

COLONIAL LIFE

People came to this New World for many reasons: religious freedom, political freedom, adventure, hope of land and money. They came to a land that was hard to live in. They had to clear the land, build houses, plant crops, protect themselves from illness, make meals, fix things that broke, learn a whole new way of life. The map above shows the 13 original colonies.

Key Dates:

1607: Jamestown, the first permanent settlement was built in 1607.

1620: Pilgrims landed at Plymouth

A Colonial Village:



- Apothecary: a place to get medicine
- Gristmill: a place to grind grain into flour
- **Meetinghouse:** a place for meetings and church services. It was usually at the center of town.
- **Grammar School:** if a town had 100 or more families, it could have a grammar school. Children learned from the **Hornbook**. It was a piece of paper put on a thin piece of wood.
- Blacksmith: a person who worked with iron



A Colonial Family:



 Women: Women often had only one outfit for the week and one to wear on Sunday. They got together to work on quilts. This was called a quilting bee. Women often had many children.



printable version of this study guide.

www.newpathlearning.com

school. Both boys and girls liked to play games like **scotch-hoppers**.

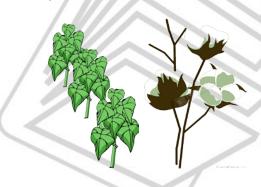
and sew.

ches,

l things

Life in the Southern Colonies:

The South had huge **plantations**. A plantation is a large piece of land that has buildings on it. The workers were mainly **slaves**. These slaves were brought over from Africa and made to work on the plantations. Tobacco and cotton were the two main crops in the South.





Try This!

Draw lines to connect the activity with either boy or girl. Some things could go to both.

woodworking

hunting **BOYS**

sewing

grammar school

scotch-hopping

GIRLS cooking

quilting

fishing

Circle thir



tobacco

small farm

cotton

Please login or register to download the printable version of this study guide.

www.newpathlearning.com