

Reflect

A City Upon a Hill: What contribution to the American Identity did the early colonists make?

The 13 Colonies

Answer the Qs
in the margin.



How did the New England
geography and climate
affect the economy?

Why do you think that
the New England colonies
had a tradition of self-
government, but limited
religious toleration?

Why was the Middle
Colonies economy so
diverse?

Colonies Definition: land settled by another _____
Colonist: someone living in the 13 Colonies (“_____ subjects”)

1. New England

- a. Colonies: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire
- b. Geography/Climate
 - i. Cold _____, flat land at coast, hilly inlands, rocky soil → difficult farming, cold weather → less disease.
- c. Economy
 - i. Fur, timber, ship building, fishing, trading
 - ii. Cold climate/rocky soil → subsistence farms → other businesses for \$
 - iii. _____ for England (ships, homes, furniture, etc.)
 - iv. Whaling → lamps, soap → Nantucket whaling community
 - v. Finished goods (glass, linen, paint, household items) → English _____
 - vi. Atlantic trading network
 - vii. Triangular Trade
 - viii. Boston – major _____ and trading port.
- d. Social:
 - i. Towns: economy → inhabitants lived closer to each other than other regions
 - ii. Religion: central to New England life, _____ were dominant faith, limited religious toleration.
 - iii. Town Meetings: running local communities, tradition of _____ & democracy.
- e. Navigation Acts 1650 – 1673 (English _____ on colonial trade)
 - i. Only English ships could _____ with colonies
 - ii. All colony exports to England to be _____
 - iii. Colonial trade with Europe blocked

2. Middle Colonies: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

- a. Geography/Climate
 - i. Better climate & soil, good farming (_____ of colonial America)
- b. Economy
 - i. Cities: New York City & Philadelphia (manufacturing & _____ important)
 - ii. Diversity: agriculture, shipping, paper, textiles, _____
 - iii. Craftsmen: blacksmiths, silversmiths, cobblers, iron ore (Pennsylvania)
 - iv. Cities: New York & Philadelphia busy _____ (Atlantic trade network)
 - v. Farms: wheat, corn, _____, oats
- c. Social:
 - i. Diversity:
 1. religious toleration → variety of _____ (Quakers, Jews, Catholics, Lutherans)
 2. Ethnic backgrounds (Dutch, German, French, Irish, Scottish)

Reflect

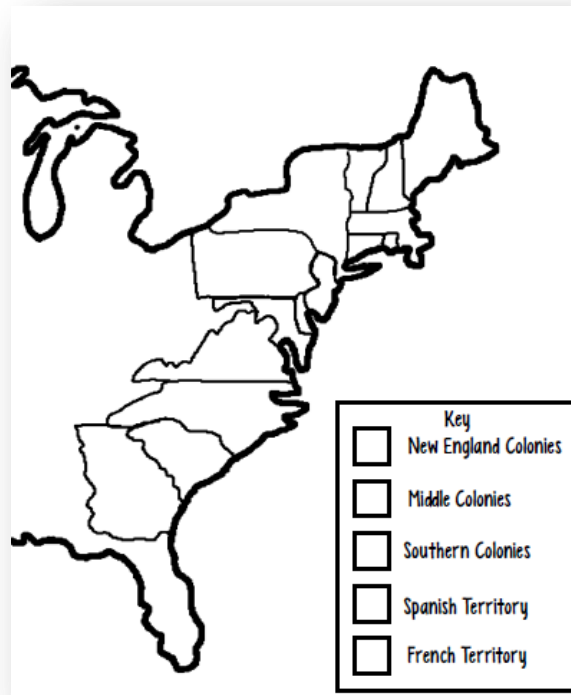
Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What aspects of the Southern Colonies economy led to slavery?

Explain the reasons for the 13 colonies similarities

- 3. Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia)
 - a. Geography/Climate
 - i. Warm, mild winters, large farms (coastal plains, long growing season, ideal soil).
 - ii. Disease _____ in hot climate
 - b. Social:
 - i. Religion (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist), not as _____ a role as New England, religious tolerance
 - ii. Plantations → people more spread out, limited _____ interaction
 - c. Economy
 - i. Cash crops (_____, cotton, rice, indigo, sugarcane)
 - 1. Tobacco first grown in Jamestown early 1600s
 - ii. Introduction of slavery
 - 1. Demand for tobacco farm labor high → 1619 Dutch ship 20 slaves
 - 2. Indentures _____ (agreed to work for a time in exchange for passage to colonies)
 - 3. Slave trade became part of the Southern economy
- 4. 13 Colonies Similarities
 - a. Colonists had more _____ participation than Europe
 - b. Colonists were _____ and better standard of living
 - c. More social and economic mobility (no _____)



Color-code the key and color in the colonies

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using the following terms: New England, Middle Colonies, Southern Colonies, geography, social, economy
