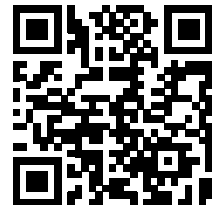


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Early American Farms



In the early days of colonial America, _____ was the primary way of life for most settlers. They relied heavily on the _____ to produce food for their families and as a source of income. The typical _____ in the colonies was a small, family-run operation. The main crops grown included _____, wheat, and tobacco, which were essential for survival and trade. Corn, in particular, was a staple _____ that supported both the settlers and their livestock. Tobacco soon became a _____, generating wealth for farmers who exported it to Europe. The introduction of this crop had a significant _____ on the economy and society of the colonies. Farmers also raised _____, such as pigs, chickens, and cattle, which provided meat, eggs, and _____. The work on the farm was labor-intensive and required the efforts of the entire _____. In some areas, especially in the southern colonies, plantations were established that relied on the forced labor of _____ to cultivate and harvest crops on a large scale. This _____ played a crucial role in the agricultural and economic development of the colonies. The exchange of agricultural _____ between the colonies and Europe was part of the larger Atlantic trade system, which also involved the _____ of goods and slaves. This trade network was vital for the prosperity of colonial America. Over time, the agricultural _____ of the early settlers laid the foundation for the modern American agriculture _____, shaping the country's landscape, economy, and society in profound ways.

- products
- corn
- farming
- impact
- system
- livestock
- slaves
- milk
- practices
- industry
- land
- trading
- farm
- food
- family
- cash crop