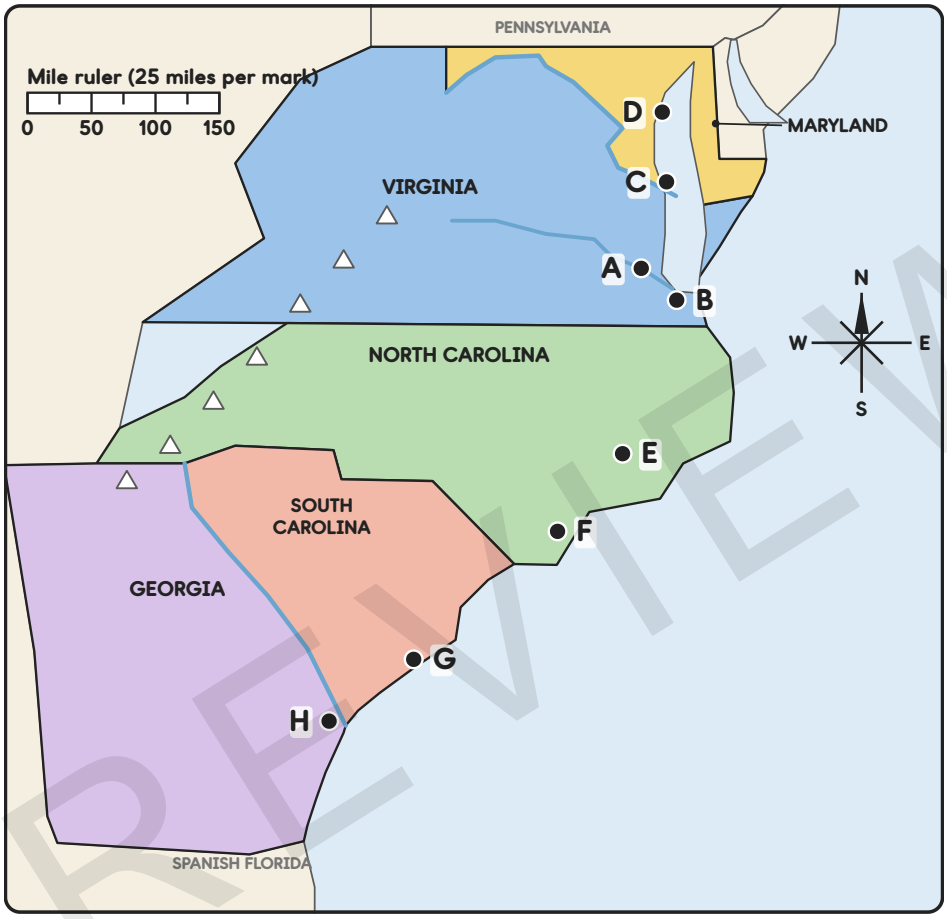
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____



How Far? Use the Scale

Use the mile ruler to find each distance.



Lay the edge of a strip of paper from one dot to the other. Mark the distance. Then lay the strip along the mile ruler.

1. Jamestown (A) to Norfolk (B) _____ miles
2. St. Mary's City (C) to Annapolis (D) _____ miles
3. Jamestown (A) to St. Mary's City (C) _____ miles
4. New Bern (E) to Wilmington (F) _____ miles
5. Charles Town (G) to Savannah (H) _____ miles
6. Norfolk (B) to St. Mary's City (C) _____ miles

Explain how you found one of the distances.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Cash Crops and Plantations

Read the page. Answer the checks. Then write.

How did the Southern Colonies make money?

Southern colonists grew cash crops, crops raised to sell rather than to eat. Around 1612 John Rolfe planted a sweet kind of tobacco at Jamestown. Buyers in England wanted it, and tobacco soon became the money crop of Virginia, Maryland and northern North Carolina. In the swampy lowcountry of South Carolina and Georgia, planters grew rice from the 1690s. In the 1740s a young planter named Eliza Lucas Pinckney showed that indigo, a plant that makes a deep blue dye, could grow there too. North Carolina's pine forests gave tar, pitch and turpentine, called naval stores, which kept wooden ships watertight. The biggest farms were plantations, large estates that grew one main cash crop with many workers. Planters became the richest and most powerful people in the colonies. Most Southern families, though, lived on small farms, grew their own food and raised a little tobacco to sell.

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

1. What is a cash crop? ☐
   - **A** A crop grown to sell
   - **B** A crop grown only to eat
   - **C** A crop that grows in winter

2. Which two crops grew in the swampy lowcountry of South Carolina and Georgia? ☐
   - **A** Wheat and corn
   - **B** Rice and indigo
   - **C** Apples and tobacco

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 _____

Read: Daily Life



Read the page. Answer the checks. Then write.

What was daily life like in the Southern Colonies?

Life in the Southern Colonies was spread out. Because plantations and farms lay along the rivers, there were few towns, and neighbors might live miles apart. Charles Town, in South Carolina, was the largest city in the South and a busy port that shipped rice and indigo across the ocean. Williamsburg became the capital of Virginia in 1699, and Annapolis was the capital of Maryland. Most children had no school nearby. Wealthy families hired tutors or sent sons to England, and many children on small farms learned at home or not at all. The Church of England was the official church in most of the Southern Colonies, though Maryland had many Catholics and the backcountry drew Baptists and Presbyterians. On a plantation, the planter's family lived in a large house, while enslaved families lived in small cabins nearby and worked from sunrise to sunset.

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

1. Why were there few towns in the Southern Colonies? ☐
   - **A** Farms and plantations were spread out along the rivers
   - **B** The land was too cold
   - **C** Towns were against the law

2. Which city was the largest in the South and a busy port? ☐
   - **A** Savannah
   - **B** Charles Town
   - **C** St. Mary's City

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 _____



Match the Words

Match each word to its meaning. Write the letter.

1	**plantation**	A	The low, flat coastal land where ocean tides pushed up the rivers
2	**cash crop**	B	A large farm that grew one main cash crop with many workers
3	**indentured servant**	C	A person the king gave a colony to own and govern
4	**Tidewater**	D	A person who worked for a set number of years to pay for the trip to the colonies
5	**backcountry**	E	Virginia's elected assembly, the first in the English colonies
6	**proprietor**	F	The hilly land inland, far from the coast and the towns
7	**charter**	G	A crop grown to sell rather than to eat
8	**House of Burgesses**	H	A written grant from the king giving the right to start a colony

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Who Am I?



Read each clue. Write who it is.

Word bank

Eliza Lucas Pinckney **James Oglethorpe** **John Rolfe** **Lord Baltimore**
Nathaniel Bacon **Powhatan**

1. I planted a sweet kind of tobacco at Jamestown around 1612. _____

2. I led a powerful group of Native American peoples whose land surrounded Jamestown. _____

3. The king gave me Maryland. I wanted a place where Catholics could worship freely. _____

4. In the 1740s I showed that indigo could grow in South Carolina. _____

5. I founded Savannah in 1733 as a home for poor people from England. _____

6. In 1676 I led backcountry farmers against Virginia's governor. _____

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 10 to 15 have the facts.

Colony	Who started it, and why	Land and what people grew or made	Government and daily life
Virginia			
Maryland			
North Carolina			
South Carolina			
Georgia			

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 2

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

Each piece is a fact about one colony. Paste it in the box for that colony.

Virginia	Maryland

The Carolinas	Georgia

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

Jamestown was built here in 1607.	Charles Town shipped rice and indigo from here.	Lord Baltimore started it as a home for Catholics.
James Oglethorpe founded Savannah here in 1733.	The House of Burgesses met here.	Pine forests here gave tar and pitch for ships.

Pick one piece. Why did you paste it there?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Think It Through A

Answer each question in full sentences.

Use facts from the readings and the map to answer.

1. Why did the Virginia Company start Jamestown, and how did the colony finally make money?

2. How did the land and climate of the South shape what colonists grew?

3. Compare indentured servants and enslaved people. Name one way they were alike and one way they were different.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part A

Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

1. Which colonies made up the Southern Colonies?
   - **A** Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia
   - **B** Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire
   - **C** New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware

2. What was the first lasting English settlement in Virginia?
   - **A** Savannah
   - **B** Jamestown
   - **C** Charles Town

3. Which crop became Virginia's money crop?
   - **A** Rice
   - **B** Indigo
   - **C** Tobacco

4. Why did Lord Baltimore start Maryland?
   - **A** As a home for Catholics and to earn money
   - **B** To build ships
   - **C** To fish for cod

5. Who did most of the work on large plantations by the 1700s?
   - **A** The planters' children
   - **B** Enslaved Africans and their descendants
   - **C** Soldiers from England

6. Which was the first elected assembly in the English colonies?
   - **A** The House of Burgesses
   - **B** The Carolina charter
   - **C** The Toleration Act

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Check My Own Work

Check your own work. Mark yes or not yet.

1	I can name the five Southern Colonies and find each one on a map.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
2	I can tell why settlers came to Virginia, Maryland and Georgia.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
3	I can name the three big cash crops and where each one grew.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
4	I can use a compass rose and a mile ruler on a map.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
5	I can explain how the land and climate shaped the way people worked.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
6	I can tell the difference between an indentured servant and an enslaved person.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
7	I can put events from 1607 to 1733 in order.	☐ yes	☐ not yet
8	I can use a fact from a reading to back up my claim.	☐ yes	☐ not yet

The part I am best at is...

One thing I still want to practice is...

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 10 to 15

#	Reading	Answer
1	Why Settlers Came	A: To find gold and make …
2	Why Settlers Came	B: James Oglethorpe
1	Land and Climate	B: The Tidewater
2	Land and Climate	A: The rivers were wide and …
1	Cash Crops and Plantations	A: A crop grown to sell
2	Cash Crops and Plantations	B: Rice and indigo
1	Who Did the Work	B: The trip to the colonies
2	Who Did the Work	C: Enslaved people were treated as …
1	Daily Life	A: Farms and plantations were spread …
2	Daily Life	B: Charles Town
1	Governing the Colonies	A: The first elected assembly in …
2	Governing the Colonies	B: Free white men who owned …

Put Events in Order page 19

#	Event	Year
1	Charles Town is founded	1670
2	James Oglethorpe founds Savannah	1733
3	Settlers build Jamestown	1607
4	The House of Burgesses meets …	1619
5	Maryland settlers land at St. …	1634

Match the Words page 16

#	Word	Letter
1	plantation	B
2	cash crop	G
3	indentured servant	D
4	Tidewater	A
5	backcountry	F
6	proprietor	C
7	charter	H
8	House of Burgesses	E

Fill in the Word page 17

#	Starts with	Word
1	The first lasting English …	Jamestown
2	Virginia's money crop, first …	tobacco
3	In the swampy lowcountry, …	rice
4	A plant that makes …	indigo
5	A large farm with …	plantation
6	The largest city and …	Charles Town
7	James Oglethorpe founded the …	Savannah
8	Maryland and Virginia both …	Chesapeake

Who Am I? page 18

#	Starts with	Answer
1	I planted a sweet …	John Rolfe
2	I led a powerful …	Powhatan
3	The king gave me …	Lord Baltimore
4	In the 1740s I …	Eliza Lucas Pinckney
5	I founded Savannah in …	James Oglethorpe
6	In 1676 I led …	Nathaniel Bacon

Cause and Effect page 20

#	Cause starts with	Letter
1	Buyers in England wanted tobacco.	D
2	Wide rivers reached far inland.	C
3	Cash crops took many hands …	B
4	Lord Baltimore wanted a safe …	A
5	Plantations were spread out along …	F
6	Backcountry farmers wanted more land …	E

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Written Answers

Think It Through (pages 25, 26), 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	Why did the Virginia Company start …	The company hoped to find gold and make a profit. The colony made money when John Rolfe's tobacco sold well in England.
2	How did the land and climate …	Rich soil, a warm climate and a long growing season made cash crops possible: tobacco in the Tidewater and rice and indigo in the swampy lowcountry.
3	Compare indentured servants and enslaved people. …	Both did hard farm work for planters. Indentured servants were free after four to seven years; enslaved people were treated as property for life, and their children were enslaved too.
4	Why did Maryland begin, and how …	Lord Baltimore wanted a safe place for Catholics as well as a profit. Virginia began as a business to find gold and make money.
5	What was the House of Burgesses, …	The first elected assembly in the English colonies; it made local laws for Virginia. Women, enslaved people, servants and Native Americans could not vote.
6	Why did the Southern Colonies have …	Plantations and farms were spread out along the rivers, so people lived far apart. Few towns meant few schools; wealthy families hired tutors and other children learned at home.

Compare the Colonies page 21

Colony	Who started it, and why	Land and what people grew or made	Government and daily life
Virginia	The Virginia Company (Jamestown, 1607) to find gold and make money	Tidewater and backcountry; tobacco on plantations and small farms	House of Burgesses (1619); Bacon's Rebellion (1676); capital moved to Williamsburg
Maryland	Lord Baltimore (1634) as a home for Catholics and to earn money	Chesapeake Bay shores; tobacco	Proprietary colony with its own assembly; Catholics and Protestants
North Carolina	Carolina proprietors (1663); settlers from Virginia	Pine forests; small farms, tobacco, tar and pitch	Royal colony after 1729; county government
South Carolina	Carolina proprietors; Charles Town founded 1670	Swampy lowcountry; rice and indigo on large plantations	Charles Town the busiest port; enslaved people outnumbered free colonists
Georgia	James Oglethorpe (1733) for poor people from England and as a guard against Spanish Florida	Coastal swamps; rice and indigo later	Trustees at first, then a royal colony

Sample: Claim, Evidence, Reasoning (page 27)

- **Claim:** The land and climate did more to shape the Southern Colonies.
- **Evidence:** Rich soil and a long growing season made cash crops possible. Swampy coasts in South Carolina and Georgia were good for rice, and wide rivers let ships load crops at a planter's dock.
- **Reasoning:** People came for profit everywhere in the colonies, but only the South had the warm, wet land for tobacco, rice and indigo. A claim for profit is also fair if the evidence is true to the readings: the Virginia Company and the planters chose cash crops because they sold.

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 5 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 27): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Used the mile ruler to find a distance: yes / no.

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 7 of 9 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 39.

PREVIEW

Jordan's Tracker (Invented Student)

Jordan P. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 35.

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	9	7	9/22	Swapped the Chesapeake Bay and the Savannah River
7	Name the Colonies and Towns	9	7	9/24	Missed two of the lettered towns
8	Compass Directions	6	5	9/28	Reversed one direction
9	How Far? Use the Scale	6	-	-	-
10	Read: Why Settlers Came	2	2	10/1	-
11	Read: Land and Climate	2	-	-	-
12	Read: Cash Crops and Plantations	2	1	10/3	Missed the lowcountry crops check
13	Read: Who Did the Work	2	-	-	-
14	Read: Daily Life	2	-	-	-
15	Read: Governing the Colonies	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	-	-	-
28	Quiz, Part A	6	5	10/10	Missed the assembly item
29	Quiz, Part B	7	-	-	-

How to read it

Jordan P. has done **7 of 20** scored pages and got **35 of 42** items right with no prompt. **2** pages were all right and **5** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is Read: Cash Crops and Plantations (1 of 2). That is where the next practice goes. The 13 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

PREVIEW

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 42).

Social Studies - U.S. History

SOUTHERN COLONIES

Readings, Map, Sorts and Answer Keys

Map | **Cash crops** | **Government**

Teacher _____

Class or student _____

PREVIEW