



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

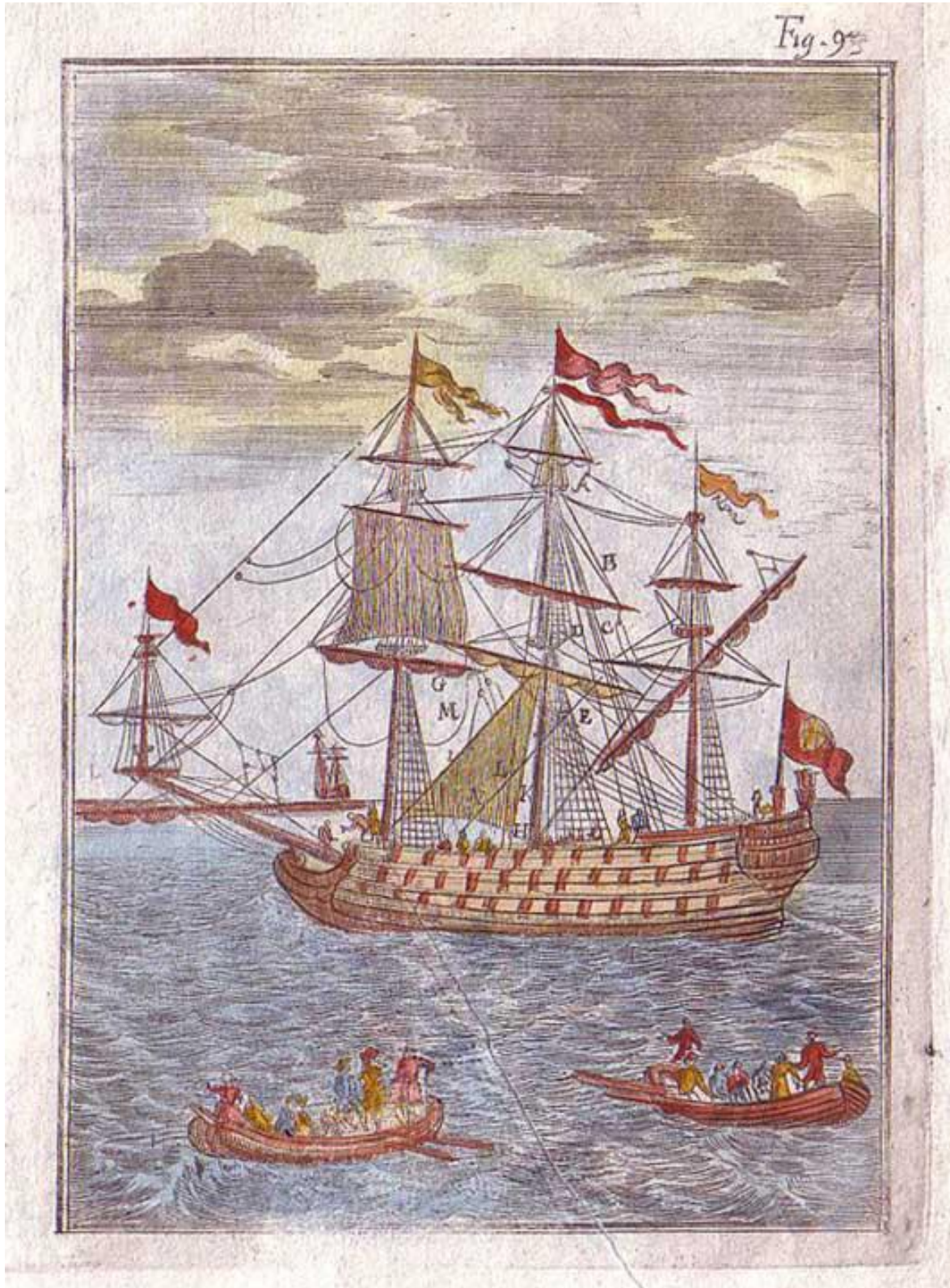


Dutch Ship, 1635
Courtesy of the New York Public Library
Digital Collections

**Ships from the
Colonial Era: 1**



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries



Galleon, 1685
Source: Wikimedia Commons

**Ships from the
Colonial Era: 2**

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Model of Ship *London*, 1770
Courtesy of the National
Museum of American History, Smithsonian
Institution

Ships from the Colonial Era: 3

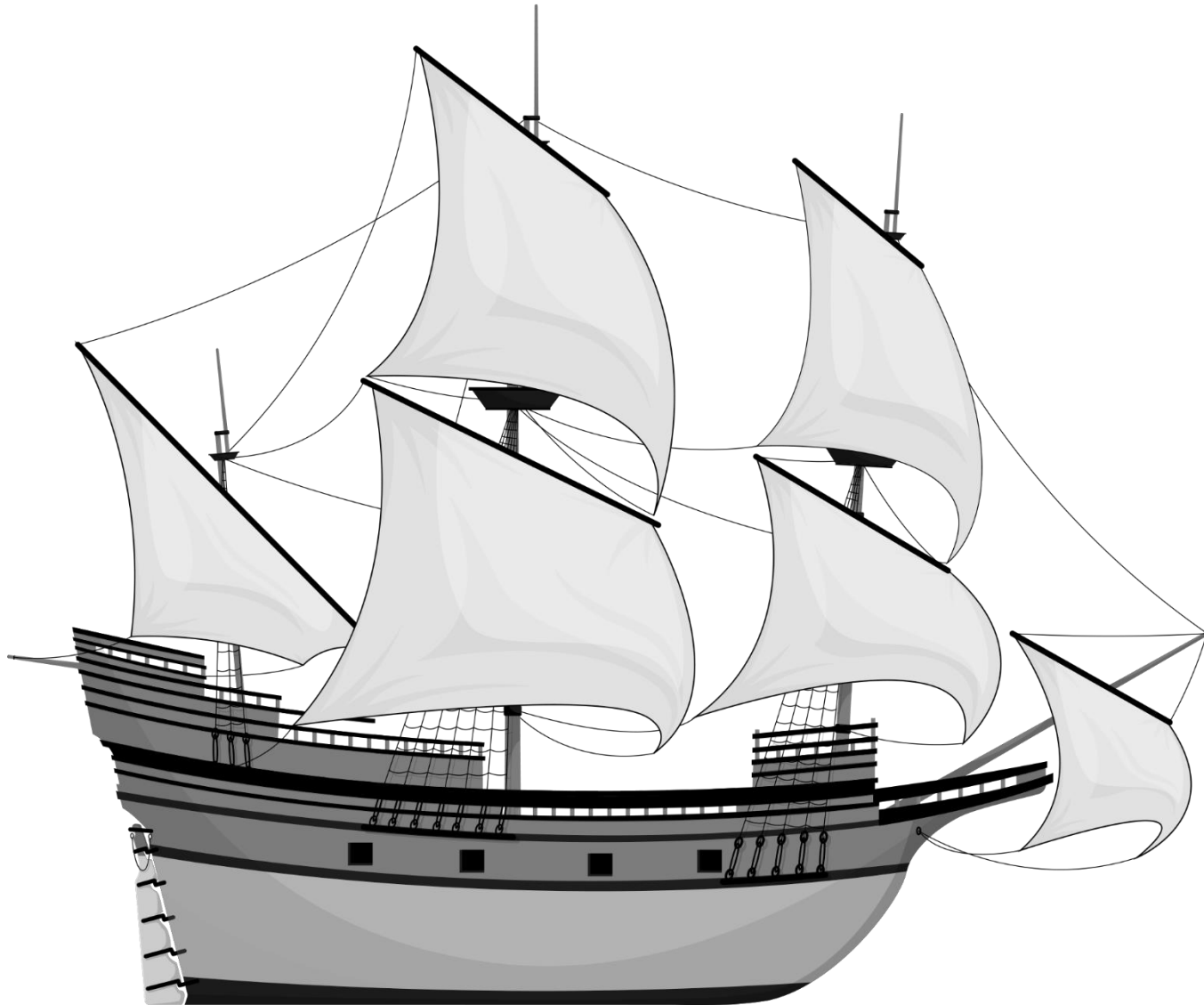


Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Name _____

Colonial Ship Vocabulary

Read the vocabulary and label the parts of the colonial-era ship.
Then answer the questions on the back.



Vocabulary

bow	The forward part of a ship
stern	The rear part of a ship
bowsprit	A thick pole extending forward from a ship's bow
hull	The main body of a ship
keel	The spine along the bottom of a ship
mast	Tall, upright poles that hold the sail up
sail	Fabric that is held up to catch the wind and move the ship
quarterdeck	A raised deck behind the main mast of a sailing ship
rudder	Vertical blade at the stern of a ship used to help steer the ship
yard	A horizontal pole that goes across the mast to hold up a sail



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Reflect

1. What natural resources do you think are needed to make the ships? What did England need the most of?
2. The crown's ships were usually about 100 feet long and 25 feet wide. The average 4th grader is 5 feet tall, which is 60 inches. How many 4th graders would it take lying head-to-foot to equal the length of one ship? What about the width?
3. There were about 1450 ships owned by businesses in England and by the crown at this time. England had to supply the natural resources to build and repair them. If you were the king sending out explorers to find new lands for the crown, what would you tell them to look for?

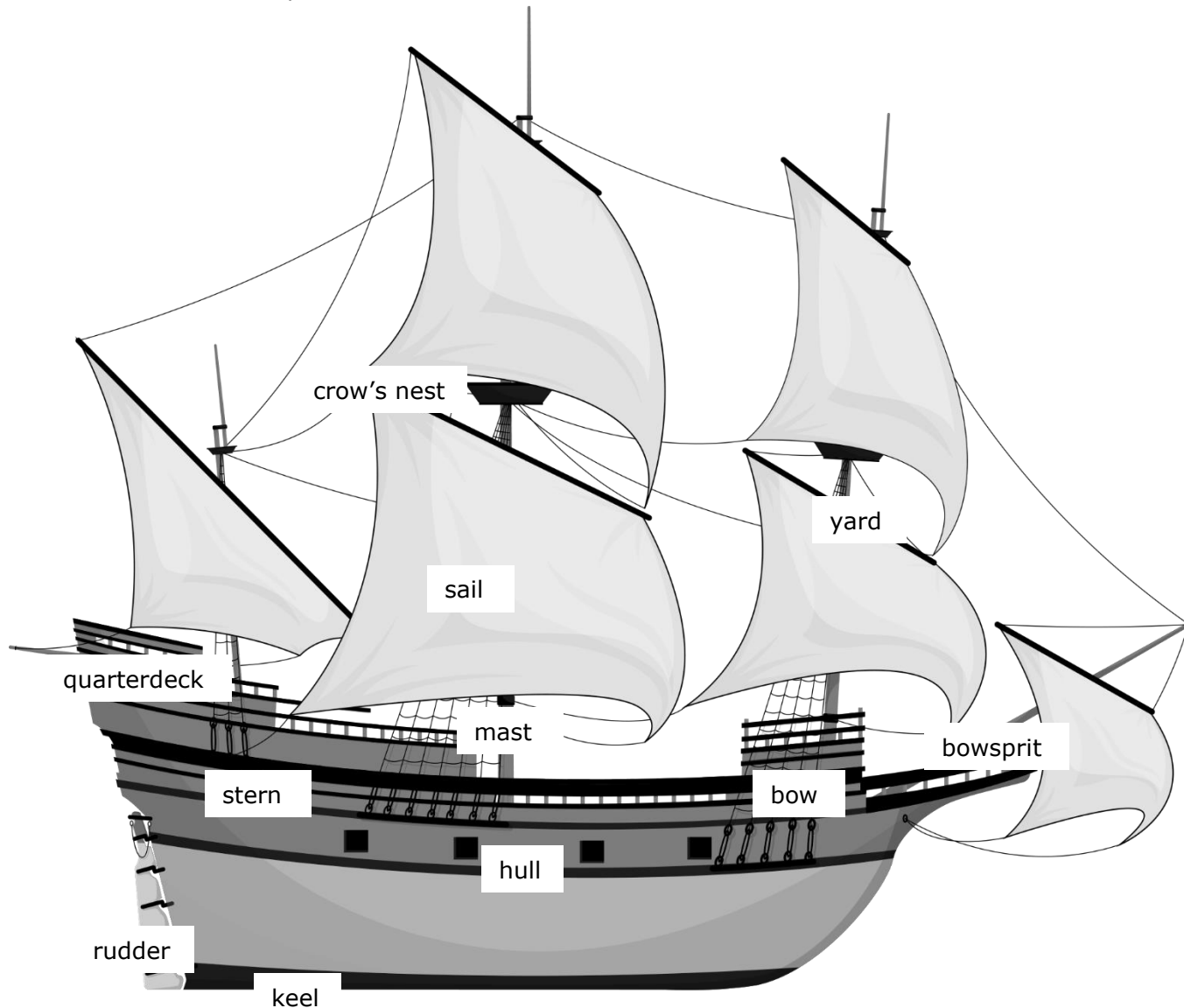


Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Name _____ Answer Key _____

Colonial Ship Vocabulary

Read the vocabulary and label the parts of the colonial-era ship.
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Vocabulary

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quarterdeck	A raised deck behind the main mast of a sailing ship
rudder	Vertical blade at the stern of a ship used to help steer the ship
yard	A horizontal pole that goes across the mast to hold up a sail
crow's nest	a lookout point on the upper part of the main mast



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Reflect

1. What natural resources do you think are needed to make the ships? What did England need the most of?

I think mostly the ships are made of wood, so England would need a lot of trees. The sails were made of some kind of fabric, maybe linen, which was probably made from weaving. I don't know what the ropes were made of, but it was probably some kind of plant all twisted and braided together.

2. Ships at this time were usually about 100 feet long and 25 feet wide. The average 4th grader is 5 feet tall, which is 60 inches. How many 4th graders would it take lying head-to-foot to equal the length of one ship? What about the width?

100 feet divided by 5 feet is 20 4th graders lying head to foot. And then 25 feet divided by 5 feet is 5 4th graders lying head to foot.

3. There were about 1450 ships owned by businesses in England and by the crown at this time. England had to supply the natural resources to build and repair them. If you were the king sending out explorers to find new lands for the crown, what would you tell them to look for?

I would tell them to look for trees! We really need a lot of trees in order to build our ships. Maybe we could even find a place where we could build ships there so we didn't have to send the wood back to England? It would also be good if we found a place with good soil for planting crops.

Lesson 3.2: Early Industries



White Pine Forest, 2008
Courtesy of Harvard Forest Archives, Harvard
University

Land Comparison Image Set: 1



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries



Old Pine in Kensington, 1863
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Land Comparison Image Set: 2

Lesson 3.2: Early Industries



English Countryside, 2017
Source: Wikimedia Commons

Land Comparison Image Set: 3



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Trade and Settlements Report, 1699

In 1699, two English explorers wrote this letter to their government. Their letter describes what they had found in New England that they thought would be valuable to the English people. Notice the formal way they write!

To the Right Honorable Lords for Trade and Settlements.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to his Majesty's commands we humbly present unto your Lordships the enclosed Report. We hope it will appear to your Lordships that England may be supplied from these places with the needed resources.

We propose to supply his Majesty's Navy with masts, timber & planks of all sorts, much cheaper than other places. We are ready to make good our proposal if you, in your great wisdom, ask his Majesty to do so.

We know the best & cheapest ways of getting masts and timber because one of us has already been providing the masts, yards, bowsprits which have been sent in the past years to his Majesty.

As to all other supplies, we think, all may be produced within a short time if his Majesty orders it. Workers will need to make a new settlement, which takes time, but places have already been cleared for towns. We think in less than a years' time, a new settlement can be made and supplies produced.

We have in this affair faithfully done our duty. We therefore humbly beg your Lordships to make a favorable report to his Majesty of us.

Your obedient humble servants,

William Partridge
Benjamin Jackson
Portsmouth on Piscataqua River
Sept. 25.th 1699

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society
This letter has been shortened and edited to make it easier for you to read.



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

1762 - 1769

To The Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} for Trade and
Plantations.

May it please your Lordships,

In Obedience to his Maj^{ty}'s Commands to us we humbly
present unto your Lordships the inclosed Report of the Sale of his
Maj^{ty}'s Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire with
Relation to the Production of Naval Stores whereby we hope it
will appear to your Lordships that his Maj^{ty}'s Provinces may be supplied
with those Provinces with f^r said Stores at all ports without
depending upon old Nations for those Commodities.

We have therein proposed to supply his Maj^{ty}'s Navy with
Masts, Ropes & Blank of all sorts, much cheaper than what has
hitherto been proposed to the King, & are ready to make good
our Proposal if your Lordships in your great Wisdom shall
think fit to move his Maj^{ty} to send us his Commands so to do
which we humbly pray your Lordships would be pleased to favour
us in.

We are thoroughly acquainted with f^r best & cheapest ways
of getting Masts, Ropes & Blank, here W^m Farbridge having for many
years past made it his Business to get the Mast Yards &
Rope Yards, which have been sent from New England to for
his Maj^{ty}'s service.

As to all old Stores we doubt not but with f^r
Encouragement may give f^r Production of them all may in a
short time be Effectually accomplished, for if his Maj^{ty} will
be pleased to order f^r Settlement of the Province of Maine as
we have reported (which may at this time be soon & easily
effected, the Indians being now at Peace) there may be sufficient
Quantities of Logg, Birch Bark & the like produced in that
Province, for the People sent thither by his Maj^{ty} will
use all their Industry that way without being diverted by
other sorts of the said, whereas in old parts of the Province
where people are in a settled way of other Business, it
is not an easy thing soon to divert them from what they
have been accustomed to for a long time, and therefore will
require more time to bring them into the way that to make
a new settlement, which may be done in less than a year time

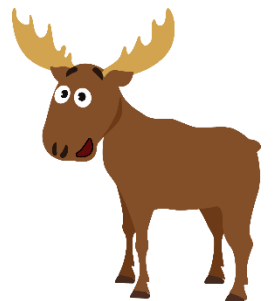


Name _____

Trade and Settlements Report, 1699

After reading the Trade and Settlements Report from William Partridge and Benjamin Jackson, answer the following questions.

1. What is the relationship between William Partridge and Benjamin Jackson and the people they are writing to? How do you know?
2. What natural resource are William Partridge and Benjamin Jackson writing about?
3. What items do Partridge and Jackson say can be made using this natural resource?
4. If the king decides to place an order for these items, approximately how long will it take for the items to be ready? Why?
5. If you were the king, would you place an order for these items? Why or Why not?





Trade and Settlements Report, 1699

After reading the Report About Trade and Settlements from William Partridge and Benjamin Jackson, answer the following questions.

1. What is the relationship between William Partridge and Benjamin Jackson and the people they are writing to? How do you know?

They are like servants to the people they are writing to, at least it seems like the people they are writing to have power over what they do. They sign the letter "your obedient humble servants" and say that the people have great wisdom. The people they are writing to can make decisions about the timber.

6. What natural resource are William Partridge and Benjamin Jackson writing about?

Timber/wood

2. What items do Partridge and Jackson say can be made using this natural resource?

They say they can make masts for ships, timber, and wood planks of all sorts.

3. If his Majesty decides to place an order for these items, approximately how long will it take for the items to be ready? Why?

It will take about a year, because workers will need to create a new settlement.

4. If you were the king, would you place an order for these items? Why or Why not?

I would place an order for these items, because it sounds like they know what they are doing. They also say the wood will be cheap and that is good for the king!



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Names _____

Early New Hampshire Industries: Forests

Imagine you want to harvest a tall white pine in colonial New Hampshire and deliver it to England for a new ship. How would you do it?

Step	Tools & Supplies Needed	Challenges of this Step
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		



Early New Hampshire Industries: Forests

Imagine you want to harvest a tall white pine in colonial New Hampshire and deliver it to England for a new ship. How would you do it?

Step	Tools & Supplies Needed	Challenges of this Step
1. Locate the tree	People with knowledge of the land Paths into the forest Supplies for living away from the settlement	The land was covered with forests but I would have to find the right kind of trees I needed. Paths for workers could take a long time to make and we'd have to be sure not to get lost.
2. Take the tree down	A lot of workers with logging knowledge Saws	It would be really hard work to take the tree down. People could get hurt.
3. Process the tree	A lot of workers Tools to cut off the branches and bark	It would take a long time to cut all of the branches and bark off such a large tree.
4. Transport the tree to the coast	Strong animals like oxen to pull the tree Ropes Perhaps a river to transport the tree more easily	I would have to clear a path for the animals and workers. It would be hard to pull a large tree and we'd have to be careful not to damage it.
5. Transport the tree to England where ships are being built	A specially-designed ship to carry the tree	The ship could sink or get lost on the way to England.
6. Prepare the mast for the new ship and sell it to buyer	Tools to sand and seal the mast; a workplace Workers with proper knowledge Connections to find a buyer	Maneuvering and securing such a large log would be hard without modern machinery. I am also perhaps competing with other businesses to sell it.



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

THE WHITE PINE TREE

**One of New Hampshire's most valuable natural resources was the white pine tree.
The colonists and the king disagreed over who should be able to use them.
What was so special about the white pine tree?**

THE SIZE

In the 1700s, there were very old white pines that had grown 240 feet tall and 8 feet across! Most white pines in New Hampshire today are less than 140 feet tall.

THE LAW



People living in the colonies could not cut down trees wider than 2 feet across. If you got caught with boards wider than 23 inches in your house or barn, you'd be in trouble!

THE USES

These trees made perfect masts for sailing ships. England had the most ships in the world, so that was a lot of masts! Colonists wanted to build with the trees and sell the wood.



THE IMPACT

Colonists would try to sneak around and cut down the marked trees without getting caught. It made them angry that the king was keeping something worth so much money for himself.

240 FEET

THEN

THE MARK

Trees that had to be saved for the king were carved with a mark called the King's Broad Arrow. If someone cut down that tree, they could be fined 100 pounds, which was a lot of money.

8 FEET



NOW





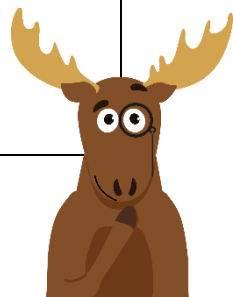
Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Names _____

Early New Hampshire Industries: Fish

Early European explorers discovered that the waters in and around New Hampshire were filled with fish, especially cod, which could be salted, dried, and kept for years. Imagine you are a fisherman and want to make money fishing these waters and selling the fish. What steps would you need to take?

Step	Tools & Supplies Needed	Challenges of this Step
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		





Early New Hampshire Industries: Fish

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Step	Tools & Supplies Needed	Challenges of this Step
1. Make or get a boat	Money or lumber for to make a boat big enough for ocean	I may not have money or a way to get it. I may not know how to build a boat. I may not know how to fish!
2. Find out where to fish and go out fishing	Fishermen and fishing supplies, such as nets and barrels for the fish	It could be bad weather and dangerous. I may not find fish and then the time would be wasted. It's hard work to haul the nets full of fish on board the ship.
3. Bring the fish into a port for processing.	A port to go to A space where I can process the fish	The port would have to be deep enough for a large ship. The space for processing would have to be ready before I started fishing.
4. Cut the fish up Salt and dry the fish Store them in salt in large barrels	Knives for cutting the fish, salt, space to dry the fish, barrels for storing the fish once dry, and workers	I have to have the barrels and salt ahead of time. Cutting the fish can be dangerous because people were working quickly and the fish were slippery. Fish need to be processed before they rot.
5. Find buyers for the fish Ship the fish around the world	Buyers for the fish or someone to go with the fish and sell it Ship that could sail across the ocean	Shipping fish around the world takes a long time, so I won't be paid for months. If something happened to the boats, everything I worked for would be gone.

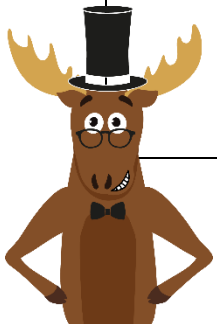
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Names _____

Early New Hampshire Industries: Fur

During this time, Europeans loved to wear beaver pelts and beaver hats, but beavers had been nearly hunted to extinction in Europe. Early explorers found that there were beavers in New Hampshire, as well as other animals whose fur could be sold. Imagine you wanted to sell beaver pelts. What steps would you need to take?

Step	Tools & Supplies Needed	Challenges of this Step
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		





Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Names _____ Answer Key: Possible Responses _____

Early New Hampshire Industries: Fur

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Step	Tools & Supplies Needed	Challenges of this Step
1. Get supplies to hunt beavers and figure out where to go	Knowledge of trapping beavers Supplies for living away from the settlement and for trapping the beavers	I would need to find someone to teach me about how to find beavers. I would have to be sure not to get lost.
2. Trap or hunt the beavers.	Traps or hunting materials	I would have to learn how to trap or hunt beavers. If they were killed in the wrong way, the fur would be useless to sell.
3. Defend my traps or beavers Collect the beavers	A gun or ways to stay hidden from other hunters Tools and knowledge to kill the beaver and take the pelt	Beaver pelts were worth a lot of money and could be easily stolen. I would need a way to defend my business. I would have to collect and process the beaver pelts quickly or they would rot and be useless
3. Process the beaver pelts	Knives, equipment to tan and stretch the beaver pelts Space to dry the pelts	I have to know how not damage the skin and fur or they would be worthless. Working quickly with a knife is dangerous.
5. Find buyers for the pelts Ship the pelts around the world	Buyers for the pelts or someone to go with the pelts and sell it Ship that could sail across the ocean	Shipping pelts around the world takes a long time, so I won't be paid for months. If something happened to the boats, everything I worked for would be gone.



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Name _____

Early New Hampshire Industry Artist

The three main industries in New Hampshire in early colonial times were harvesting tall trees for ship masts, trapping beavers and selling their pelts, and fishing for cod. Use the space below to draw and color a picture of an early New Hampshire colonist doing one of these jobs.





A Letter from the King's Representative: You're Hired!

Date: _____

Dear _____

[illegible]



Lesson 3.2: Early Industries

Name _____ Answer Key: Possible Response _____

A Letter from the King's Representative: You're Hired!

In 1699, two English explorers wrote a letter to the government in England. Their letter described the huge forests that they had found in New England full of trees perfect for making ship masts, planks, yards, and bowsprits for England's Navy. They asked to be hired to develop settlements in the area and create these items to sell to England. They explained that they were experienced in making these items and would be able to do so quickly and cheaply. If you were England, would you hire them? Write a letter back to Mr. Partridge and Mr. Jackson describing whether or not you would hire them and why. Remember, England really needs this wood! Consider including some fancy language like you think someone who works for the king would write.

Date: March 7, 1700

Dear Sirs Mr. Partridge and Mr. Jackson,

Thank you most kindly for your report about the timber available in the New World. The King's Navy needs to built a lot more ships so we need more wood for masts. We would like to hire you to cut down trees and make masts for us although we hope you will give us a good price. We need the best masts that you can find and we need them very, very quickly. Please serve the King well and do a good job in your work. The King thanks you for your service and for making the empire stronger.

Sincerely,

The Representative of his Majesty