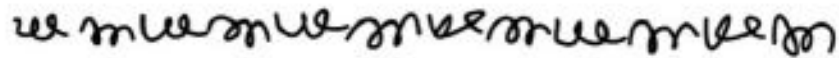


What's Included



PowerPoint Presentation- There is a PowerPoint presentation for the lesson. It includes important information relating to the lesson. You can have students take notes from it or use it as the basis for a class discussion. The PowerPoint is editable so you can tweak it based on your specific needs.

Slotted Notes- Students can use these to focus on the important information from the PowerPoint presentation. There is an editable slotted notes version so you can tweak it based on your specific needs.

Reading passage- There is a passage included for the lesson. You can create either one class set, or copy enough for each student to have one. There is a "paper saver" version you can use if you need to limit the number of copies you print, and there is a "note-taking" version if you want students to annotate while reading.

Activities- There are 4 activities (key terms, dates and events, political cartoon, and a literacy connection) for the lesson. Each activity (except the literacy connection) has 2 levels. The first level is recalling the facts. The second level is applying the information. You can make 2-sided copies of activities to save paper.

Quiz- The lesson has a quiz that reviews the information learned from the passage and activities.

Answer Keys- There is an answer key for each activity page and the quiz.

The PowerPoint presentation is in a separate file included in your download.

Audio- an mp3 file is included for the reading passage & quiz; this is included as a separate file in your download.

Each Complete Lesson Includes:

PowerPoint presentation to facilitate discussion - 8 slides

English Mercantilism

- All colonies have to be profitable and contribute to its wealth
- England placed restrictions on American colonies

Navigation Acts

- Colonies were required to trade only with England
- Colonies were required to export raw materials to England
- Colonies were required to import finished goods from England

Glorious Revolution

- James Oglethorpe
- Colonies were established in the 17th century

Salutary Neglect

- England turned its attention to Europe
- Colonies were allowed to trade with other countries
- England enforced colonial laws

Southern Colonies

- mostly agriculture → few

Middle & New England Colonies

- mostly agriculture → few

Great Awakening

- Called for people to recommit to their Puritan faith
- Religious movement in the 1730s and 1740s

- Puritans believed the church was losing its power in the American colonies

- Jonathan Edwards preached that the colonists needed to recommit themselves to the Puritan religion

- George Whitfield gave sermons that encouraged colonists to seek their own personal relationship with God

- Old Light ministers → traditional, formal ways of worship
- New Light ministers → began new churches and schools

- The new congregations that formed placed importance on equality
- Both the Enlightenment and Great Awakening influenced colonists to question the British crown

Enlightenment

- Jefferson
- Colonial assemblies → colonists were allowed to pass or not pass certain laws and taxes
- Colonies were allowed to elect their own judges

- Colonies were allowed to elect their own governors in almost every colony

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Colonial Economies

Southern Colonies	Middle & New England Colonies
• mostly agriculture → few crops	• grew varied crops → bread, wool, etc.
 tobacco	• fishing
 sugarcane	• timber
• 1 large port city → Charles Town	• manufacturing
• The Southern Colonies' economy grew much slower than the Middle and New England Colonies' economies	• large port cities → Boston, New York, Philadelphia
	• LOTS of grains!

Unit Colonial America Lesson: The Growing Colonies

SLOTTED NOTES p.1

- All colonies had to be profitable and contribute to its wealth
- England placed restrictions on American colonies

Unit Colonial America Lesson: The Growing Colonies

SLOTTED NOTES p.2

- Colonies were required to trade only with England
- Colonies were required to export raw materials to England
- Colonies were required to import finished goods from England

SLOTTED NOTES p.3

- Influenced Ben Franklin
- Encouraged people to seek their own relationship with God
- Called for people to recommit to their Puritan faith

SLOTTED NOTES p.4

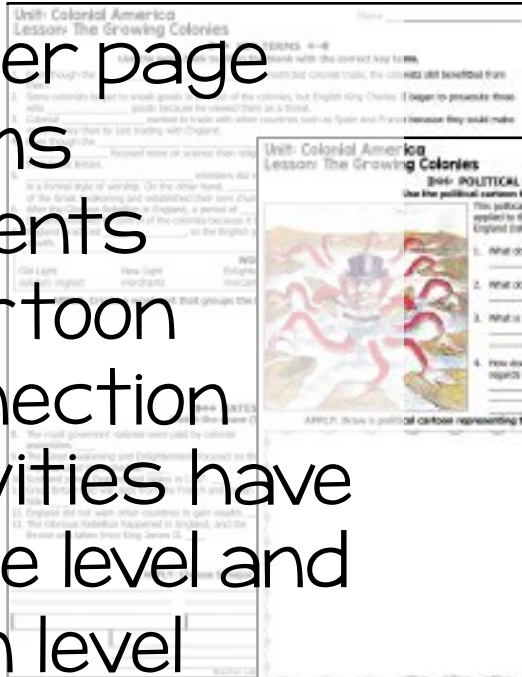
- Colonies were allowed to elect their own judges
- Colonies were allowed to elect their own governors in almost every colony

Each Complete Lesson Includes:

4 activities- 2 per page

- key terms
- dates & events
- political cartoon
- literacy connection

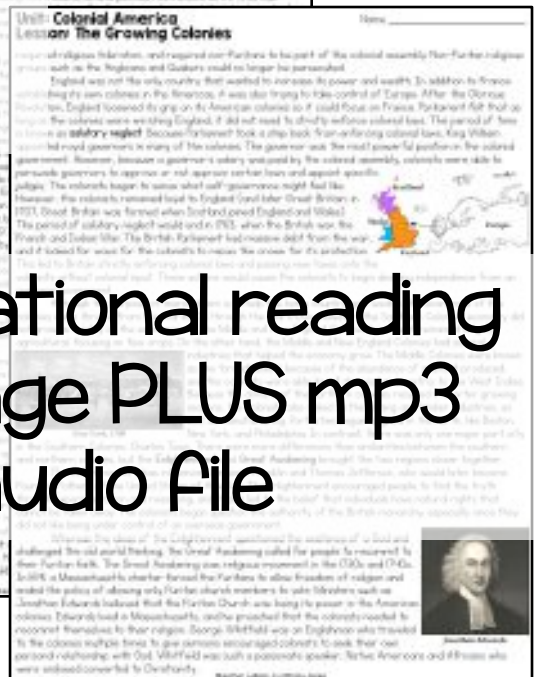
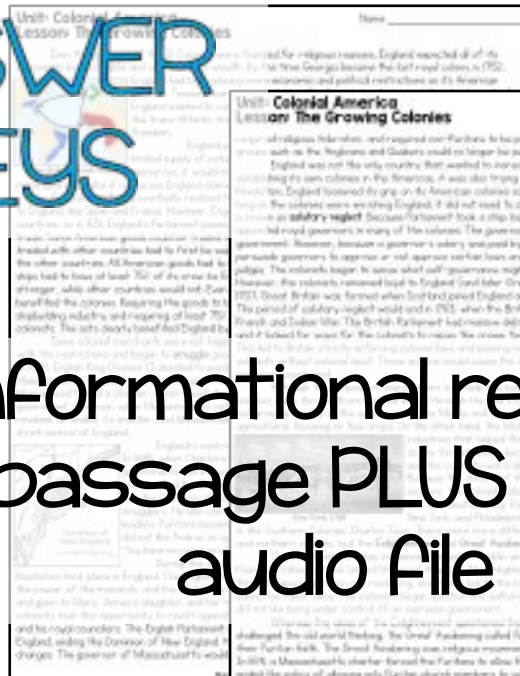
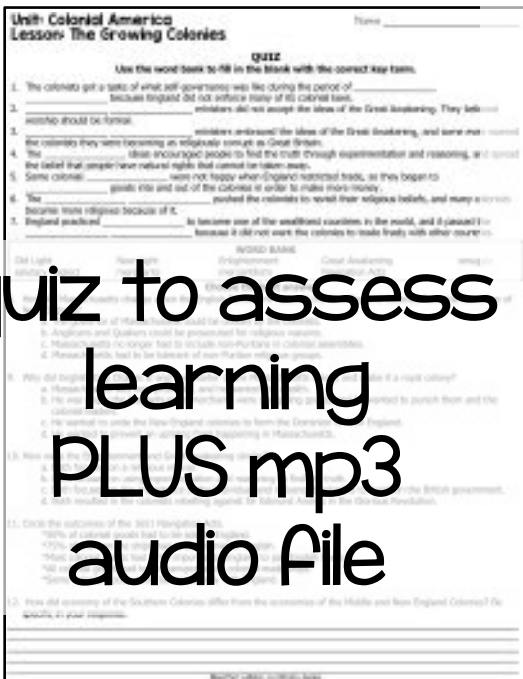
Three of the activities have a basic knowledge level and an application level



PLUS
ANSWER
KEYS

quiz to assess
learning
PLUS mp3
audio file

informational reading
passage PLUS mp3
audio file



Each Complete Lesson Includes:

informational reading passage in 2 versions

Unit: Colonial America
Lesson: The Growing Colonies

Even though some of the 13 Colonies were founded for religious reasons, England expected all of its colonies to be profitable and contribute to its wealth. By the time George became the last royal colony in 1752, England had been planning to make colonies and political restrictions as its business.

England wanted to control the colonies. It wanted to have land and natural resources on England. Colonies were seen as a way to increase England's wealth. In 1585, England's Parliament passed laws that gave American goods exclusive trade rights with other countries. This led to the first American goods law. All American goods had to ship back to Great Britain. This was the first step toward the idea of mercantilism, which was a theory about how countries should trade. It was based on the idea that a country's wealth depended on how much gold and silver it had. The idea was to keep the colonies dependent on England. This was done by making the colonies trade only with England. This was the first step toward the idea of mercantilism.

England was not the only country that wanted to increase its power and wealth. In addition to France establishing its own colonies in the Americas, it was also trying to take control of Europe. After the Glorious Revolution, England focused its grip on its American colonies so it could focus on France. Parliament felt that as long as the colonies were sending England gold, it did not need to check its influence on colonial laws. The period of time is known as **salutary neglect** because Parliament took a step back from enforcing colonial laws. King William appointed royal governors in many of the colonies. The governor was the most powerful position in the colonial government. However, because a governor's salary was paid by the colonial assembly, colonists were able to pressure governors to represent or not represent certain laws and appoint specific judges. The colonists began to argue about self-governance right from the beginning.

The period of salutary neglect would end in 1763, when the British won the Seven Years' War. The British were now the most powerful nation in the world. The British wanted to control the colonies. This was done by making the colonies trade only with England. This was the first step toward the idea of mercantilism.

During the 1700s, the population of the colonies grew. This was due to immigration from Europe. The colonies were now more self-sufficient. They were able to produce their own goods. This led to the idea of self-governance. The colonies began to demand more rights. They wanted to be able to elect their own representatives. This was the first step toward the idea of self-governance.

The Enlightenment ideas influenced Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, who would later become Founding Fathers of the United States of America. The Enlightenment encouraged people to think for themselves through experimentation and reasoning, and it also led to the belief that individuals have natural rights that cannot be taken away. The colonists began to question the authority of the British monarchy, especially since they did not like being under control of an overseas government.

When the idea of the Enlightenment influenced the colonies, it led to the idea of self-governance. The colonies began to demand more rights. They wanted to be able to elect their own representatives. This was the first step toward the idea of self-governance.

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paper saver

When you need to limit your copies or paper use.

When you want your students to annotate. This passage is spaced for note-taking and highlighting. There are also headers for each section!

Unit: Colonial America
Lesson: The Growing Colonies

Massachusetts refused to follow English laws. King Charles II wanted to control the colonies, but Massachusetts refused to follow English laws. King Charles II wanted to control the colonies, but Massachusetts refused to follow English laws. King Charles II wanted to control the colonies, but Massachusetts refused to follow English laws.

England was not the only country that wanted to increase its power and wealth. In addition to France establishing its own colonies in the Americas, it was also trying to take control of Europe. After the Glorious Revolution, England focused its grip on its American colonies so it could focus on France. Parliament felt that as long as the colonies were sending England gold, it did not need to check its influence on colonial laws. The period of time is known as **salutary neglect** because Parliament took a step back from enforcing colonial laws. King William appointed royal governors in many of the colonies. The governor was the most powerful position in the colonial government. However, because a governor's salary was paid by the colonial assembly, colonists were able to pressure governors to represent or not represent certain laws and appoint specific judges. The colonists began to argue about self-governance right from the beginning.

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note-taking

Each Complete Lesson Includes:

GOOGLE VERSION

Need to save on paper? No problem!

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