



Lesson 3.4: First English Settlements

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Supplies for a New England Settler

When planning a trip, it is important to be prepared. Settlers getting ready to leave England for the wild New England colony could read *New England Plantation*, written in 1630, to learn about what to pack for setting up a new community. But this list of supplies has been all mixed up! Sort them into the correct categories on the right.

Some of the spellings are unfamiliar but if you read the words aloud, you will be able to figure out each item.

**List of such needefull things a Settler ought to provide to go to New England..."**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| ○ 2 bushels of Pease   | ○ Cinnamon             |
| ○ 1 Broad Axe          | ○ 1 Narrow Howe        |
| ○ 1 Kettle             | ○ 1 Suit of Cloth      |
| ○ 3 Shirts             | ○ 7 Rolls of Canvas    |
| ○ 1 Gallon of Oyle     | to make a bed & pillow |
| ○ 8 Bushels of Grain   | ○ 1 Steel Handsawe     |
| ○ 4 Pairs of Shooes    | ○ 1 Cask of Butter     |
| ○ 1 Iron Pot           | ○ 1 Hammer             |
| ○ Sugar                | ○ 1 Shovelle           |
| ○ Spoons               | ○ 1 Grate for fire     |
| ○ 1 Pickaxe            | ○ 1 Spit               |
| ○ 1 Spade              | ○ Nets                 |
| ○ 1 Pistol and shot    | ○ Hookse and Lines     |
| ○ 1 Sword              | ○ 2 Bushels of         |
| ○ 3 Pairs of Stockings | Otemeale               |
| ○ Dishes               | ○ 4 Chissels           |
| ○ Pepper               | ○ 2 Paire of Sheets    |
| ○ 2 Gallons of         | ○ 1 Grindstone         |
| Vinegar                |                        |

**Tools & Arms**

**Food**

**Clothing**

**Household Items**

Important note: This list has been edited to make it easier for you to read.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society.



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- 1 Grindstone

Tools and Arms	Food
Broad Axe, Pickaxe, Spade, Pistol and Goose Shot, Sword, Narrow Howe, Steel Handsawe, Hammer, Shovelle, Nets, Hookse and Lines, Chissels, Grindstone	Pease, Oyle, Grain, Sugar, Pepper, Vinegar, Cinnamon, Butter, Otemeale
Clothing	Household Items
Shirts, Shooes, Stockings, Suit of Cloth	Kettle, Iron Pot, Spoons, Dishes, Canvas, Gridiron, Spit, Sheets

Important note: This list has been edited to make it easier for you to read.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society.



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## Life in 17th-century New Hampshire

WHAT <i>What did New Hampshire look like?</i>	WHO <i>Who was living in New Hampshire?</i>	HOW <i>How did people meet their needs?</i>





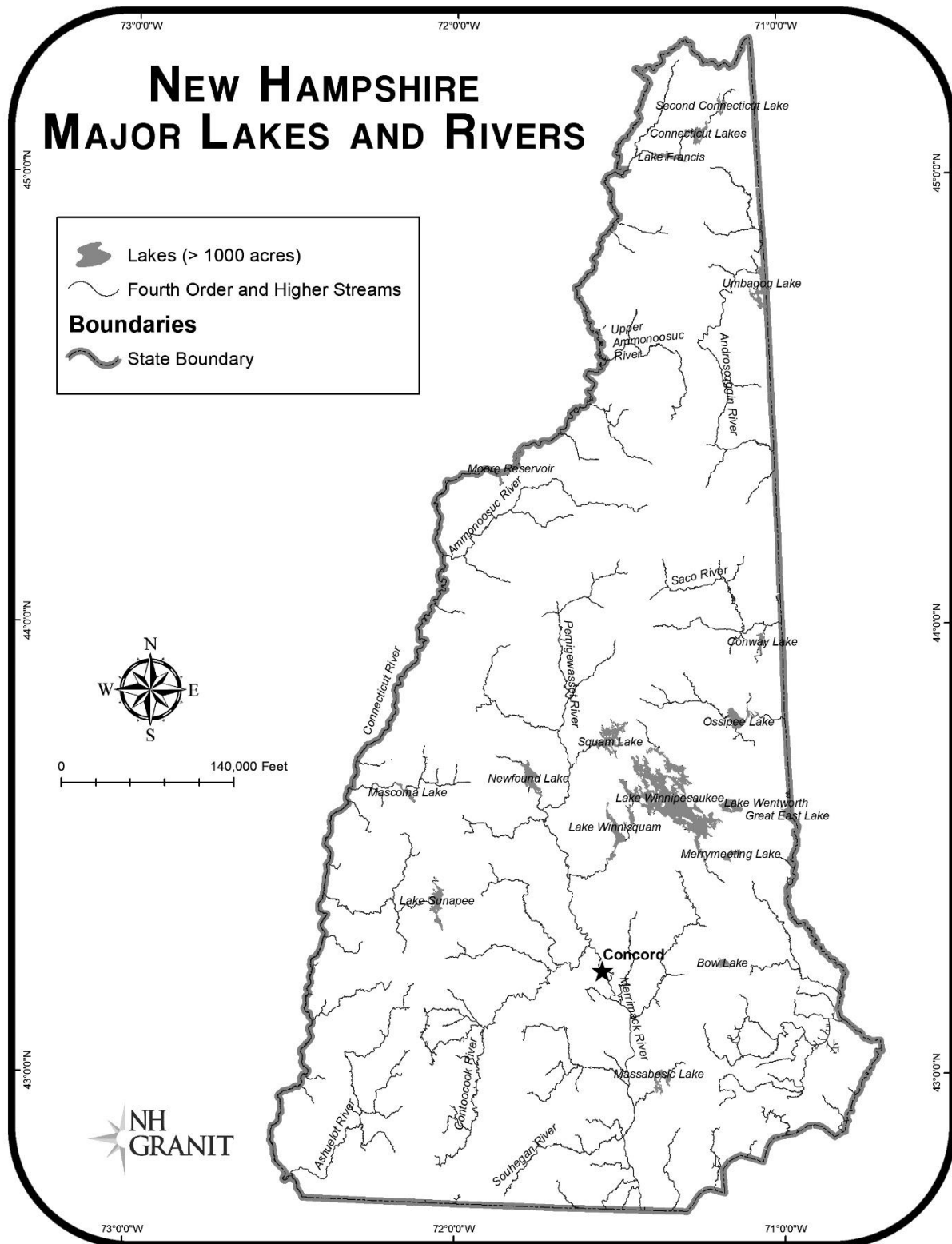
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## Life in 17th-century New Hampshire: REFERENCE GUIDE

WHAT	WHO	HOW
<i>What did New Hampshire look like?</i>	<i>Who was living in New Hampshire?</i>	<i>How did early settlers meet their needs?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Covered with thick forests of coniferous and deciduous trees</li><li>• Dotted with lakes and ponds</li><li>• Criss-crossed with rivers</li><li>• No roads other than footpaths</li><li>• Short, rocky coastline</li><li>• Hilly terrain with mountains further inland</li><li>• Warm summers, long cold winters with a lot of snowfall, muddy spring with lots of rain</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abenaki lived in communities throughout New Hampshire</li><li>• People from England and Massachusetts beginning to set up settlements to support fish production, fur trade, and small-scale farming</li><li>• Some people from Massachusetts created settlements that were less strict than their religious communities in that colony</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cleared forests with axes, saws, and shovels to make room for buildings and grazing areas</li><li>• Cleared forests to make bigger roads for carts and wagons</li><li>• Raised animals for food and wool</li><li>• Grew plants for food and raw materials (e.g. flax to weave linen)</li><li>• Built special features like blacksmith forges to make tools, sawmills to process wood, and gristmills to process grain</li><li>• Built wooden structures to serve as homes, churches, and garrison houses</li><li>• No electricity or fossil fuel. Used candles and lamps for light, wood for creating heat, and water power for making mills run.</li><li>• Settled close to sources of water, especially rivers</li><li>• Settled close to the coast; set up fish production and ship building</li></ul>

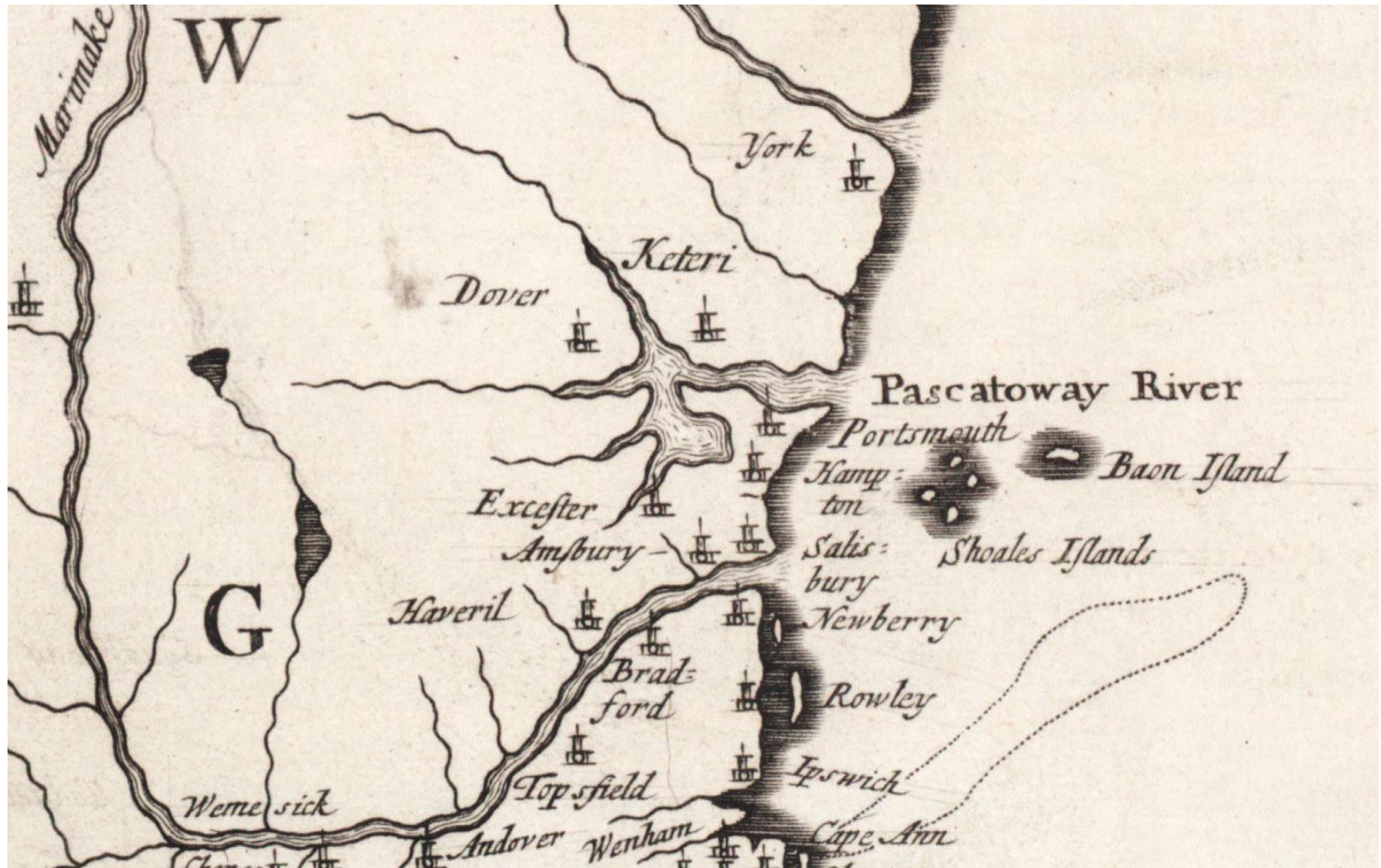


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Detail of "An Exact Map of New England and New York"  
Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map and Education  
Center at the Boston Public Library



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## 17th-century New Hampshire Community Features: Vocab Match

Match each word on the left to its definition on the right. Write the word next to its definition.

**blacksmith forge**

1. \_\_\_\_\_: A building for gathering for town meetings, worship, and school

**brickyard**

2. \_\_\_\_\_: A strong, defensive structure where all residents of a settlement can go for protection if necessary

**burying ground**

3. \_\_\_\_\_: A place near a forest and a river with space to build ships

**garrison house**

**gristmill**

4. \_\_\_\_\_: A large green space near the center of a settlement; animals may be pastured there

**meeting green**

**meeting house**

5. \_\_\_\_\_: A place where clay is mixed and baked to make material for buildings

**sawmill**

6. \_\_\_\_\_: A building along a river with a machine to cut logs into timber

**shipyard**

7. \_\_\_\_\_: A building that houses the fire and tools needed to make items from iron and other heavy metals

8. \_\_\_\_\_: An area set aside for laying to rest people who have died

9. \_\_\_\_\_: A building next to a river that uses water power to move large stones that grind grain into flour





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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## 17th Century New Hampshire Community Features: Vocab Match

Match each word on the left to its definition on the right. Write the word next to its definition.

blacksmith forge

brickyard

burying ground

garrison house

gristmill

meeting green

meeting house

sawmill

shipyard

1. meeting house : A building for gathering for town meetings, worship, and school
2. garrison house : A strong, defensive structure where all residents of a settlement can go for protection if necessary
3. shipyard : A place near a forest and a river with space to build ships
4. meeting green : A large green space near the center of a settlement; animals may be pastured there
5. brickyard : A place where clay is mixed and baked to make material for buildings
6. sawmill : A building along a river with a machine to cut logs into timber
7. blacksmith forge : A building that houses the fire and tools needed to make items from iron and other heavy metals
8. burying ground : An area set aside for laying to rest people who have died
9. gristmill : A building next to a river that uses water power to move large stones that grind grain into flour





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## 17th-century New Hampshire Community Features: Plan a Settlement

Use the vocabulary match to plan your own settlement. Draw a symbol for each feature listed in the key and then plot your symbols where you think the features should go. Remember to think about what kind of geographic feature is needed for each human-made feature. Then, add your own names for the river, pond, and your settlement.

Settlement Name \_\_\_\_\_

Atlantic Ocean

Compass rose showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

### Key

blacksmith forge

brickyard

burying ground

house

garrison house

gristmill

meeting green

meeting house

sawmill

shipyard

Map Scale:  
1 inch = 660 feet

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## New Hampshire's First Four English Settlements

Read the descriptions of the first four English settlements and notice where they are located on the map. Then answer the questions on the next page.

### Dover

Settled in 1623, Dover was the first permanent English settlement in New Hampshire. The nearby Cocheco and Bellamy Rivers provided waterpower and easy transportation routes to the sea, making it a useful seaport. A sawmill was established on the Cocheco River in 1642, and eventually Dover became known for its shipbuilding industry.

### Portsmouth

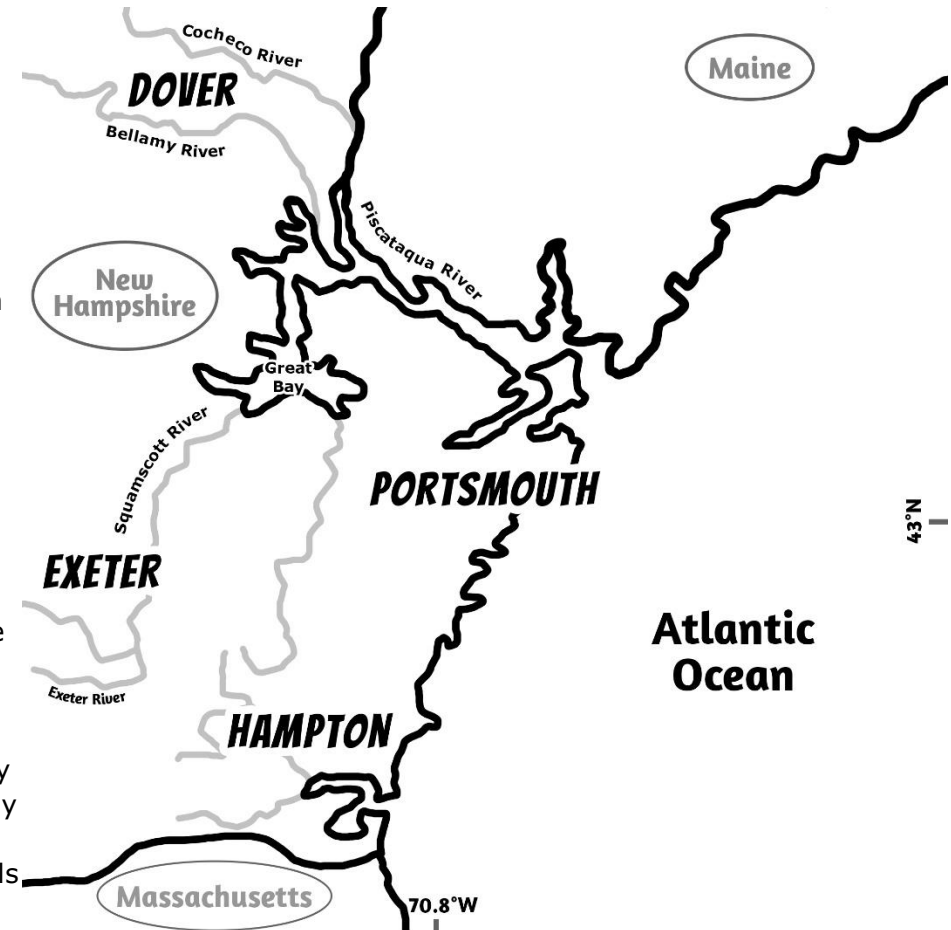
The place we know today as Portsmouth began in 1623 as a small fishing port on the Piscataqua River. It was first called Piscataqua and then known as Strawberry Banke. The town grew quickly and became a busy port town. It eventually became the government center of colonial New Hampshire and served as the colony's capital until the American Revolution.

### Hampton

Located 12 miles south of Portsmouth, Hampton was established in 1636 by a group seeking more religious freedom than they had in Massachusetts. They chose a location on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean that was mostly flat and covered with salt marshes. The land was good for farming, but the people also processed fish and built ships.

### Exeter

In 1638, a group of Puritans led by the Reverend John Wheelwright, established a community at the falls where the Exeter River meets the Squamscott River. Wheelwright and his followers were seeking more religious freedom than they had in Massachusetts. The nearby salt marshes provided hay for raising cattle. They found the falls provided water power needed to set up mills and the rivers offered an easy means of transportation.



## Lesson 3.4: First English Settlements

1. Which of the settlements were established to provide a place with more religious freedom?

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2. How did the natural resources in those settlements help the settlers?

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3. Which of the settlements were established because of opportunities to grow industries?

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4. Which natural resources and geographical features supported those industries?

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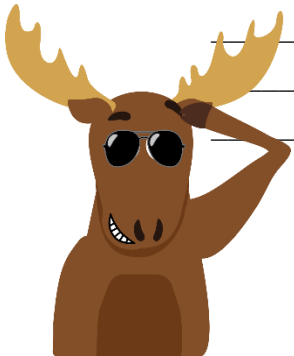
5. Imagine you were an English settler in 17th-century New Hampshire. Which of the four first English settlements would you choose to join? Why? Use details from the descriptions to support your opinion.

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**First Four English Settlements: Possible Responses**

1. Which of the settlements were established to provide a place with more religious freedom?

**Hampton and Exeter were established by Puritan groups from Massachusetts seeking more religious tolerance.**

2. How did the natural resources in those settlements help the settlers?

**The flat salt marshes of Hampton supported farming and raising sheep and cattle. They also had access to rivers and sea and could process fish. Forests provided lumber for shipbuilding.**

**In Exeter, the settlers discovered the falls provided water power for mills. The rivers provided easy access to the sea as well as a means of transportation.**

3. Which of the settlements were established because of opportunities to grow industries?

**Portsmouth and Dover were initially settled because of industry opportunities.**

4. Which natural resources and geographical features supported those industries?

**The Cocheco and Bellamy Rivers at Dover provided transportation and access to the sea. This supported a shipbuilding industry. Portsmouth began as a fishing port because of its closeness to the ocean and rivers. It also became an important port for ships coming from Europe.**

5. Imagine you were an English settler in 17th century New Hampshire. Which of the four first English settlements would you choose to join? Why? Use details from the descriptions to support your opinion.

**Responses will vary.**

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## Supplies at Work

Look closely at this woodcut illustration that shows English people at work. Then complete the questions and tasks.



What are the people doing? Where do you think they are?

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What time period do you think this image shows? What makes you say that?

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Why are the people doing this work?

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The illustration includes several items from Reverend Higginson's list of supplies recommended for New England settlers. Find and color each item listed below. Cross off the items as you find them.

**Shovelle**

**Pickaxe**

**Auger**

**Suit of Cloth**

**Shooes**

**Stockings**

**Spade**

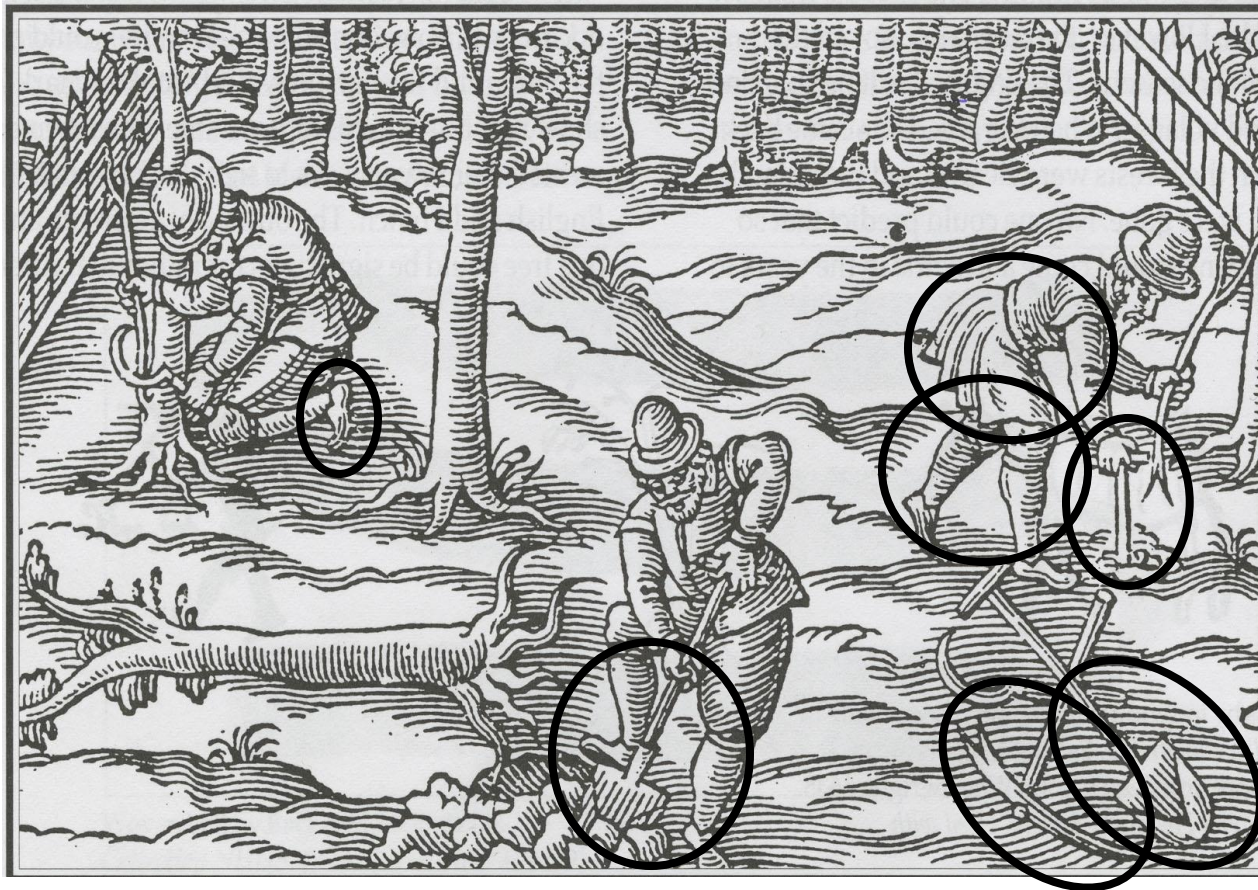


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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## Supplies at Work

Look closely at this woodcut illustration that shows English people at work. Then complete the questions and tasks.



What are the people doing? Where do you think they are?

**The men are in a fenced area with trees. They are digging holes and cutting branches. They are tending an orchard.**

What time period do you think this image shows? What makes you say that?

**This looks like a scene from a few hundred years ago. The men's clothes are old fashioned. Also, the caption lists the date of 1618. That is the 17th century.**

Why are the people doing this work?

**They need to prepare the ground for new plantings and help older plantings continue to grow. They need to make more room so they are clearing land.**

The illustration includes several items from Reverend Higginson's list of supplies recommended for New England settlers. Find and color each item listed below. Cross off the items as you find them.

**Shovelle**

**Pickaxe**

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**Spade**



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## Let's Go to the Future!

Imagine you were given the chance to be one of the first people from Earth to live in a settlement on one of Jupiter's moons. Read the description of the environment you will be living on. Then complete the tasks below.

### **Come Live on Ganymede, a Beautiful Moon Jupiter**

Ganymede's new human-made habitat is ready for settlement! An artificial life network has been created which is mild during the day. There is a controlled rain each night to provide moisture and fresh water, which can be collected for drinking and agriculture. The land is rocky and flat, with no trees. There is plenty of grass and many small shrubs. Settlers will be transported on three different flights departing next year. There will be supply ships each year after that.

1. Make a list of things you will bring with you. Think about the categories that 17th-century settlers had for their supply lists.

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2. What kind of work do you think you will need to do for the first few months on Ganymede to set up your home?

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3. What is different about your supplies and work plan, compared to 17th-century settlers in New Hampshire?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_

## Let's Go to the Future!

Imagine you were given the chance to be one of the first people from Earth to live in a settlement on one of Jupiter's moons. Read the description of the environment you will be living on. Then complete the tasks below.

### **Come Live on Ganymede, a Beautiful Moon Jupiter**

Ganymede's new human-made habitat is ready for settlement! An artificial life network has been created which is mild during the day. There is a controlled rain each night to provide moisture and fresh water, which can be collected for drinking and agriculture. The land is rocky and flat, with no trees. There is plenty of grass and many small shrubs. Settlers will be transported on three different flights departing next year. There will be supply ships each year after that.

1. Make a list of things you will bring with you. Think about the categories that 17th century settlers had for their supply lists.

**Answers will vary. Students should include examples of tools, food, clothing, materials for building shelters. Students may also include personal items for entertainment or to remind them of their former home.**

2. What kind of work do you think you will need to do for the first few months on Ganymede to set up your home?

**Answers will vary. Students should mention that they will need to build a shelter and a water collection system. They will also need to plant crops. They may determine that they have a special occupation to meet community needs, such as doctor, engineer, IT specialist, etc.**

3. What is different about your supplies and work plan, compared to 17<sup>th</sup> century settlers in New Hampshire?

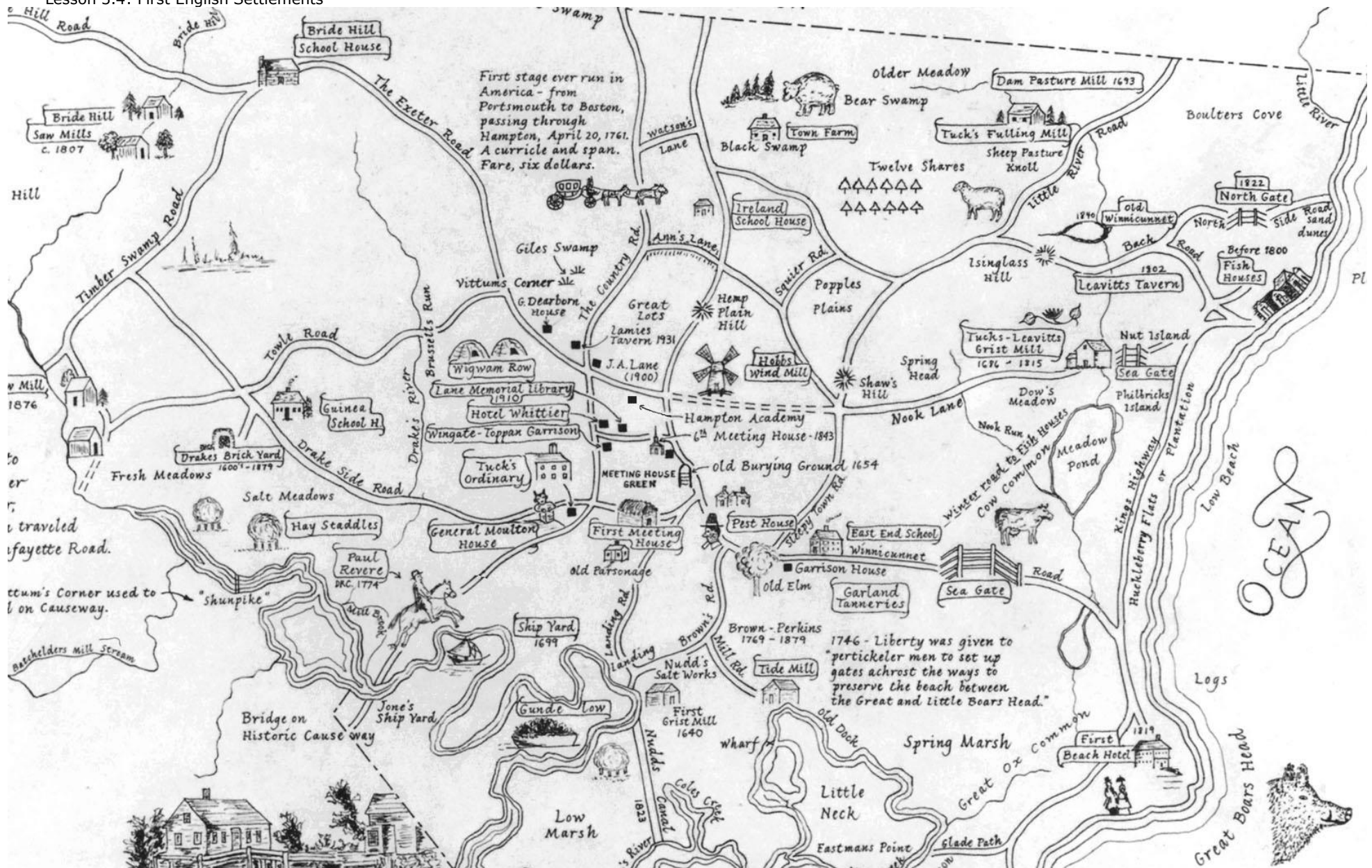
**Answers will vary. Students may determine that they will need clothing of different materials or different styles of tools for the environment. They may also recognize that this settlement has more advanced technology than those established in the 17th century and that their tools will need to reflect that difference.**







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Detail of Historical Map of Hampton, 1989  
Courtesy of the Lane Memorial Library

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Lamp, 1600-1700  
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



# QUICK CONNECT

Take a close look at a primary source!

## ENCOUNTER

**What do you notice about the source?**

**What do you see?** List 10 things you notice about the source. Be specific!

**Senses:** Use your imagination. What would your five senses (sight, touch, smell, sound, and taste) tell you about the source?

**30 seconds:** Look at the source for 30 seconds, then close your eyes and describe it to a partner. Now open your eyes. What did you miss?

**Draw It:** Sketch the source on a piece of paper. Be sure to show details and label parts you find interesting.

## INVESTIGATE

**What do you think about the source?**

**Wonder:** What three questions would you ask the artist/author/creator about the source?

**Define:** What five adjectives would you use to describe the source? Why?

**Purpose:** How would people have used or interacted with this source?

**Audience:** Who would have been using this source? Why do you think this source was created?

## BUILD

**What does this source mean to you?**

**History:** How does this source help you understand people's lives in the past?

**Real life:** Is there a source you use today that is similar to this one? Describe how they are similar and different from each other.

**Changes:** How has looking closely at the source changed your thoughts of it? What did you first think about it? What do you think now?

**Caption:** What could a caption for this source say? Make sure to include ideas you think are interesting about the source.

## Want to learn more?

Check out the Analyze It! section for worksheets and guided questions that take you through different types of sources so you can learn to think like a historian.