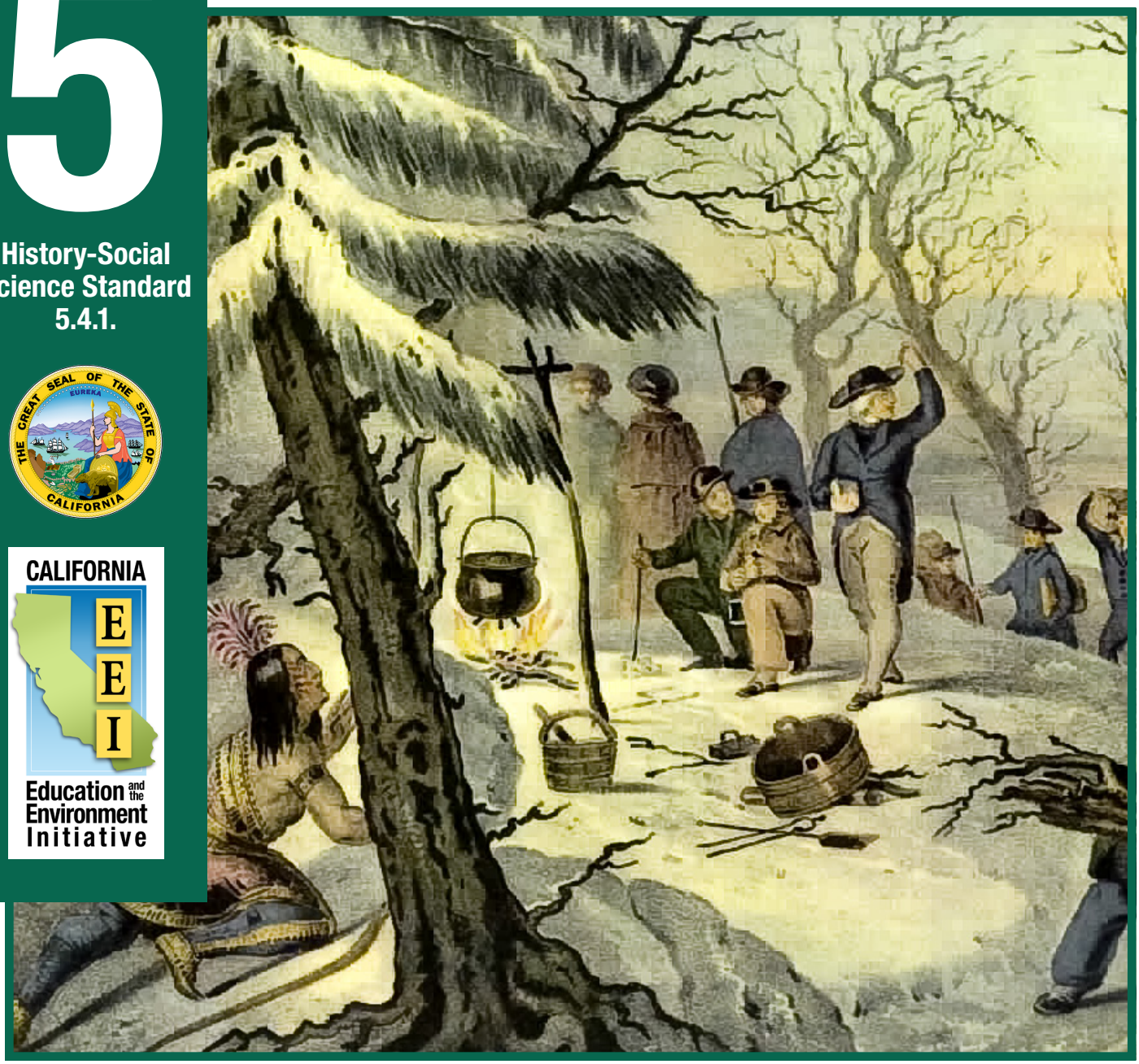
5

History-Social Science Standard 5.4.1.

Teacher's Masters

California Education and the Environment Initiative



Human Settlement and the Natural Regions of the Eastern Seaboard

California Education and the Environment Initiative

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

The Education and the Environment Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:

California Environmental Protection Agency
California Natural Resources Agency
Office of the Secretary of Education
California State Board of Education
California Department of Education
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Key Leadership for the Education and Environment Initiative:

Linda Adams, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency
Patty Zwarts, Deputy Secretary for Policy and Legislation, California Environmental Protection Agency
Andrea Lewis, Assistant Secretary for Education and Quality Programs, California Environmental Protection Agency
Mark Leary, Executive Director, California Integrated Waste Management Board
Mindy Fox, Director, Office of Education and the Environment, California Integrated Waste Management Board

Key Partners:

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Contents

Lesson 1 Coast to Coast Connections: Settlement and Natural Resources

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 2 The Role of the Naturalist

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 3 An Ocean of Services

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 4 The Development of Colonial Economies

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 5 Colonial Differences

None required for this lesson.

Assessments

Human Settlement and the Natural Regions of the Eastern Seaboard—Traditional Unit Assessment Master 2

Letter from the Colonies—Alternative Unit Assessment Master 7

Name: _____

Part 1

Instructions: Select the best answer and circle the correct letter. (2 points each)

1. Which of the following is true?
   a. Colonists from Europe were the first people to settle on the eastern seaboard of North America.
   b. The Gulf Stream brought the American Indians from Europe to North America.
   c. Europeans that settled the eastern seaboard did not change the land.
   d. American Indians were the first people to settle the eastern seaboard of North America.

2. In which two colonies was tobacco a staple crop?
   a. New Hampshire and Rhode Island
   b. Virginia and Maryland
   c. Pennsylvania and Delaware
   d. New York and New Jersey

3. The _____ was used to help colonial ships to travel from North America to Europe.
   a. Gulf Stream
   b. Westerly
   c. Trade Wind
   d. Colonial Current

4. Which of the following were known as the "New England colonies"?
   a. Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
   b. Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Maryland
   c. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island
   d. All of the above.

5. Which of the following native plants did not became a staple crop in the colonies?
   a. cotton
   b. rice
   c. corn
   d. ginseng

Name: _____

6. What type of industry was important in all of the colonies?
   a. Whaling
   b. Hunting and Trapping
   c. Trade and Commerce
   d. Shipbuilding

7. Which one of the following natural resources was used but not grown by the colonists?
   a. timber
   b. corn
   c. tobacco
   d. indigo

8. Which colonial region's economy relied on large plantations?
   a. New England
   b. eastern seaboard
   c. southern colonies
   d. middle colonies

9. Why did colonists want to convince their sponsors that their colonies were doing well?
   a. They wanted to go back to Europe.
   b. Colonists needed money, goods, and more people from Europe.
   c. The colonies were getting rich and did not want to pay taxes.
   d. Printing presses had just been invented.

10. Which are important natural features of the eastern seaboard?
   a. The Rocky Mountains, Lake Michigan, Mississippi River
   b. The Blue Mountains, Hudson Bay, Columbia River
   c. The Appalachian Mountains, Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River
   d. The White Mountains, Hudson Bay, Cape Fear

Name: _____

Part 2

Instructions: Read each question and write your answer in the spaces provided. (5 points each)

11. Describe the eastern seaboard of North America. Why was it a good place for people to settle?

_____

_____

_____

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12. How did ocean services help build the colonial economies?

_____

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Name: _____

13. In what ways were the 13 colonies different from each other?

14. What was the Proclamation of 1763 and why was it important?

Name: _____

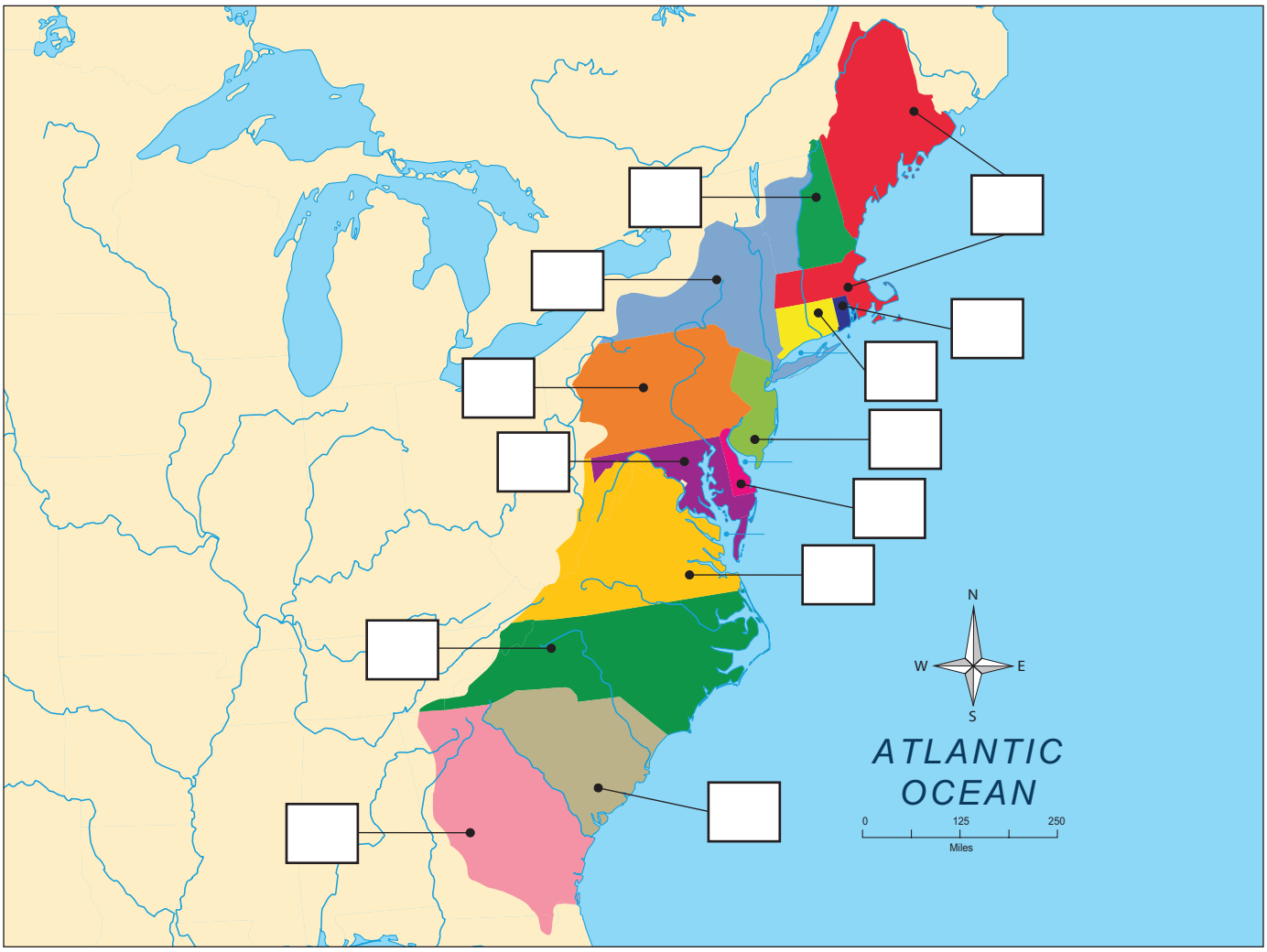
Part 3

Instructions: Use the numbers in the key to label each of the colonies on the map below. (1 point each)

Key

1 = South Carolina	5 = New Hampshire	9 = Massachusetts	13 = Pennsylvania
2 = North Carolina	6 = New York	10 = Delaware	
3 = Connecticut	7 = New Jersey	11 = Virginia	
4 = Maryland	8 = Georgia	12 = Rhode Island	

The 13 Colonies in 1763



Name: _____

Instructions: Imagine you are a colonist who just moved to one of the 13 colonies from Europe. Write a letter to your parents back home. In your letter, describe what life is like in the region you are in, how you plan to make money and support yourself, and describe some of the natural resources of the region you are in.

Include a map of the eastern seaboard in your letter, showing and naming the 13 colonies and at least one American Indian nation that lives near where you have settled. Draw or trace the map on a separate piece of paper. Your **Letter from the Colonies** and the map will be scored using the **Letter from the Colonies Scoring Tool**, shown on the next page.

Name: _____

Letter from the Colonies Scoring Tool

Student's work:	5 points	3 points	1 point
Identifies on a map the locations of the 13 colonies and the American Indian nations already inhabiting these areas.	Letter includes a map, colored and labeled with the correct names and locations of all 13 colonies and the American Indian nations nearest to the colony selected by student.	Letter includes a map, colored and labeled with the names and locations of the 13 colonies and American Indian nations nearest to the colony selected by the student, but contains some errors.	Letter includes a map, but it is incorrect or incomplete.
Explains why the physical geography and the natural resources (ecosystem goods and ecosystem services) on the eastern seaboard of North America made colonization attractive and settlement possible.	Letter discusses the physical geography of the colony selected, as well as the natural resources available in the area.	Letter discusses the physical geography of the colony selected, or the natural resources available in the area, but not both.	Letter discusses the physical geography of the colony selected, or the natural resources available in the area, but not both, and with some errors.
Provides examples of the settings that were important factors in making decisions to locate and develop settlements on the eastern seaboard of North America.	Letter contains examples of the areas that were settled by the colonists, for subsistence and for economic benefit(s).	Letter contains examples of the areas that were settled by the colonists, either for subsistence or for economic benefit(s).	Letter contains examples of the areas that were settled by the colonists, without a discussion of why.
Discusses how ecosystem goods and ecosystem services provided by natural systems in the original 13 colonies influenced the development of their economic systems.	Letter describes how at least three natural resources from the area are being used in the colonial economy, and how that is similar to, or different from, the economies of other colonies.	Letter describes how one or more natural resources from the area is being used in the colonial economy, and how that is similar to, or different from, the economies of other colonies.	Letter describes how one or two natural resources from the area are being used in the colonial economy, without a discussion of how that is similar to, or different from, the economies of other colonies.
Totals:			

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