Fields and Workshops

Trace where goods were made and how production changed.

5.G.5 "Identify the major manufacturing and agricultural regions in colonial America, and summarize the ways that agriculture and manufacturing changed between 1600 and 1800."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the three colonial region names, circle a farm product from each region that names one, and put a star beside one change in farming and one change in manufacturing.

From Farms to Shipyards

1 Imagine walking from a rocky New England harbor to a wide Southern field. In New England, thin, rocky soil made large farms difficult, but forests and harbors helped workers build ships and make goods in workshops. In the Middle Colonies, farmers grew wheat and other grains on fertile land, while water-powered mills ground grain into flour. In the Southern Colonies, warm weather supported tobacco and rice farming, often on large plantations.

2 In the early 1600s, many settlers raised food mostly for their own households. Indigenous peoples had farmed these lands long before Europeans arrived and taught some settlers about local crops. Over the 1700s, colonial farms grew larger and sent more crops to markets. Southern plantation owners used the forced labor of enslaved Africans and their descendants to grow crops for sale. Middle Colony farmers also shipped grain and flour to other places.

3 Manufacturing changed, too. In the 1600s, many families spun thread at home, and local craftspeople made tools in small shops. During the 1700s, shipyards in New England built ships, and ironworks in the Middle Colonies made iron tools for sale. By 1800, a few New England mills used water-powered machines to spin cotton into thread. Most work was still done by hand, but machines had begun to change production.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which two regions had shipyards or ironworks? Name a good made in each region.

2. Which two regions grew wheat, tobacco, or rice? Name a crop grown in each region.

3. How did farming change from the early 1600s through the 1700s?

4. How did manufacturing change between the 1600s and 1800?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a five-sentence museum label tracing a product between two regions. Name what each region produced, explain how land or water shaped one product, and describe one change in farming and one change in manufacturing from the 1600s to 1800.

ANSWER KEY

Fields and Workshops

GRADE 5 · 5.G.5

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the three colonial region names, circle a farm product from each region that names one, and put a star beside one change in farming and one change in manufacturing. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which two regions had shipyards or ironworks? Name a good made in each region.	**New England shipyards built ships. Middle Colony ironworks made iron tools.**
2	Which two regions grew wheat, tobacco, or rice? Name a crop grown in each region.	**The Middle Colonies grew wheat. The Southern Colonies grew tobacco and rice.**
3	How did farming change from the early 1600s through the 1700s?	**Many settlers first raised food mainly for their households. Later, farms grew larger and sent more crops to markets.**
4	How did manufacturing change between the 1600s and 1800?	**In the 1600s, families spun thread at home and craftspeople made tools in small shops. Later, shipyards and ironworks made goods for sale, and a few mills used water-powered machines.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Middle Colony farmers grew wheat on fertile land, and mills turned it into flour. Some flour could travel to New England to feed workers building ships. New England's harbors helped shipbuilders send ships to buyers. Over time, farms grew more crops for sale instead of only feeding their households. Manufacturing expanded from home work and small shops to shipyards and a few water-powered mills.

Accept any accurate pair of regions and plausible movement of a product between them. The label should connect geography to production and distinguish a farming change from a manufacturing change.