

# 13 Colonies Interactive Notebook Activity

**Colonial Dossiers, Detective Task Cards,  
and Bloom's Taxonomy Task Cards**

**\*\*\* Audio Readings included for struggling  
readers!**



Colony: Connecticut

The Connecticut farming, so the Massachusetts was easier than the Puritans left for Connecticut.

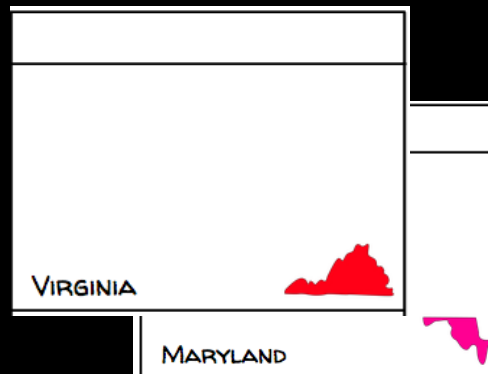
Thomas Hooker and his friends

Colony: Massachusetts

The colony of Massachusetts is a tale of two colonies in one. In 1620, the colony of Plymouth was founded by what we now call Pilgrims. They were a group of individuals that were trying to leave the Church of England and were called Separatists. Their leader was a man named William Bradford. This group has been given credit for creating the Mayflower Compact which set up the local government. They have also been credited for celebrating the first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag Native Americans.

In 1629, the second colony was founded by the Massachusetts Bay Company and John Winthrop. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was run almost entirely by Puritans, who were people who left the Church of England because they didn't think it was "pure" enough. They were extremely intolerant of different religions and forced many great religious leaders to leave, such as Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson and Thomas Hooker. They founded the city of Boston, which John Winthrop nicknamed the "City on a Hill". Boston will have many firsts for America including having the first university, Harvard, which was originally created for religious education.

12 dossier readings on each colony



Flip Book Foldable for note taking



IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE IN A COLONY THAT ACCEPTS MANY RELIGIONS, WHERE SHOULD YOU MOVE?

1

2

WANTED TO COLONY FOUNDED MONEY, WHERE SHOULD YOU MOVE?

16 Detective Task Cards for investigation

This kit also includes video directions for the foldable and 12 audio recording of the readings for struggling learners!

Bloom's Taxonomy Task Cards for deeper understanding

<p><b>Remembering</b></p> <p>Identify the cause and effect relationship in the dossier.</p>	<p><b>Understanding</b></p> <p>Identify the cause and effect relationship in the dossier.</p>	<p><b>Applying</b></p> <p>Find an example of how it is like history.</p>	<p><b>Analyzing</b></p> <p>Choose the cause and effect relationship that were possible.</p>	<p><b>Evaluating</b></p> <p>Find a dossier you think has been the most important.</p>	<p><b>Creating</b></p> <p>Choose a vocabulary word or person from the dossiers. Create two questions where that word would be the answer.</p>
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C1

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR MAKING THIS PURCHASE!

KIDS LOVE GLUE AND SCISSORS SO WHY NOT COMBINE THIS LOVE WITH THE THIRTEEN COLONIES! THIS MINI UNIT FOCUSES ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE THIRTEEN BRITISH COLONIES INCLUDING IMPORTANT DATES AND NAMES.

INSIDE YOU WILL FIND:

1 LAYERED FLIPPABLE

1 VIDEO TUTORIAL FOR THE FLIPPABLE (VIDEO INCLUDED AND ON YOUTUBE

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWO0AUTN4HQ&list=UUY6VAAKMV6FTU2T06H9YEG)

[V=RWO0AUTN4HQ&LIST=UUY6VAAKMV6FTU2T06H9YEG](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWO0AUTN4HQ&list=UUY6VAAKMV6FTU2T06H9YEG)

12 COLONIAL DOSSIERS FOR READING

12 MP3 READ ALOUDS FOR THE COLONIAL DOSSIERS (AMAZING FOR STRUGGLING READERS)

16 DETECTIVE TASK CARDS

24 BLOOM'S TAXONOMY CARDS

STUDENT DIRECTIONS

I HOPE YOU AND YOUR STUDENTS WILL LOVE THIS ACTIVITY!!!

# Suggested Lessons

## LESSON 1 – 13 COLONIES FLIPPABLE

STUDENTS COULD BE GIVEN THE ENTIRE PACKET AS ONE READING, OR THEY COULD BE ORGANIZED INTO TWELVE STATIONS. AA DEVICE COULD BE AT EACH STATION FOR STRUGGLING READERS SO THEY CAN LISTEN TO THE AUDIO.

## LESSON 2 – DETECTIVE TASK CARDS

STUDENTS COULD BE ASKED TO ANSWER ALL THE TASK CARDS OR SMALL GROUPS COULD BE GIVEN A COUPLE CARDS TO ANSWER AND PRESENT TO THE CLASS. MOST CARDS HAVE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. ADVANCED STUDENTS COULD BE CHALLENGED TO FIND TWO ANSWERS FOR EACH CARD. THESE COULD BE ANSWERED IN CHART FORM IN THEIR INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOKS.

## LESSON 3 – BLOOM'S TAXONOMY CARDS

THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT WAYS TO USE THESE CARDS. YOU CAN HAVE STUDENTS START WITH "REMEMBERING" AND CHOOSE ON ONE CARD FROM EACH LEVEL TO ANSWER IN THEIR NOTEBOOKS. YOU COULD DIFFERENTIATE AND GIVE STRUGGLING LEARNERS THE FIRST THREE LEVELS OF QUESTIONS AND GIVE YOUR MORE ADVANCED STUDENTS THE TOP THREE LEVELS OF QUESTIONS.

THESE ARE JUST SOME OF THE MANY WAYS YOU CAN USE THESE RESOURCES!!!

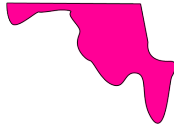
# 13 Colonies Foldable

DIRECTIONS:

READ EACH DOSSIER. IN EACH FOLDABLE  
TAKE NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING  
INFORMATION:

- DATE FOUNDED
- FOUNDER(S)
- REASON FOR FOUNDING
- TWO FUN FACTS OR "TAKEAWAYS"

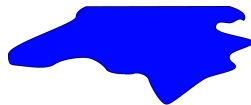
MARYLAND



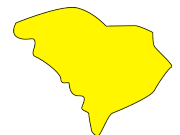
VIRGINIA



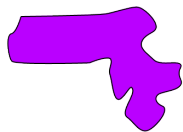
NORTH CAROLINA



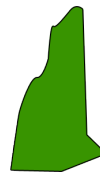
SOUTH CAROLINA



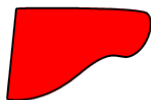
MASSACHUSETTS



NEW HAMPSHIRE



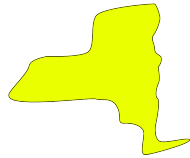
CONNECTICUT



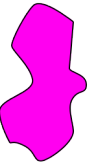
RHODE ISLAND



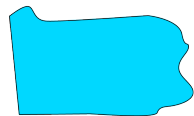
NEW YORK



NEW JERSEY



PENNSYLVANIA



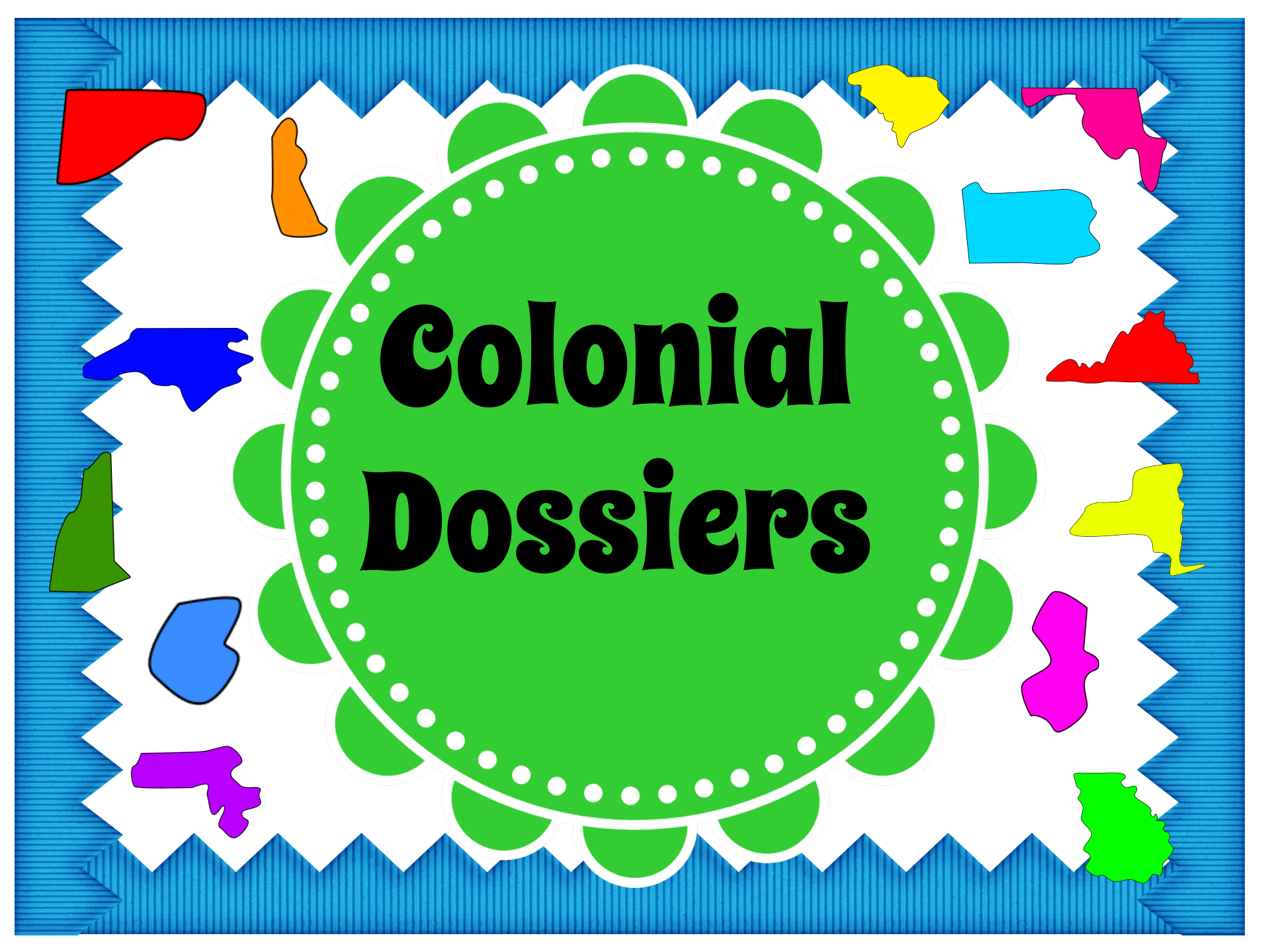
DELAWARE





GEORGIA





# Colonial Dossiers

# Colony: Massachusetts

CONFIDENTIAL

The colony of Massachusetts is a tale of two colonies in one. In 1620, the colony of Plymouth was founded by what we now call Pilgrims. They were a group of individuals that were trying to leave the Church of England and were called Separatists. Their leader was a man named William Bradford. This group has been given credit for creating the Mayflower Compact which set up the local government. They have also been credited for celebrating the first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag Native Americans.

In 1629, the second colony was founded by the Massachusetts Bay Company and John Winthrop. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was run almost entirely by Puritans, who were people who left the Church of England because they didn't think it was "pure" enough. They were extremely intolerant of different religions and forced many great religious leaders to leave, such as Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson and Thomas Hooker. They founded the city of Boston, which John Winthrop nicknamed the "City on a Hill". Boston will have many firsts for America including having the first university, Harvard, which was originally created for religious education.



# Colony: Connecticut

CONFIDENTIAL

The Connecticut River Valley was fabulous for farming, so starting in the 1630s, colonists left Massachusetts and settled here since farming was easier than it was in Massachusetts. In 1636, Reverend Thomas Hooker didn't like how the Puritans were running Massachusetts so he and his followers left for Connecticut and founded the town of Hartford.



Thomas hooker and his friends

Once Connecticut became a colony, it wrote the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This is the first constitution (plan of government) written in America.



# Colony: Rhode Island

CONFIDENTIAL

Rhode Island was another colony that was created because people didn't like Massachusetts. It was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams. Williams complained for many years about the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He argued that church and government should not be involved with each other. He called this a "separation of church and state".

Just as Massachusetts Bay Colony was ready to kick Williams out of Massachusetts Bay, he decided to leave on his own and headed toward Narragansett Bay. He bought land from the Native Americans and settled the town of Providence. In Providence, he allowed all white men the ability to vote no matter their religion. He also encouraged all different religions

to settle in Providence; this was something the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay did not do.

In 1637, Williams invited Anne Hutchinson to join Rhode Island. She, too, had challenged the Puritans in Massachusetts and had been banished. She settled a town called Portsmouth.

The colony's official name was Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.



Roger Williams



# Colony: New Hampshire



New Hampshire was founded in 1622 when Ferdinando Georges and John Mason received a land grant from a group called the Council for New England but officially became a colony when John Wheelwright founded Exeter in 1638. During the first years as a colony, New Hampshire was mostly settled by fishermen in an area they called Pannaway Plantation in Rye, NH. Eventually, people left Pannaway Plantation and settled Strawberry Banke which would eventually become the seacoast town of Portsmouth.

Because New Hampshire was mainly settled by fisherman and loggers who were only really there to make a profit, it was easy for Massachusetts to claim the colony as their own in 1641. Ownership transferred back and forth between the two colonies until New Hampshire gained its independence in 1741.



Colony:           New York          

CONFIDENTIAL

New York was originally settled by Peter Minuit and the Dutch and called New Amsterdam in 1626. It was located on the island of Manhattan. The Dutch worked hard to settle New Amsterdam and it became a center for shipping and trade in America. Because New Amsterdam was such a profitable port town, the British wanted it for their own.

In 1664, the British fleet sailed to New Amsterdam and took it over quickly. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam, knew they were not ready for a battle and easily surrendered the colony. The

Duke of York, brother of King Charles II, was given New Amsterdam which he renamed New York. New York was a proprietary colony, which meant that the Duke of York owned all the land and ran the government.



Peter Stuyvesant



New Amsterdam



Colony: New Jersey

CONFIDENTIAL

George Carteret and John Berkeley were the founders of New Jersey in 1660. The Duke of York gave them this piece of land, which was the southern end of New York, as a gift. They named the colony New Jersey after the island of Jersey which was located in the English Channel. They founded the colony to increase trade and make money. In order to attract settlers they offered large plots of land as well as a representative

legislature, freedom of religion, and trial by jury. The colonists of New Jersey came from all different colonies and practiced all different religions.



George Carteret



John Berkeley



# Colony: Pennsylvania

CONFIDENTIAL

In 1681, in order to pay off a debt, William Penn was given land in America by King Charles II. This colony would be named Pennsylvania which means, "Penn's Woods". Penn practiced a religion call Quaker, or the Society of Friends. Quakers believed that all men were equal and churches did not need ministers or leaders. Most importantly, Quakers were pacifists, which meant that they refused to fight in wars. William Penn thought that Pennsylvania would be his "holy experiment" and a safe place for Quakers to live in peace. Penn designed and oversaw the building of Philadelphia, a city in Pennsylvania. This is considered the first planned city in America.

Penn also believed that the land belonged to the Native Americans and successfully negotiated many treaties with them. In order to grow the colony into a successful venture, Penn advertised his settlement all throughout Europe. It successfully brought immigrants from Ireland, England, Germany, Wales, and the Netherlands to settle in Pennsylvania. In 1701, Penn passed the Charter of Liberties, which allowed colonists to take part in a representative legislature.



William Penn

# Colony: Delaware

CONFIDENTIAL

Delaware was claimed by more nations than any other of the thirteen colonies. It was originally owned by the Dutch and then taken over by the Swedish. Peter Minuit, a Swedish leader, is given credit for making it a permanent colony in 1638. It was then taken over by the Duke of York and sold to William Penn so he could have access to the ocean. The entire colony was settled to make money.

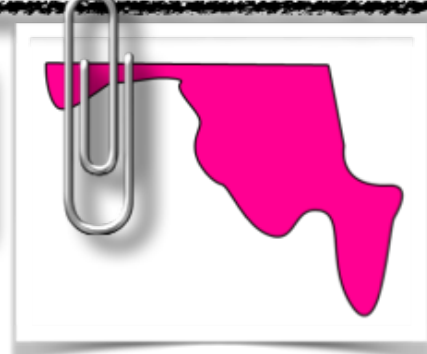


Peter Minuit

A document called The Charter of Privileges granted these lower counties of Pennsylvania their own legislature and the ability to act as its own colony. Although it was considered its own colony, it was headed by the Pennsylvania governor.



Colony:                     Maryland                    



Cecil Calvert

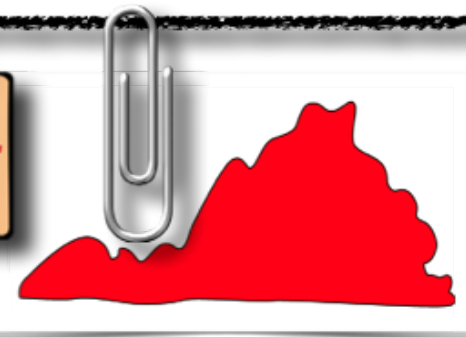
Lord Baltimore, Sir George Calvert, wanted a place where Catholics would be free from persecution from the British. King Charles II gave him land north of Virginia, in 1634, but he passed away before he could go there. His son, Cecil Calvert, inherited the land, sent two of his brothers to America to maintain the colony, and named it Maryland.

For many years Maryland and Pennsylvania argued over their border. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon mapped the line and it is still called the Mason-Dixon line.

Although the colony was created for Catholics, many Protestants settled in Maryland. In 1692, their legislature passed the Act of Toleration, which stated that all religions were allowed to worship freely.

Eventually, the number of Protestants outnumbered the Catholics. The Anglican Church was named the official church of the colony and the Catholics were persecuted like they were back in England.

Colony: Virginia



John Smith

The London Company founded the colony of Jamestown in Virginia in 1607 in order to make profit in the new world. The colonists faced extreme hardships such as malaria, dysentery, and poor leadership. Unfortunately, they built their colony on the hunting grounds of the Algonquin Native Americans and this led to fighting between the colonists and the tribe. By the winter of 1607, only 38 of the 108 original colonists were still alive.

After the winter, John Smith, a soldier, started to make decisions for the colony. He tried to put the colony back on track by making a rule that if a colonist didn't work, they wouldn't eat. He also tried to build a relationship with the local Native Americans and began to trade with them for food. On one trade outing, he was captured by Chief Powhatan but was later released. After John Smith left the colony, they experienced the worst winter ever between 1609 - 1610. This is called the "starving time". There is evidence that the colonists resorted to cannibalism during this winter.

Jamestown was finally saved by John Rolfe. He was able to successfully grow tobacco in the colony, for profit, and married Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas, to bring peace to the settlers.

# Colony: The Carolinas (North and South)

CONFIDENTIAL

South of Virginia, King Charles II set up a proprietary colony and gave it to eight nobles in 1663. These nobles sold and rented the land to Englishmen and named the colony Carolina, which is Latin for “Charles’ Land”. John Locke, a political thinker, wrote Carolina’s first constitution, which is a plan of government.



Both the north and the south of the colony made money from indigo and rice. Because farming rice was difficult, slavery became very important in both colonies. Eventually this colony would split in two colonies.

## **North Carolina**

North Carolina was mainly settled by farmers from Virginia. They made their money by selling tobacco, timber and tar in Virginia’s ports.

## **South Carolina**

South Carolina did well because of amazing farmland. Port cities, like Charlestown, grew and made money. South Carolina became the more profitable of the two colonies.

Colony: Georgia

CONFIDENTIAL



In 1733, Georgia became the last of the British colonies to be established in America. The colony was founded by James Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe set up Georgia as a safe home for debtors. A debtor is someone that owes money.

In England, debtors were thrown into jail and Oglethorpe wanted to give them a second chance at life. England was willing to give Oglethorpe land in the new world he would name Georgia, as long as the colonists were willing to help defend the rest of the colonies from Spanish Florida to the south. Oglethorpe put a limit on the amount of land that could be owned by an individual, and did not allow slavery or rum.

Not as many debtors moved to Georgia as Oglethorpe would have liked, and Georgia was soon filled with the poor of Britain.



James Oglethorpe

# Detective Task Cards

DIRECTIONS:

THE DETECTIVE TASK CARDS ARE GOING TO ASK YOU TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BASED ON THE COLONIAL DOSSIERS YOU JUST READ. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE POSSIBLE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION. GIVE ONLY ONE ANSWER AND INCLUDE TEXTUAL EVIDENCE (A QUOTE) TO PROVE YOUR CLAIM (ANSWER).



IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY  
THAT ACCEPTS  
MANY RELIGIONS,  
WHERE SHOULD YOU  
MOVE?



1

IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY  
THAT WAS FOUNDED  
TO MAKE MONEY,  
WHERE SHOULD YOU  
MOVE?



2

IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY  
THAT WAS FOUNDED  
FOR DEBTORS, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



3

IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY  
THAT WAS FOUNDED  
FOR ONE RELIGION,  
WHERE SHOULD YOU  
MOVE?



4



IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY THAT WAS  
CREATED BECAUSE  
MASSACHUSETTS WAS  
TOO HARSH, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



5

IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY  
THAT HAD GREAT  
FARMLAND, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



6

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY THAT WAS  
RUN BY ANOTHER  
COLONY, WHERE SHOULD  
YOU MOVE?



7

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY WHERE THE  
COLONISTS PAID THE  
NATIVE AMERICANS FOR  
THE LAND, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



8

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY THAT HAD  
DIFFICULTY WITH  
NATIVE AMERICANS,  
WHERE SHOULD YOU  
MOVE?



9

IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY  
THAT WAS OWNED BY  
MORE THAN ONE  
COUNTRY, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



10

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE IN  
A COLONY THAT WAS  
FOUNDED SO PEOPLE OF  
ONE RELIGION WOULDN'T BE  
PERSECUTED, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



11

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY THAT HAD  
A CONSTITUTION, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



12

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY WITH A  
REPRESENTATIVE  
LEGISLATURE, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



13

IF YOU WANTED TO  
LIVE IN A COLONY WITH  
A FEMALE LEADER,  
WHERE SHOULD YOU  
MOVE?



14

IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY THAT HAD  
FIGHTS WITH OTHER  
COLONIES, WHERE  
SHOULD YOU MOVE?



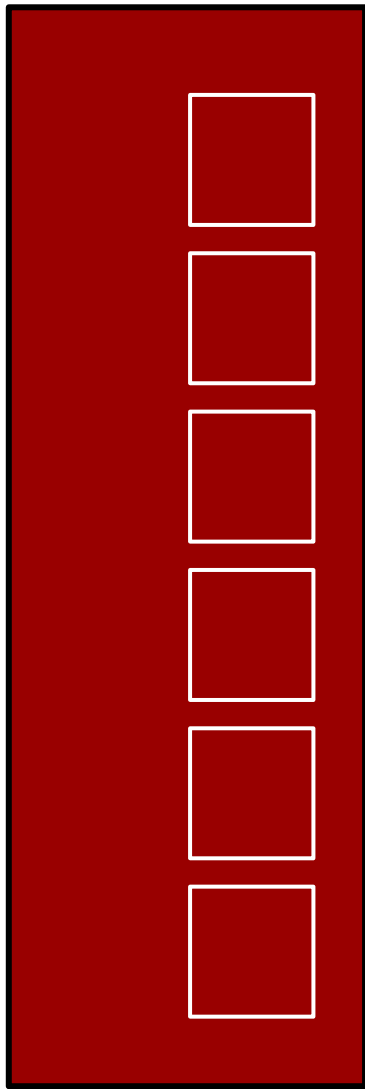
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IF YOU WANTED TO LIVE  
IN A COLONY THAT WAS  
FOUNDED BECAUSE IT  
WAS GIVEN AS A GIFT,  
WHERE SHOULD YOU  
MOVE?



16

# Bloom's Taxonomy Cards



TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Remembering

Identify three people from the dossiers. Who were they and why were they important?

**R1**

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Remembering

Using a dictionary, define colony, proprietary colony, and persecute.

**R2**

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Remembering

Identify five words and/or phrases that show up over and over again in the dossiers.

**R3**

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Remembering

Create a timeline of at least five colonies.

**R4**

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Understanding

Identify and explain a cause and effect relationship from the dossiers.

U1

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Understanding

Create a graphic or diagram that could be added to the dossiers to help with understanding.

U2

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Understanding

Pick two people from the dossiers. How are they similar?

U3

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

## Understanding

Pick two people from the dossiers. How are they different?

U4

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Applying

Find an event in the dossiers and explain how it is like another event in history.

**A1**

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Applying

Find an event in the dossiers and explain how it is like something that has happened in your own life.

**A2**

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Applying

Choose one of the founders from the dossiers. After you have read about them, what question do you have to ask them?

**A3**

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Applying

Pick a choice that was made by a founder in the dossiers. Would you have made the same choice? Why or why not?

**A4**

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Analyzing

Choose an event from the dossiers. What were some other possible outcomes?

AN1

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Analyzing

In the dossiers, what examples can you find of individuals struggling over power?

AN2

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Analyzing

In the dossiers, what evidence can you find of geography influencing events and culture?

AN3

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Analyzing

Explain a cause and effect relationship in the dossiers.

AN4

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©



Evaluating

Find a conflict within the dossiers. Which side do you think you would have been on? Why?

E1

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Evaluating

How would you feel if you were a teenager living in the time period from the dossiers? Explain why.

E2

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Evaluating

Identify the time period of the dossiers. Why would it be better to live in that time period than today? Cite textual evidence.

E3

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Evaluating

Choose at least three individuals from the dossiers and rank them in order from most influential to least. Cite textual evidence.

E4

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Creating

Choose a vocabulary word or person from the dossiers. Create two questions where that word would be the answer.

C1

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Creating

Create a Twitter conversation between two or more individuals in the dossiers.

C2

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Creating

Create a mini graphic novel about the events in the dossiers.

C3

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

Creating

What changes would you have made to solve a problem from the dossiers?

C4

TO ENGAGE THEM ALL ©

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR MAKING THIS PURCHASE! TO CHECK OUT MORE ACTIVITIES FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES, CONTENT LITERACY, AND MY NEW MATH SECTION VISIT MY TEACHERS PAY TEACHERS STORE AT:

[HTTP://WWW.TEACHERSPAYTEACHERS.COM/STORE/ENGAGING-THEM-ALL](http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Engaging-Them-All)

TO TAKE A PEEK INTO MY CLASSROOM AND CHECK OUT SOME FREEBIES! VISIT MY BLOG, TO ENGAGE THEM ALL AT: [WWW.TOENGAGETHEMALL.BLOSPOT.COM](http://www.toengagethemall.blogspot.com).

FOLLOW ME ON FACEBOOK AT: [HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/TOENGAGETHEMALL](https://www.facebook.com/toengagehemall)

CHECK ME OUT ON TWITTER: [HTTPS://TWITTER.COM/KWILINSTCHR](https://twitter.com/kwilinstchr)

**IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY WITH THIS PRODUCT, PLEASE CONSIDER CONTACTING ME (ENGAGINGTHEMALL@GMAIL.COM) BEFORE LEAVING A RATING. I AM MORE THAN HAPPY TO WORK WITH YOU TO MAKE YOUR PURCHASE EXCELLENT!**

CREATIVE COMMONS IMAGES WERE USED FOR FOUNDERS AND MAPS.

