

Ch. 3 The Colonies

Come to Age # 2

Economic Activities 1700's

- New England Colonies (Mass, NH, Conn, RI)= Shipbuilding, rum, meat, lumber, livestock
- Middle Colonies (NY, Del, NJ, Penn) = furs, wheat, beer
- Southern Colonies = (VA, Maryland, NC, SC, Georgia) tobacco, cattle, rice, indigo, naval supplies



Agricultural South

- Rich fertile soil and cash crops.
- Plantations developed instead of towns.
- Trade access, all inclusive property became self-sufficient
- Growth in population and wealth.

Life in Southern Society

- Diverse population due to immigration
- Plantation owners controlled political and social institutions.
- Role of women- second class-citizens,
few legal rights or social rights,
domestic tasks, and wealthy had schooling.

Cont..

- Average Southern woman – worked, milked cows, slaughtered pigs, gardened, wash, clean, and it was custom to bow to their husband.



Slave Trade



- **Triangular trade** – network to increase finances
- Over 400 years 25-30 million slaves were transported
- Middle passage –cruel journey, branded, whippings, beatings, chained, disease, vomit and waste. 16-20 weeks
- Africans committed suicide, died of disease or sold into slavery once in North America.



An estimated 17 million men, women and children were enslaved and transported from Africa to the West Indies by Europeans between the 17th and 19th Centuries.



Rum



Cotton

Sugar

Tobacco



Glass and Glass Beads



Guns

Iron Bars

Cotton Cloth



Slaves

Packed like sardines below deck, in filthy conditions, at least one million Africans lost their lives on the crossing.



The Atlantic Slave Trade

British Ship

STOWAGE OF THE BRITISH SLAVE SHIP BROOKES UNDER THE REGULATED SLAVE TRADE

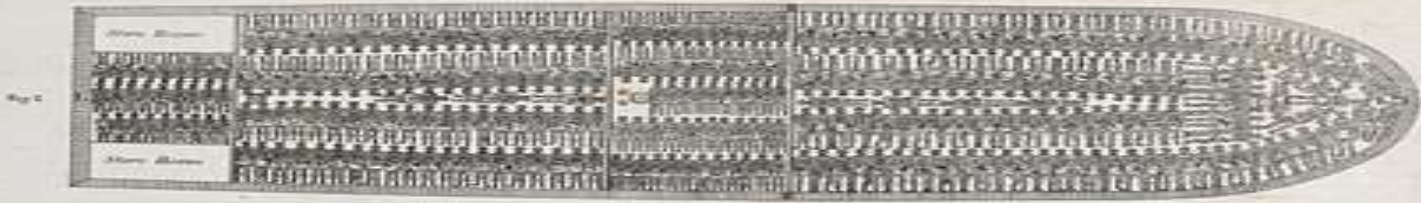
Act of 1795

Fig. 1 Longitudinal Section

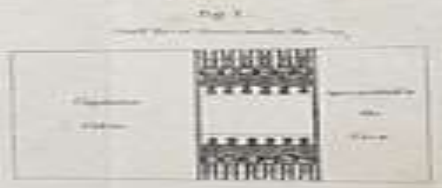
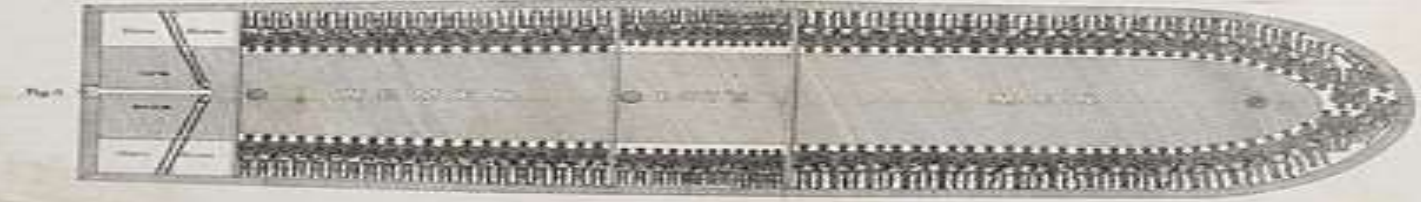


NOTE.—The distance between the Regulations and 1808 was not less than 18 inches. This was done to prevent the slaves from being crowded together in the hold, and to give them a greater amount of air. The Regulations of 1808 were made to prevent the slaves from being crowded together in the hold, and to give them a greater amount of air. The Regulations of 1808 were made to prevent the slaves from being crowded together in the hold, and to give them a greater amount of air. The Regulations of 1808 were made to prevent the slaves from being crowded together in the hold, and to give them a greater amount of air.

PLAN OF LOWER DECK WITH THE STOWAGE OF 202 SLAVES 100 OF THESE BEING STOWED UNDER THE SHELVES AS SHOWN IN FIGURES 4 AND 5.

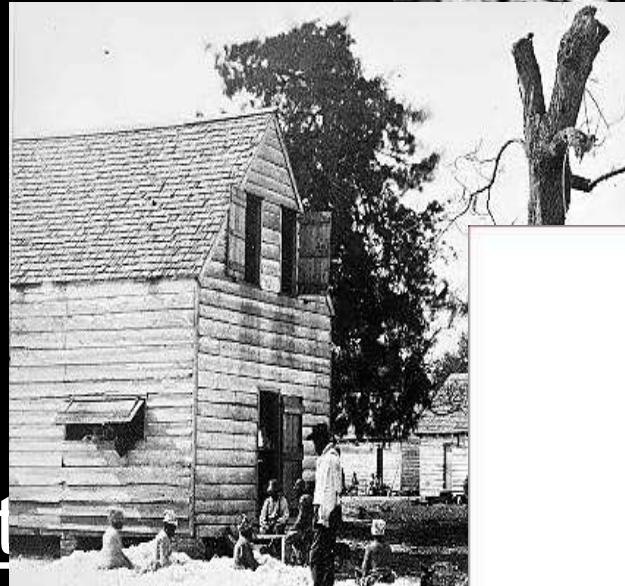
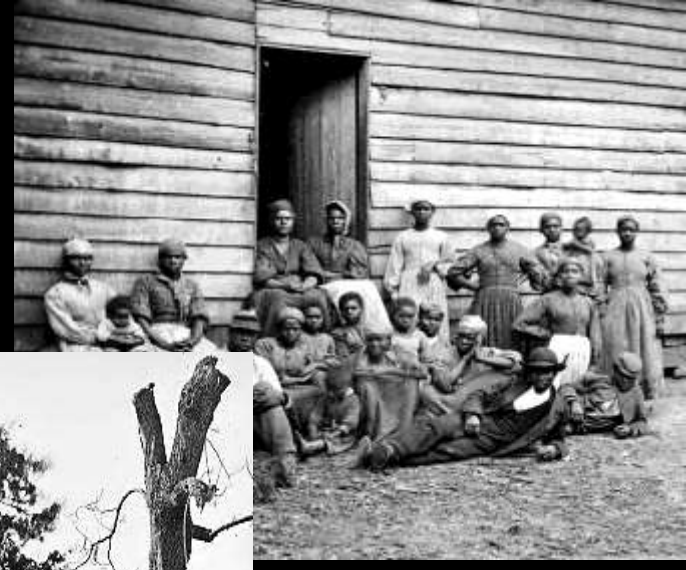


PLAN SHOWING THE STOWAGE OF 100 ADDITIONAL SLAVES AROUND THE WINDS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH). THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 5 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND IN LESS UNDER THE BEAMS.



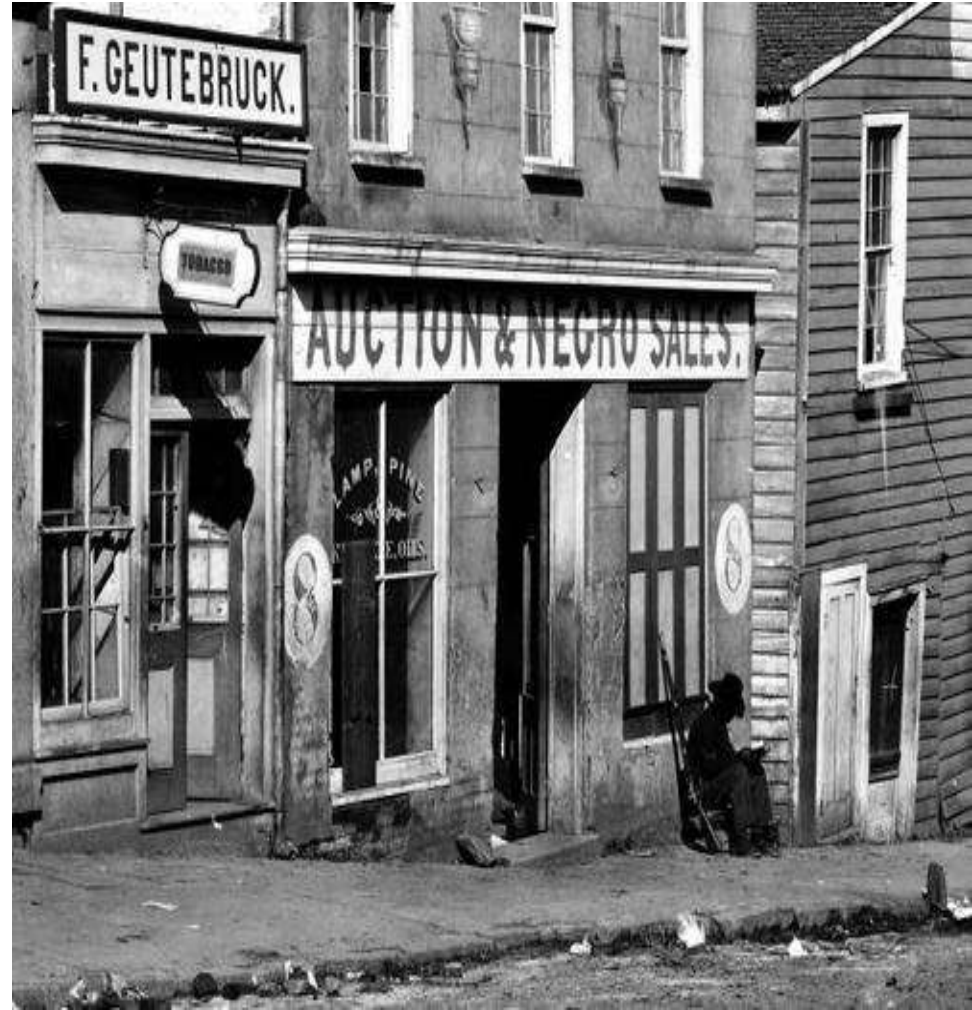
Slavery in the South

- English colonist turned to the use of slaves, subjected thousands to life of intense labor and cruelty.
- Slaves = investment
- Colonist convinced themselves that slaves were inferior



Slavery in the South Continued

- 80- 90 % worked on the fields
- White slave owners directed labor
- 10-20% worked in the house- domestic work
- Began around age 12 and continued till death



Africans Cope

- Forced into labor but bonded together to carry on culture and tradition. Retold stories, music and dance.
- Resistance and Revolt- Stono Rebellion (SC) 1739, 20 slaves gathered at Stono River. Guns, weapons and killed over 40 planter families. Wanted other slaves to join in.
- White militia stopped slaves, those who did not die were executed. Began to tighten slave laws.
- As colonies grew so did the need for slaves.



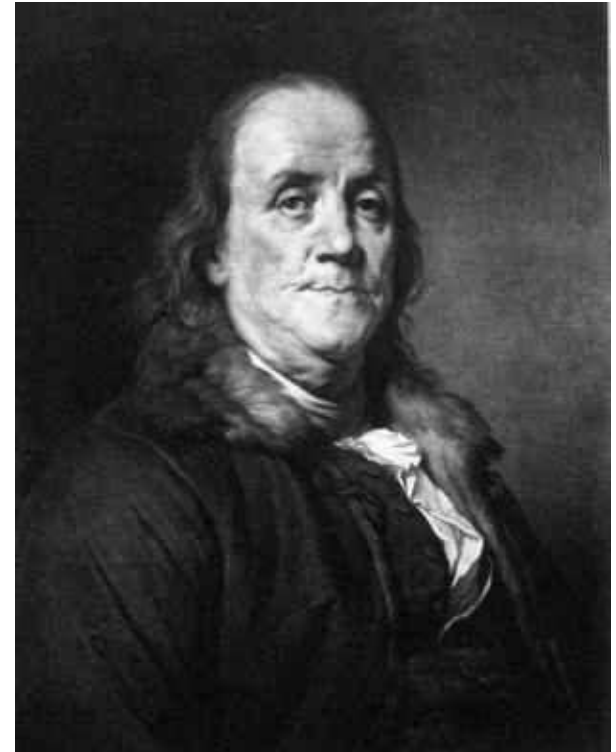
Commercial North

- The American colonies wealth began to surpass Britain.
- North – produced livestock, wheat and corn.
- Less incentive to turn to slavery, the enslaved were considered “property”, could not carry a weapon and no laws to protect from cruel punishment



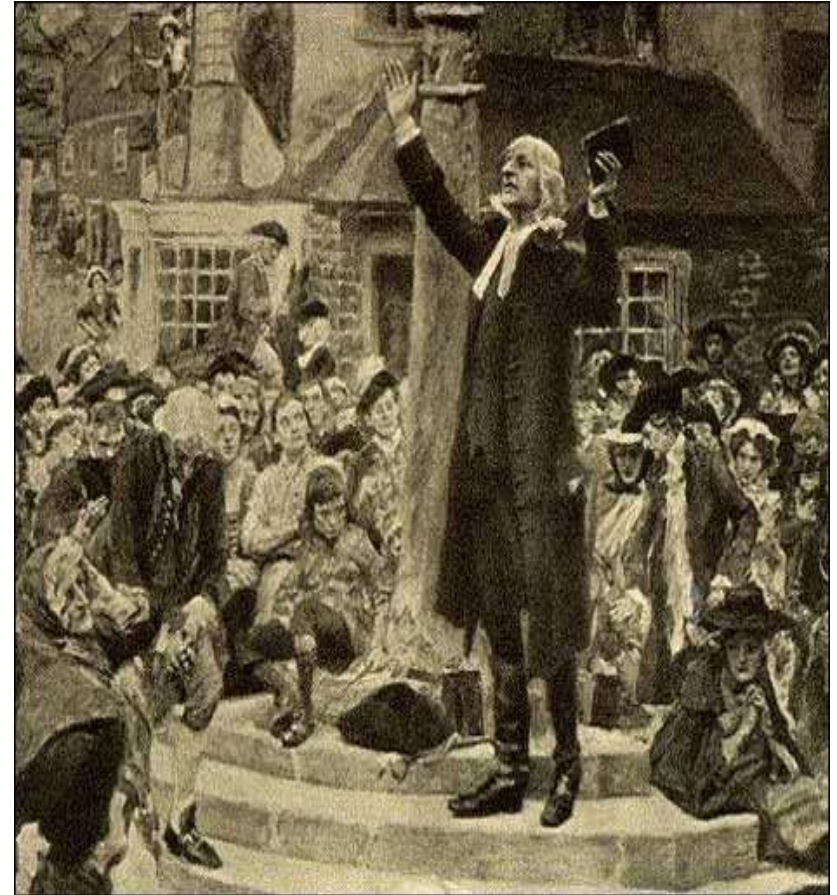
New Ideas Influence the Colonist skip

- The Enlightenment- scientist look beyond religion to investigate how the world worked. Concluded that the world is governed by mathematical fixed laws and not chance.
- Ben Franklin (1706-1790)- Enlightenment thinker. Obtained truth through experimentation and reasoning. Findings include: electrical power, bifocals, and a new heating system



The Great Awakening skip

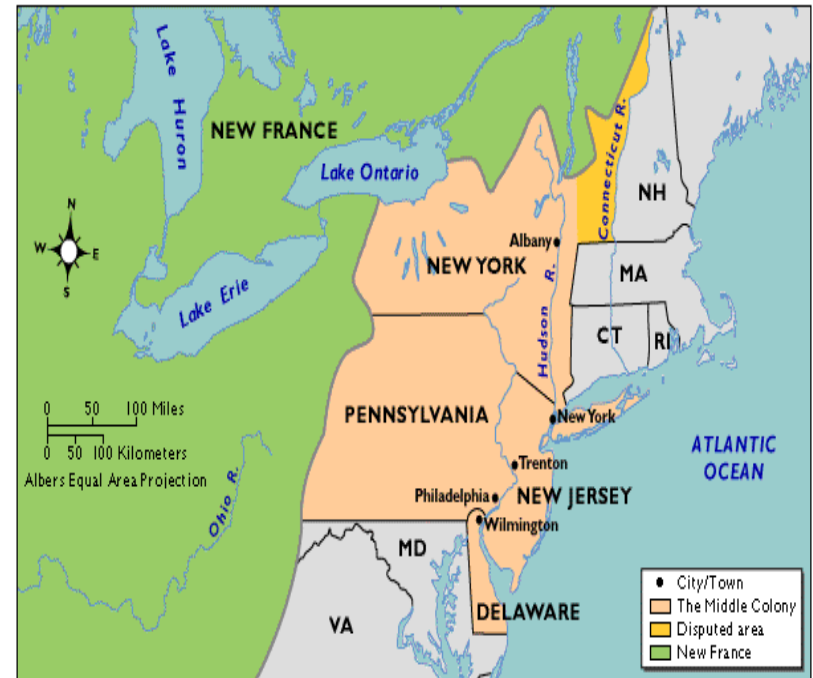
- Early 1700's the church loss a grip with society and starting losing church membership.
- John Edwards sought to revive the Puritan vision. Attendance was not enough for salvation; people must acknowledge their sinfulness and feel God's love for them.
- Preachers traveled from village to village to attract people for meetings. Religious revival known as the Great Awakening. Lasted from the 1730's and 1740's.



French and Indian War

- 1754 Great Britain vs. France for territory pass Ohio River.
- French different relationship than British – fur trade, friendly with natives, no desire to build towns and wanted resources.
- George Washington lead a small militia and attacked the French. Led to the French and Indian War.

Middle Colonies





- 1st political cartoon
- 1754 Ben Franklin began to get British colonist to unite against the French and Indian.
- Superstition that a sliced snake would revive the piece of its body were joined before sunset.

War

- France early victories due to Native American allies
- William Pitt took over British army and began winning battles.
- War ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris. GB claimed all territory east of the Mississippi. Spain gained Frances territory west of the Mississippi.
- Natives suffered due to British taking over France old territory
- Proclamation of 1763, banned all settlement west of the Appalachians. Colonist were not to cross.



Colonies and Britain Grow Apart

- Britain began to abuse power
 - Britain stationed 10,000 troops to oversee colonies.
 - Britain thought colonist were smuggling products into the country.
 - Parliament = Sugar Act
 1. Placed tax on certain imports
 2. Enforced laws to prosecute smugglers.
- GB and Colonist continued to disagree on taxes and government. Rebellion begins to stir.

