

Vocabulary Preview

Directions: Match each vocabulary word to its meaning. Write the vocabulary word on the line after the definition. You may use your glossary.

apprentice	Middle Passage	Great Awakening
artisan	self-sufficient	almanac
triangular trade routes	town common	Stono Rebellion

1. A young person who learns a skill from a more experienced person

2. The second leg of a three-part voyage _____

3. A religious movement that revived many colonists' interest in religion

4. Routes shaped like giant triangles _____

5. Reference book with facts and figures _____

6. People who rely on themselves for most of what they need _____

7. An open space where sheep and cattle could graze _____

8. A skilled worker who makes things by hand _____

9. Fight between enslaved people and owners near a river in South Carolina

Directions: On a separate sheet of a paper, write a paragraph comparing and contrasting life in the Northern and Southern English Colonies. Use as many of the vocabulary words as you can in your paragraph.



Notes for Home: Your child learned about colonial life in the North American colonies.
Home Activity: Have your child use as many vocabulary words as possible to compare his or her life with that of a child in one of the original colonies.



Compare and Contrast

Directions: Read the passage. Use the reading strategy of compare and contrast to answer the questions below. Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

Slavery was very important to the economies of the Northern and Southern Colonies. Although comparisons can be made between the life of slaves in the North and the South, there were differences, too.

In the South, few slaves worked in cities. Most worked on plantations. The planter often required enslaved people to work day and night. In spite of the difficult conditions, many slaves still found time for music. They built drums and other instruments similar to ones from their native countries in Africa. This kept their African culture alive.

Some West African slaves knew how to grow rice. Some shared this knowledge with plantation owners. For example, in the Carolinas rice became a valuable crop on many plantations.

Not all slaves in the Southern Colonies tended the crops. Some were skilled craftspeople who did carpentry work, tailoring, and blacksmithing on large plantations. They worked the same long, hard hours as those who worked in the fields.

The life of slaves in the Northern Colonies was in some ways different from life in the South. Some slaves worked on farms, but most worked in cities and towns. Most were not farmers. Instead, they worked as cooks or servants in people's homes, as skilled craftspeople, and in stores and inns. Some slaves in the North were able to earn extra money by taking on extra jobs. It sometimes took years of extra work at night, but some enslaved people earned enough money to buy their freedom.

1. How did slavery in the Southern Colonies differ from slavery in the Northern Colonies?
 - (A) Slaves were owned by others.
 - (B) Slaves had restrictions placed on them.
 - (C) Families of slaves could be split up.
 - (D) Most slaves worked on plantations.
2. In what ways was the life of enslaved people across America similar?
 - (A) They worked night and day on farms.
 - (B) They earned extra money by teaching planters to grow rice.
 - (C) Slaves tried to keep up their African culture.
 - (D) They cooked meals for people who lived in cities.



Notes for Home: Your child learned how to compare and contrast information.

Home Activity: With your child, compare and contrast your weekday activities. How does your child's day compare and contrast with yours?