Middle Colonies Slide Show

The Thirteen Colonies
Middle Atlantic Colonies

Products: grain, livestock, iron, etc.
In the middle colonies the boys studied Greek, Latin, science, celestial navigation (directing a ship; using the positions of the stars). Older boys could go to England to study law or medicine. Girls were taught at home by relatives or private tutors. They learned how to use a spinning wheel, weave, cook, manners, and nursing. They also learned to read just good enough to read their bibles. And wright good enough to write down household expenses.

Upper class girls could also learn about art, music, and French. Also when your teacher or any other adult comes into the room your supposed to bow to the adult.
There was also nothing to distract you in class. The youngest kids sat on benches or logs you would probably be facing a wall with a board desk laid on pegs in the wall.

And don't expect paper it was too expensive to give to kids. You would most likely get a piece of birch bark slate if you were lucky!

The teacher or one of the older boys would make "pens" out of goose feathers.

Each student was expected to bring their own ink well. Then they dipped the tip of the feather into the ink well and tried to write as neat as he/she can.

The first colonial school book was only one page. It was either paper, cloth, tin, or wood.
It was attached to a wooden paddle this was called the horn book. It only included the alphabet simple syllables and the lords prayer. Sadly the new england primer replaced the horn book. The new school book had 80 pages. It included prayers, rhymes, and (after 1759) short stories. Colonial kids learned a lot from rhymes because that made lessons easier to learn. Also be on your best behavior. The punishments were severe. Teachers would beat students with birch rods, whip them, hit them on head with thimbles.
another school house

by: cole pieper
Music
By: Brittani Smith

- Colonists played violins, trumpets, lutes, french horns, bassoon and pipe organ.
- They conducted ballet.
- In 1731, the first formal concert was conducted.
- They even sang Yankee Doodle.
Quilts
By: Brittani Smith

- The colonists made many different kinds of quilts.
- Each quilt told a different story.
- Some famous quilts are known as Crows Foot, Sugar-Bowl and Dove in the Window.
- Quilts now a days are used to stay warm or to show a pretty design.
Examples
By: Brittani Smith

Music

French Horns

violin

Lute

Bassoon

ballet

pipe organ

trumpet

Videos thanks to youtube.co.
Examples (cont.)
By: Brittani Smith

Dove in the window

Sugar-Bowl

Quilts

Crows Foot

Image thanks to google.com
*Horseback riding is a sport that most gentlemen would do (wealthier men).

*Most kids had woods so they could play simple games like hide and go seek, tag and who can climb the highest tree.

* They also had hunting lodges and archery and tennis.

* Their toys were simple household items and were included in their games.
Mix Doubles Tennis Middle Colonies
by: William Schneider
Colonial Food

Grown corn, rice, eggplant, beans, squash, and potatoes.

Hunted deer, wild turkeys, pigeons, squirrel, and wild boar
Colonial Food

Fished fish, lobster, oyster, and crab

Recipe for Snicker Doodles
SnickerDoodle Recipe

2 cups sugar
1 cup butter
2 eggs
1/4 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
School system: At middle colonies school kids did not have much fun, they spent most of their time doing chores or farm work. Schoolmasters {teachers} often punished the kids by embarrassing them to put on signs that say embarrassing things on it or they have to put a dunce cap on them or sometimes if you were really bad you had to do both.
Work System: Boys apprenticed to carpenters, joiners {furniture makers}, coopers {barrel makers}, bakers, or barbers. Girls mostly made hats to sell or to keep for their families. Men worked on farming, fishing, ship builders, black/silver smiths and they had many more jobs. Woman mostly made clothes, cooked, and watched their kids.
The middle colonies used food to help live through these diseases like malaria and smallpox. They also used Native American techniques and special plants. The also had a town doctor come and look at them then he would give them special herbs and tea if needed because they did not have medications like us back then.
Middle Colonie School
-Victoria Bradley
Middle Colonies Work
-Victoria Bradley
Middle Colonies Medications
-Victoria Bradley
An apothecary is like a mix between a pharmacist and a doctor. They diagnosed and prescribed medicine. They made house calls to treat patients, made and prescribed medicine, and trained apprentices. Some apothecaries were trained surgeons. Coopers created casks for everything from wine to gunpowder. Many of them worked on plantations to make hogsheads, a large cask of liquid, used to ship tobacco. Coopers were also on military vessels, merchant vessels, and towns.
Blacksmiths were crafters of hardware and tools for fellow tradesmen. They also fashioned items for household use from steel and iron. Blacksmiths used tools such as a forge, anvil, hammer, tongs, vice, and a file. Farmers grew corn, tobacco, and cotton while using their 18th century techniques. They mostly grew cash crops that were tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, cotton, flax, and hemp. Farmers also raised beef, dairy, and oxen cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and poultry.
Historical People in the Middle Colonies  By: Christiana Sinanovic

JOHN BERKELEY - He was given 1/2 of New Netherland and called it East Jersey.

GEORGE CARTERET - He was given 1/2 of New Netherland and called it West Jersey.

WILLIAM PENN - He was a Quaker (someone that believed that all christians should be free to worship in their own way) and one day got a land that he became proprietor of and had all Quakers live there worshiping in their own way. He named this new land PENNSYLVANIA because of his last name and sylvania stands for woods so the name means PENN'S WOODS.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN - Ben was an important person in his colony because of his famous inventions and his book series "Poor Richard's Almanack". He invented ... Bifocals, the Lightning Rod, the Franklin Stove, and the Odometer. However he did not invent electricity, he only found out what it was.
Middle Colonies Clothing

By: Tina Athans

The Middle Colonists wore clothing that showed their status in the colonies. Most people wore clothes of cotton, or linen. The clothes were dyed with different kinds of natural materials like berries and roots. Common colors were brown, grey, green, beige, red, blue, and purple.
Middle Colonies Clothing
Middle Colonies Mens' Clothing

**Shirt**
A man's shirt would be made of linen and would serve as a nightshirt as well.

**Stockings**
Everyone wore socks called "stockings" that came up over the knee.

**Garters**
Stockings were held up with garters. Garters could be made of ribbon, knitted or leather strips and might tie or buckle on above or below the knee.

**Breeches**
Men did not wear long pants. Their pants, called "breeches", came to just below the knee. (No one wore underwear, because they weren't invented yet.)

**Shirt**
A man's shirt would be made of linen and would serve as a nightshirt as well.

**Stockings**
Everyone wore socks called "stockings" that came up over the knee.

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Stockings were held up with garters. Garters could be made of ribbon, knitted or leather strips and might tie or buckle on above or below the knee.

**Breeches**
Men did not wear long pants. Their pants, called "breeches", came to just below the knee. (No one wore underwear, because they weren't invented yet.)
Middle Colonies Women's Clothing

Shift
Made of linen and used as both a nightgown and a slip.

Stockings
Everyone wore socks called "stockings" that came up over the knee.

Kerchief
Similar to what we now call a scarf.

Shoes
Shoes were hand sewn by "cordwainers" or shoemakers. They had no left or right shoes.

Pockets
Women's clothing did not have attached pockets. Women would tie one or two pockets around their waist to hold personal items.

Stays
Similar to what we now call a corset.

Petticoats
Similar to what we now call skirts.

Stomacher
A decorative piece, often made of nice fabric, that women would pin to the front of her stays to hide them and make her outfit fancier.

Cap
Hat that covered dirty, possibly lice-infested hair and to keep hair away from the fire.

Gown
Similar to what we now call a dress.

Belt
Belts were optional for women's clothing.

Pin Ball & Scissor Clip
Sewing equipment tied to apron.

Cape - Coat
Middle Colonies Childrens' Clothing


hift
Made of linen and used as both a nightgown and a slip.

Stockings
Everyone wore socks called "stockings" that came up over the knee.

Jump
Similar to a corset. Adults believed that the stays in the jump supported the back and encouraged good posture.

Shoes
Shoes were hand sewn by "cordwainers" or shoemakers. They had no left or right shoes.

Pockets
Childrens' clothing did not have attached pockets. They would tie one or two pockets around their waist to hold personal items.

Petticoats
Similar to what we now call skirts.

Cap
Hat that covered dirty, possibly lice-infested hair and to keep hair away from the fire.

Dress
Boys 5 and under and girls wore dresses similar to those worn by women.

Neckerchief
Similar to a scarf to fill in the neckline of a gown.

Apron

Cape
Worn by both boys and girls in the winter.