TEACHER KEY · LESSON WORKSHEET · GRADE 5 · 5.H.1-5.H.6 · 5.G.5-5.G.10 · 5.E.1

Native Americans, Exploration & the Thirteen Colonies

Fill in each part when its number appears on the slide.

PART 1 · TARGET

I can compare Native American cultures and the three colonial regions and explain how geography shaped how people lived.

PART 2 · WARM-UP

1. What is a natural resource? Give two examples from Indiana.
   Key: Something from nature people use. Examples: corn/farmland, limestone, rivers, forests, coal.
2. Why might people choose to live near a river?
   Key: For water, food (fish), travel, trade, and fertile soil.
3. If you were starting a new town with rocky soil and a long, cold winter, how would people earn a living?
   Key: Fishing, lumber, shipbuilding, and trade instead of big farms.

PART 3 · PREDICTION

You must start a town with rocky soil and long, cold winters. What will most people do for work?

Circle one: [ ] Grow big fields of crops [ ] Fish, build ships, and trade [ ] Mine for gold

PART 4 · VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
Colony	A settlement ruled by a faraway country.
Cash crop	A crop grown to sell, like tobacco or rice.
Indentured servant	A person who worked for several years to pay for passage to America.
Culture region	An area where groups share similar ways of life shaped by environment.

PART 5 · NATIVE NATIONS ADAPTED

Eastern Woodlands peoples farmed the THREE SISTERS: corn, beans, and squash. Plains nations depended on the BISON.

Check: Why did Plains nations use tipis?

Circle one: (A) They could be moved to follow the bison (B) They were made of stone (C) There were no animals (D) They lived by the ocean

Key: (A) They could be moved to follow the bison. Tipis are portable for following herds.

PART 6 · WHY EUROPEANS EXPLORED

Europeans explored for GOLD, GLORY, and God. The COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE moved goods and diseases both ways.

Check: Which went from the Americas to Europe?

Circle one: (A) Smallpox (B) Wheat (C) Potatoes and corn (D) Horses

Key: (C) Potatoes and corn. Potatoes and corn came from the Americas.

PART 7 · THREE COLONIAL REGIONS

Geography shaped each region's ECONOMY. The Middle colonies were the BREADBASKET. The Southern colonies grew CASH CROPS.

Check: Which region relied most on plantations?

Circle one: (A) Middle (B) All equally (C) Southern (D) New England

Key: (C) Southern. The warm South had a long growing season for cash crops.

PART 8 · USING EVIDENCE ABOUT REGIONS

To make a claim about a region, I connect EVIDENCE like jobs and crops to its GEOGRAPHY.

Check: "Our farms grow wheat to sell in Philadelphia." Which region?

Circle one: (A) Southern (B) Plains (C) Middle (D) New England

Key: (C) Middle. Wheat and Philadelphia point to the Middle colonies.

PART 9 · WORKED EXAMPLE

1. Chart: New England | Middle | Southern.
2. Climate row: cold, rocky | mild, fertile | warm, long growing season.
3. Economy row: fishing, shipbuilding, trade | grain farms ("breadbasket") | plantations of tobacco, rice, indigo.
4. Key idea: geography (land and climate) shaped how people made a living.

PART 10 · WE DO

Clue: "Our plantation grows tobacco, and ships carry it to England." Which colonial region is this, and what evidence proves it?

Answer: Southern colonies

PART 11 · YOU DO

Which clue would MOST likely come from the Middle colonies?

Circle one: (A) "The rocky soil makes farming hard." (B) "Enslaved workers harvest rice in the heat." (C) "We hunt bison on the plains." (D) "Our wheat fields feed families across the colonies."

Key: (D) "Our wheat fields feed families across the colonies." Wheat and grain made the Middle colonies the "breadbasket."

PART 12 · WORK TIME: COLONIAL ROAD TRIP, 1750

Write each code piece as you earn it: Stop 1: T Stop 2: R Stop 3: A Stop 4: D Stop 5: E

Final code: TRADE

PART 13 · WRAP-UP

Was your prediction in Part 3 right? One thing I learned today:

Key: Fishing, lumber, shipbuilding, and trade instead of big farms.