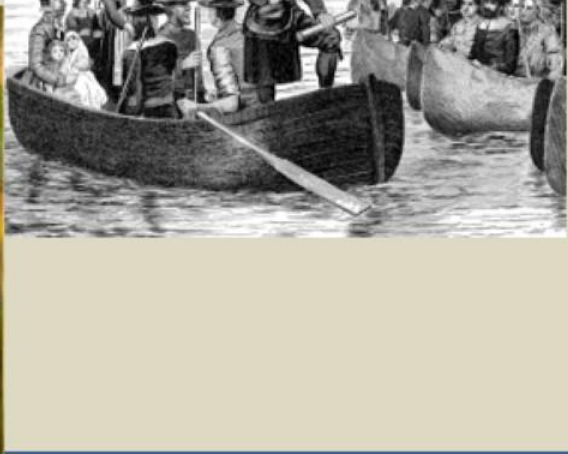


the 13 Colonies: New England, Middle & Southern

Chapter 3



Previous: Jamestown, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England, New Amsterdam and additional colonies.





What you need to know:

California: Students understand the political, religious, social, and economic institutions that evolved in the colonial era.

Texas US History STAAR Exam: compare political, economic, religious, and social reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies.

Florida: differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle, & Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources



Colonies Definition:

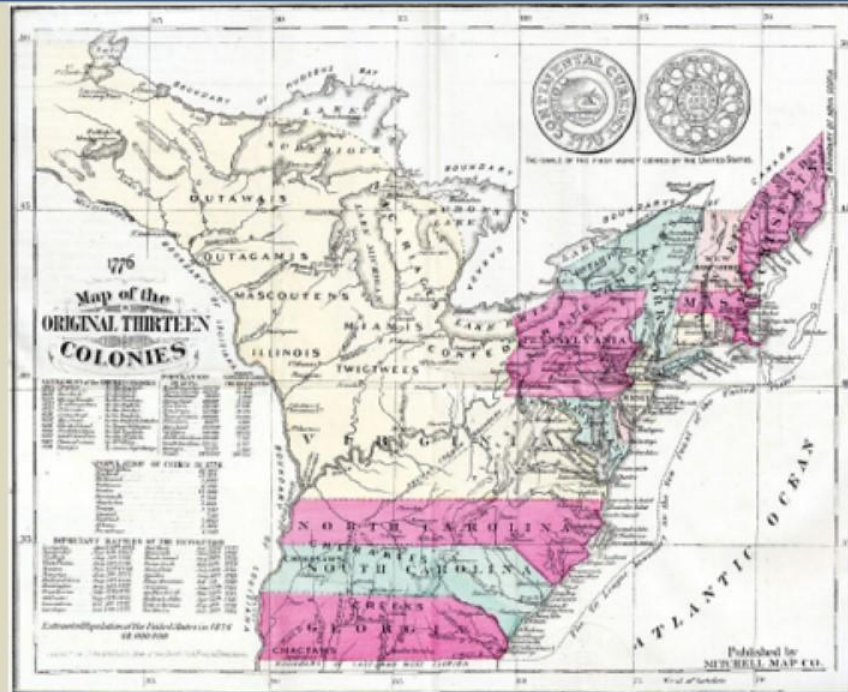
Colonies: land settled by another country.

The 13 colonies were settled by European countries, but all became ruled by England.



Boundary between Mississippi River and 49th parallel uncertain due to misconception that source of Mississippi River lay further north

1775





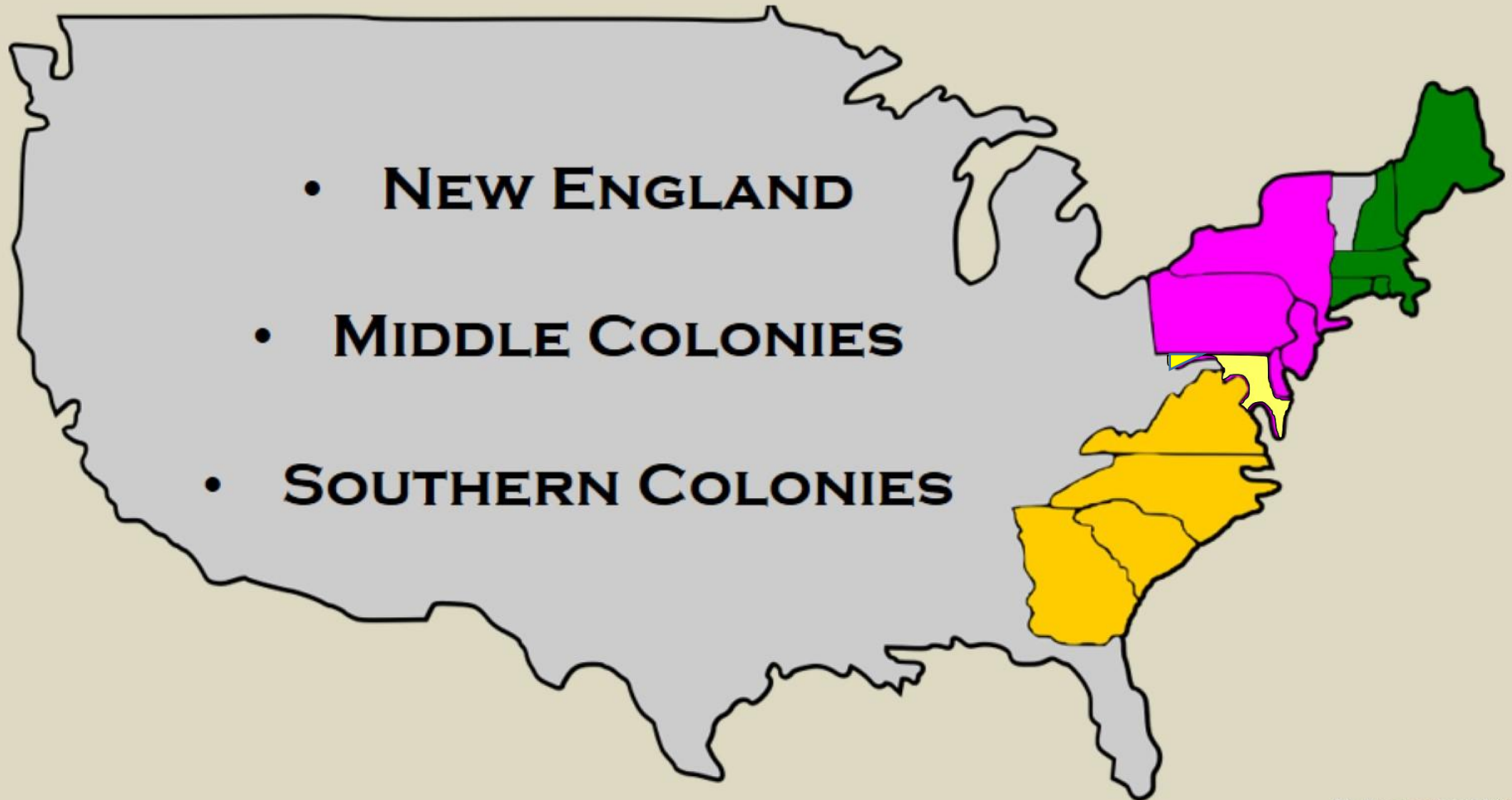
Colonist Definition:

Colonist: someone living in the 13 Colonies. Most came from England, and all were considered “British subjects.”





Comparing the Different Regions:





New England:



Terms and Names

John Winthrop - Puritan leader who became head of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Pilgrims - Separatist group that traveled to America to gain religious freedom

Mayflower Compact - Document that helped establish the practice of self-government

Puritans - English dissenters who wanted to reform the church of England

Great Migration - the movement of tens of thousands of English settlers who wanted to reform the Church of England

Great Migration - the movement of tens of thousands of English settlers to New England during the 1630's

Roger Williams - Puritan dissenter who established Rhode Island (banished minister from Massachusetts/established Rhode Island → guaranteed religious tolerance and separation of church and state)

Anne Hutchinson - Puritan dissenter who was banished from Massachusetts → challenged church authority, held town meetings

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - document that has been called the first written constitution in America

Quakers - group of Protestant dissenters → believed women were spiritually equal to men, were executed by Puritans

Background Vocab:

dissenter - person who disagrees with an official church

persecute - to mistreat

tolerance - acceptance of different opinions

congregation - group of people who belong to the same church

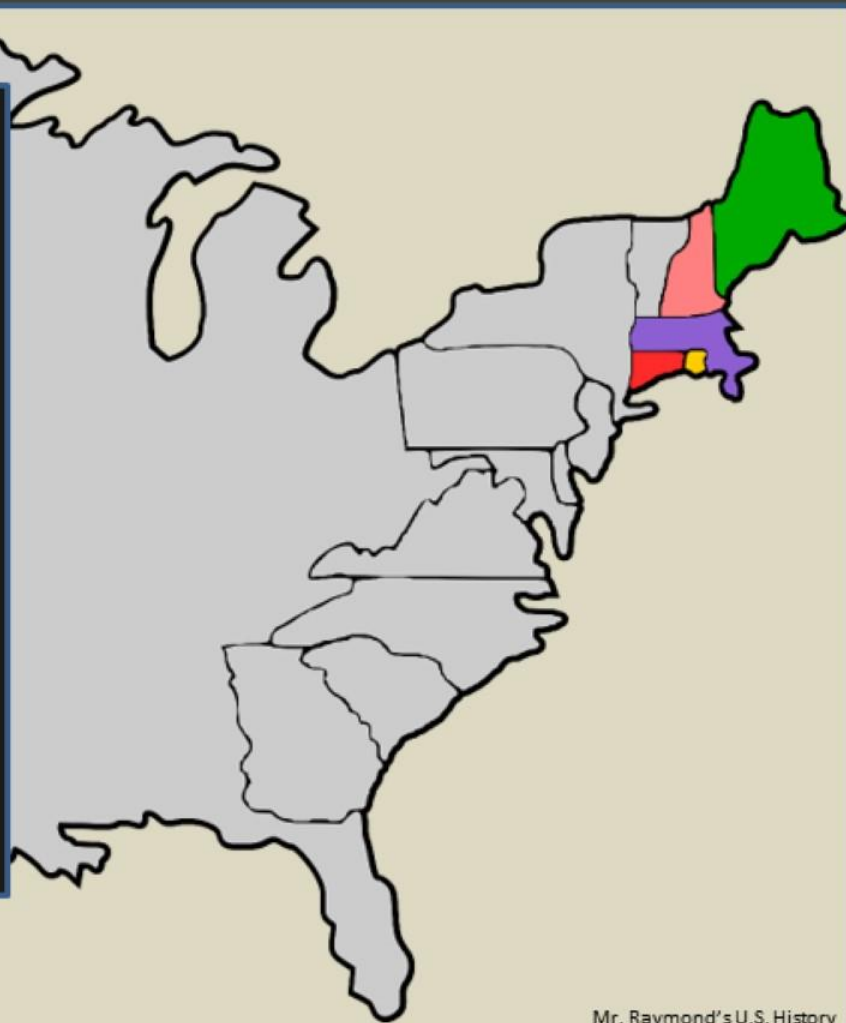
banish - to force someone to leave a place



New England:

New England:

Connecticut, Rhode Island,
Massachusetts & New
Hampshire





New England: Geography / Climate



Colonists in New England had to deal with extremely cold winters. While the land was flat along the coast, the inlands were very hilly and mountainous. The soil was rocky, making farming difficult. The cold weather helped reduce the spread of disease.



New England Economy:

New England Economy:

- Fur
- Ship building
- Fishing
- Trading



Because of its cold climate and rocky soil, farms were small and mostly for subsistence; therefore, New Englanders relied on other businesses to make money.



New England Economy:

Timber:

England desperately needed trees to build ships, homes, furniture and other goods.





New England Economy:

Fishing:

New
Englanders
often looked
to the sea for
sources of
income.



*In Rivers swift, your Salmon are great store,
where with vast nets, they often bring to Shore,*

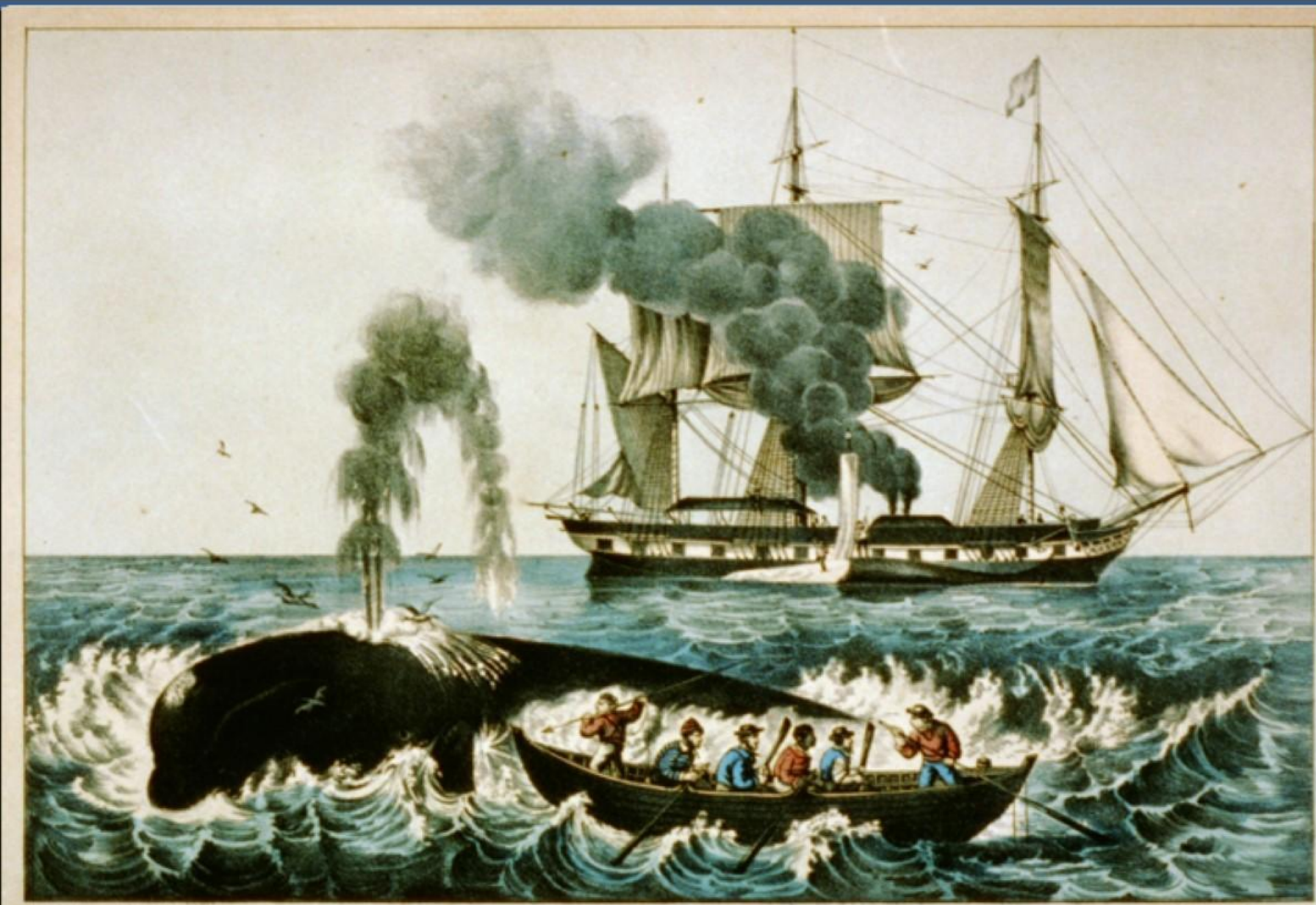
SALMON FISHING.

*many of them, and divers other Fish,
which when well drart, fit for A Prince's dish,*



New England - Economy: Whaling

Whaling:
Whale oil
was very
valuable for
lamps and to
make soaps.
Nantucket
developed a
large whaling
community.





New England - Economy:

Finished Goods: Colonists relied on English imports of glass, linens, paint, and household items.



New Englanders prospered off of the Atlantic trading network



New England - Economy:

Triangular Trade:





New England: Boston

MAJOR SHIPPING AND TRADING PORT

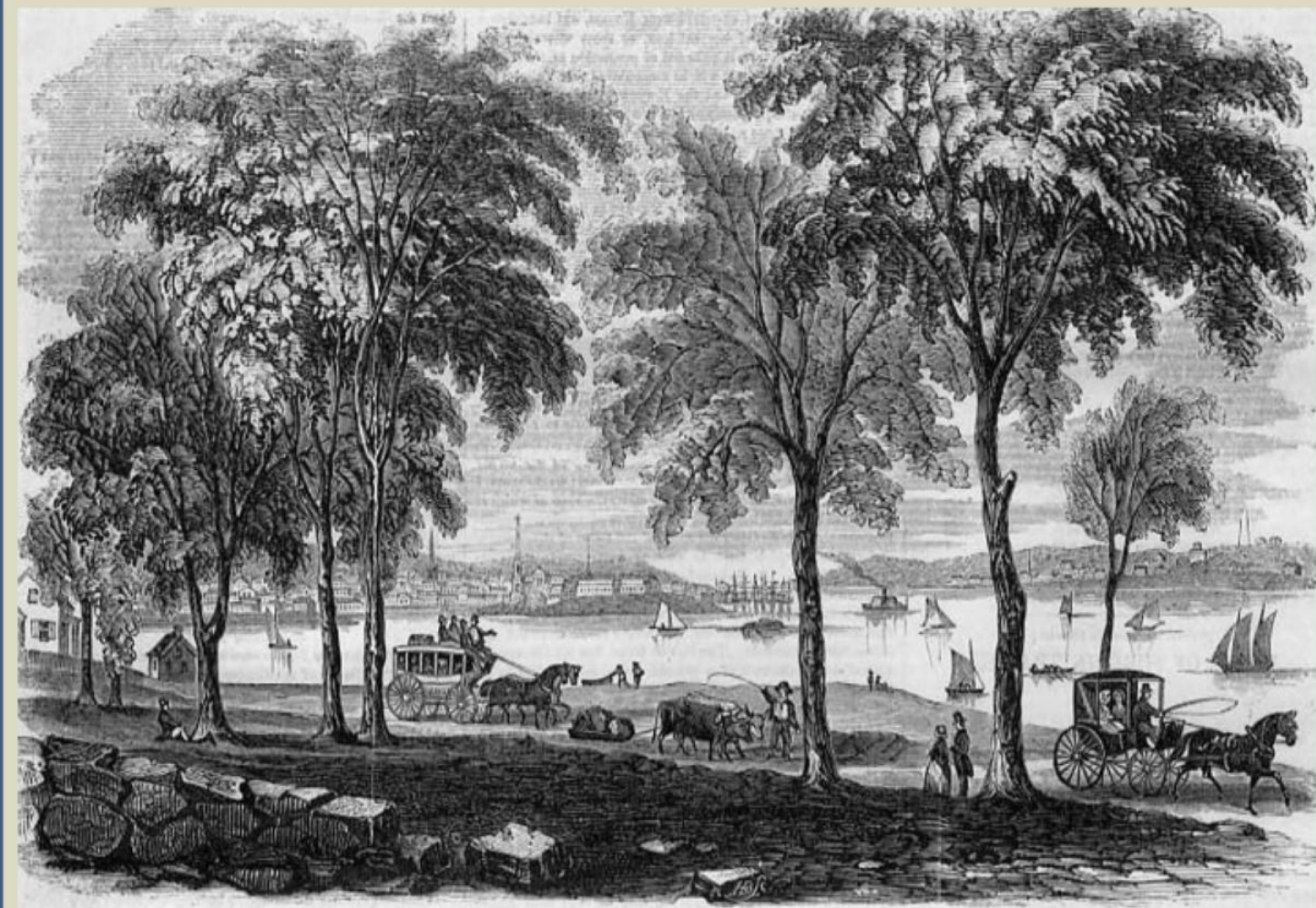


London, Printed for Wm. & C. Curwen, No. 40, St. Paul's Church Yard.

A South-East View of the CITY of BOSTON in North America...



New England - Social: Towns



Because of its economy, New Englanders lived closer to each other than in other parts of the colonies.



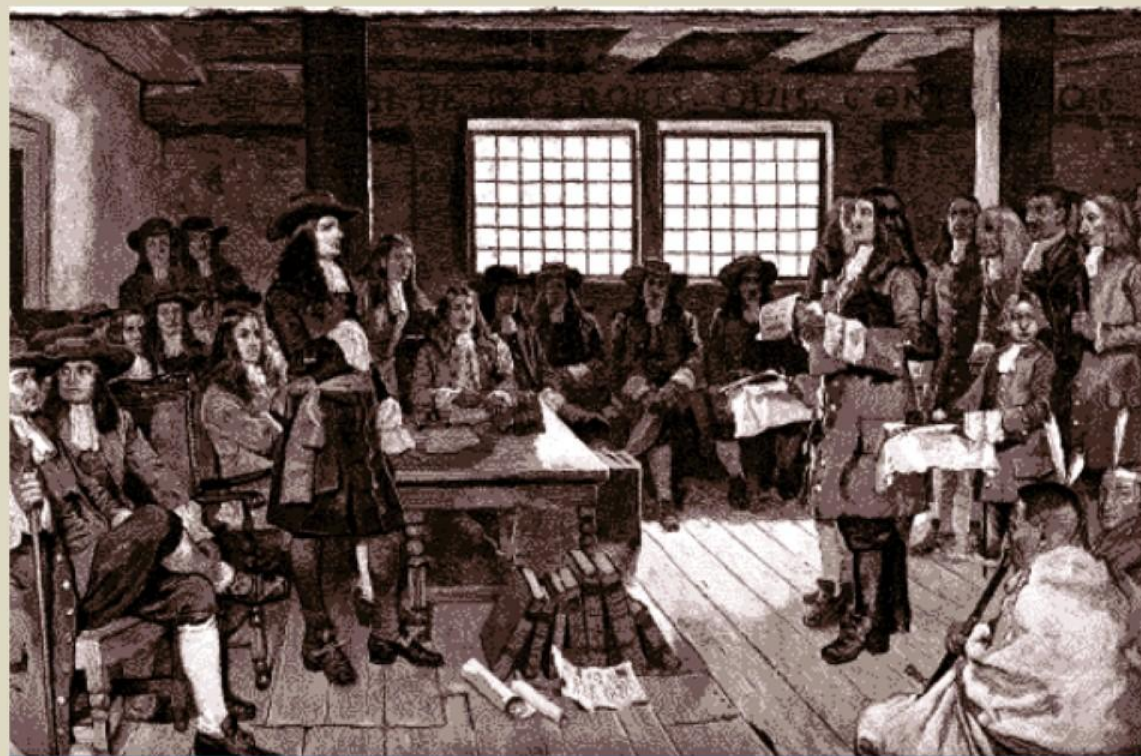
New England - Social: Religion



The church was central to New England life. While Massachusetts had strict Puritan rules, the other colonies allowed for more religious freedom. Still, Puritans made up the dominant faith and religious toleration was limited.



New England - Social: Town Meetings



**SELF-GOVERNMENT /
DEMOCRACY**

Town meetings were important to running local communities. These meetings established the tradition of self-government and democracy in New England & the 13 Colonies.



Navigation Acts: 1650 - 1673



**BRITISH MONOPOLY ON
COLONIAL TRADE**

- Only English ships could trade w/ the American Colonies
- All exports from colonies had to go to England to be taxed
- Colonial trade with other European nations like France & the Netherlands was blocked



Middle Colonies





Middle Colonies

Middle Colonies:

New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, &
Delaware





Middle Colonies: Geography / Climate



Known as the “Breadbasket” of colonial America, because of the large amount of grains produced, the Middle Colonies had a better climate and soil for farming than their northern neighbors.



Middle Colonies – Economy: Cities



PHILADELPHIA

New York City & Philadelphia

Because two of the largest colonial “cities” were located in the Middle Colonies, manufacturing and trade were also important.



Middle Colonies: Economy: Diversity

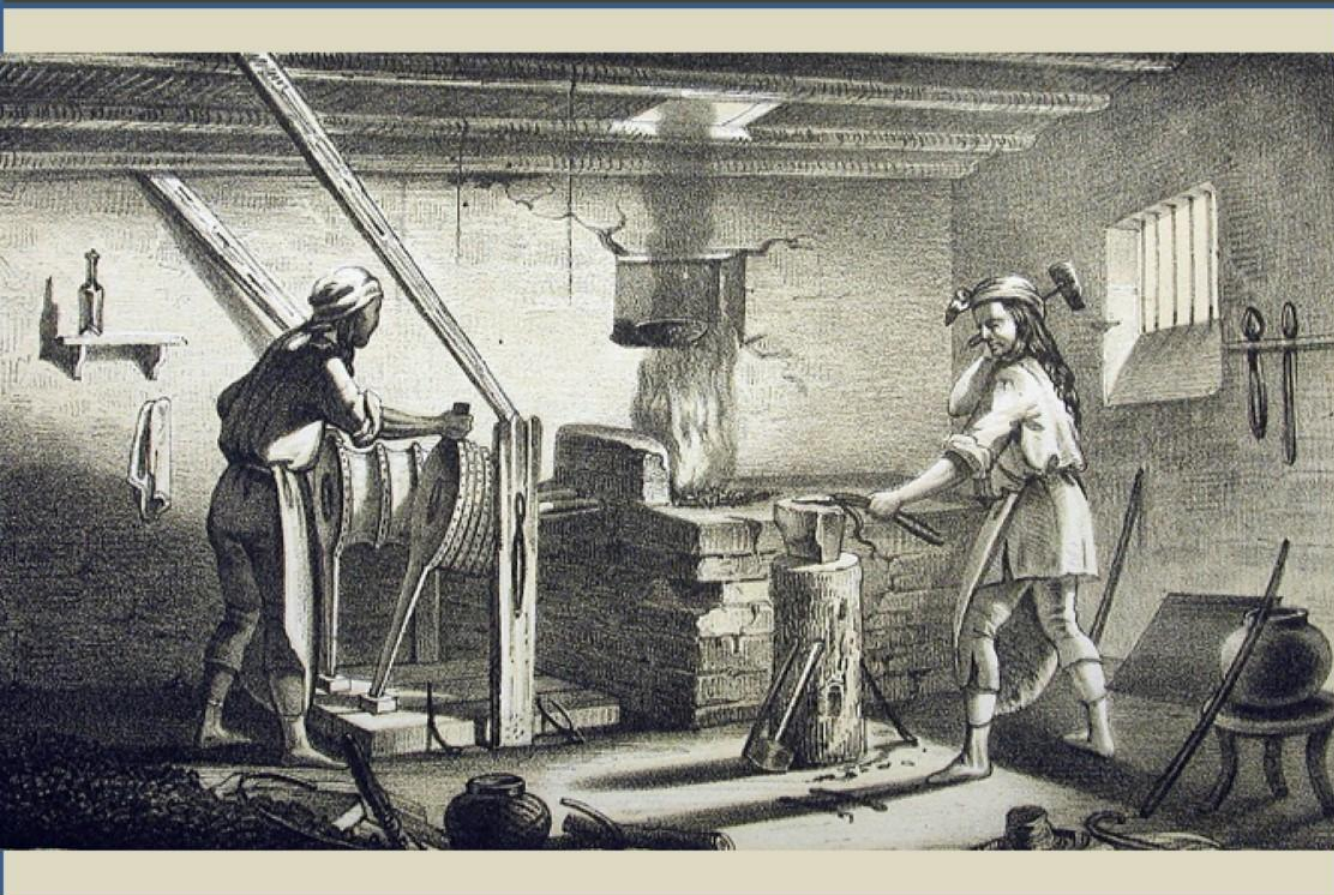
- Agricultural
- Shipping
- Paper
- Textiles
- Iron



Unlike New England, the Middle Colonies prospered from farm goods. With large ports in Philadelphia and New York, city residents could earn a living in manufacturing.



Middle Colonies – Economy: Craftsmen



Craftsmen:

- Blacksmiths
- Silversmiths
- Cobblers

Pennsylvania produced iron ore



Middle Colonies – Economy: Cities

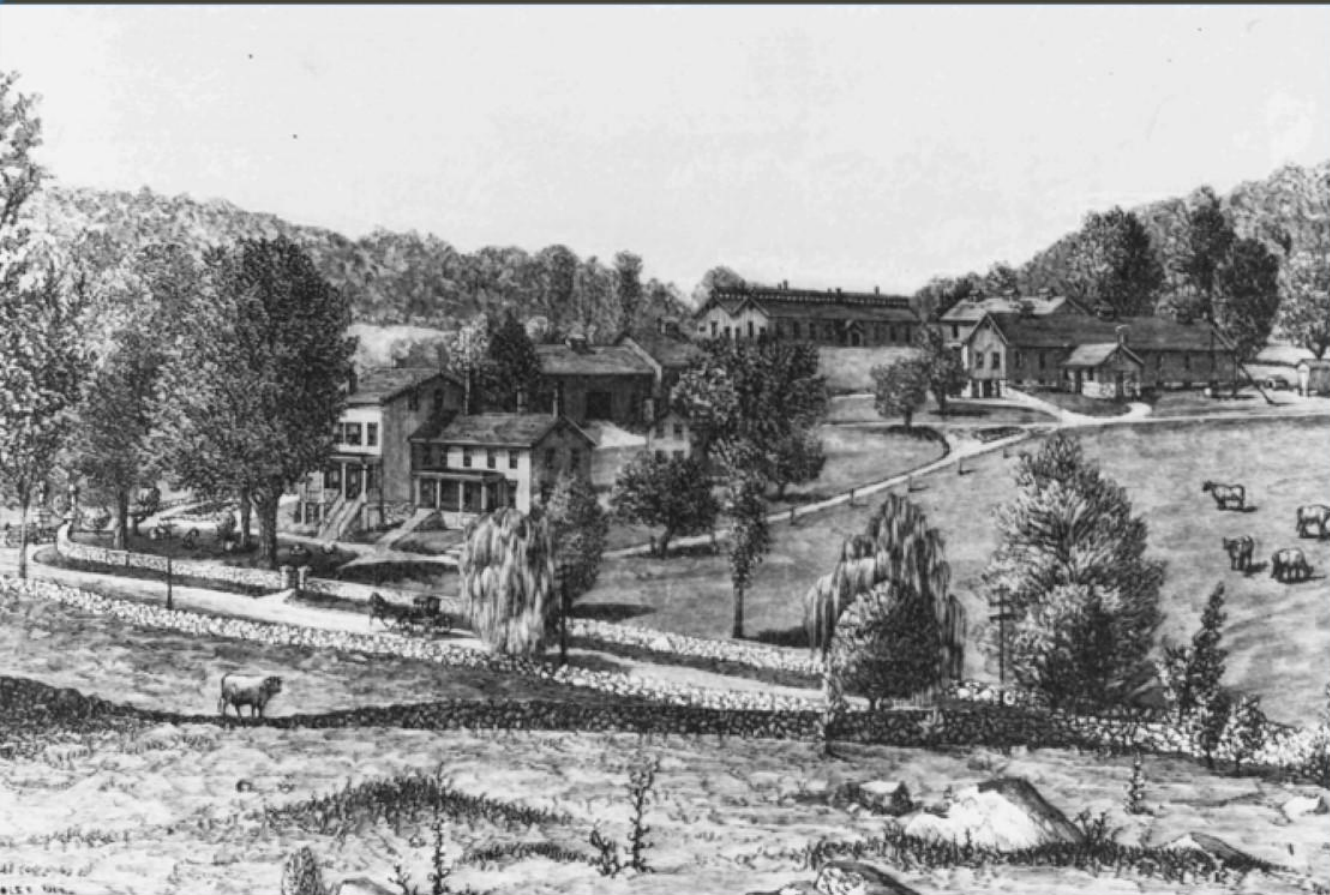


New York & Philadelphia both had very busy ports and both prospered from the Atlantic trade network like their northern neighbors.

Shipping



Middle Colonies – Economy: Farms



The middle colonies grew a lot of wheat, corn, grains, and oats, as well as other crops.

Agriculture



Middle Colonies – Social: Diversity



Religious toleration attracted a variety of faiths including: Quakers, Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans

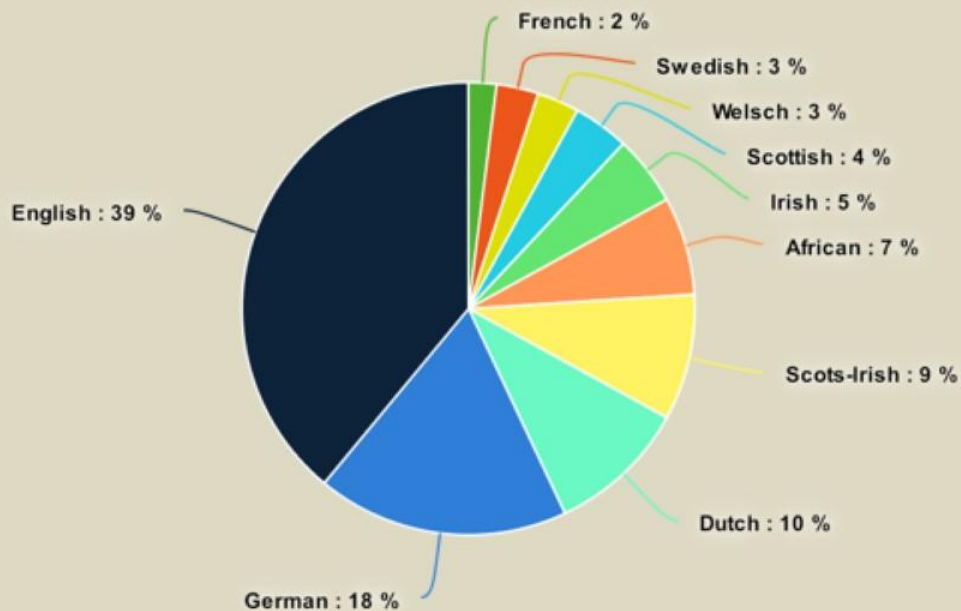
Religion



Middle Colonies – Social: Diversity

Middle Colonies Population Diversity

1750



French : 2 % Swedish : 3 % Welsch : 3 % Scottish : 4 % Irish : 5 % African : 7 %
Scots-Irish : 9 % Dutch : 10 % German : 18 % English : 39 %

meta-chart.com

The Middle Colonies also had a diverse population hailing from many European countries including: Dutch, German, French, Irish, and Scottish

Ethnic Backgrounds



Southern Colonies:





Southern Colonies: Geography / Climate



The Southern Colonies enjoyed a warm climate with mild winters. With its coastal plains, long growing season, and ideal soil, life was centered around the large farms. Disease was more rampant in this hot climate.



Southern Colonies: Social - Religion



The Anglican religion (Presbyterian or Baptists) dominated southern religious life, but religion did not play the central role that it did in the north, and religious tolerance was more widespread.



Southern Colonies - Social: Plantations



Southerners were much more spread out from each other. Social interaction was limited, as life often revolved around large farms or plantations.



Southern Colonies: Economy



The South relied on cash crops including tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo, and sugarcane.



Southern Colonies:



CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco, was one of the first “cash crops” grown in Jamestown in the early 1600s.



Southern Colonies: Introduction of Slavery



LANDING NEGROES AT JAMESTOWN
FROM DUTCH MAN-OF-WAR, 1619

Demand for labor to work tobacco farms was high. In 1619 a Dutch vessel brought the first 20 slaves to the area.



Southern Colonies:



Many others came to America as indentured servants, who agreed to work for a certain length of time in exchange for passage to the colonies.



Southern Colonies – Economy: Slave Trade



However, slavery soon provided much of the labor in the South. As the demand for slaves took hold, the slave trade became part of the Southern economy.



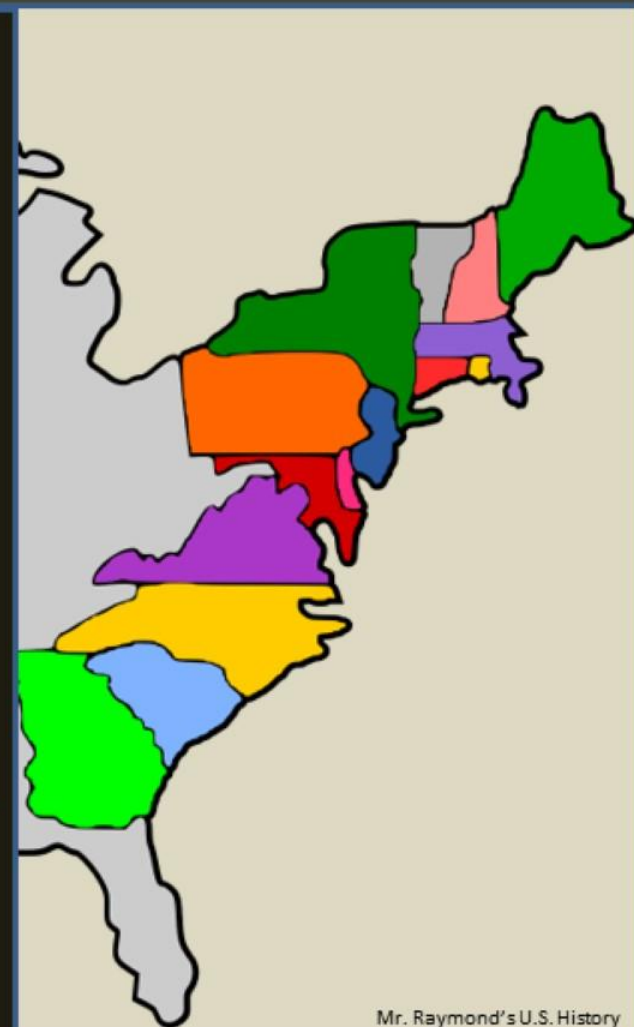
Southern Colonies – Slavery: To Be Continued





13 Colonies: Similarities

- Colonists enjoyed more political participation than their European counterparts
- Colonists were healthier and enjoyed a better standard of living
- Colonists enjoyed more social and economic mobility (no titled nobility)





Colonial Regions Review

Because of its cold climate and rocky soil, colonists in this region turned to other economic resources to make a living?

New England



Colonial Regions Review

Colonists in this region lived the most isolated lives of the three because they were spread out on large farms?

Southern



Colonial Regions Review

This region enjoyed the greatest diversity of religion and ethnic backgrounds?

Middle



Colonial Regions Review

Slavery, while it existed in all 3 regions, took the greatest hold here because of the need for farm labor?

Southern



Colonial Regions Review

This region had the least amount of religious tolerance?

New England



Colonial Regions Review

This region contained two of the largest cities in Colonial America?

Middle



Colonial Regions Review

This region was the least involved in the Atlantic trade network?

Southern



Colonial Regions Review

Despite their differences what did colonists in all 3 regions have in common?

- Democratic governmental tendencies
 - Better standard of living
 - Better health



Thanks for watching!

Up Next: Colonial Government
Be sure to subscribe!

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