Chapter 4 Life in the Colonies

Lesson 1 New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies

Region - an area defined by common features or conditions

-Because of rich soil and warm climate, colonists farmed wheat

-Coast – cash crops – tobacco and rice

-Settlers changed land

-cleared trees for farming

-changed soil with crops

-built roads and bridges

New England

-New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

-MA – started for religious reasons by Puritans

-Dissent – disagreement

Middle Colonies

-New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

-Proprietor – someone who owns land or property

-Diverse – varied

-Pennsylvania – started by a Quaker, William Penn

Southern Colonies

-Virginia, Maryland, Carolina (North and South), Georgia

-Plantations grew cash crops like rice

-Georgia known for its positive relations with Native Americans

Lesson 2 Daily Life in the Colonies

-Barter – trade one good for another

-Colonists changed the land by blocking rivers and streams

-Created power from flower water

-Export – product TO other countries

-Import – product FROM other countries

-England passed laws limiting trade with other countries

-known as protectionism

-caused colonists to rely on England

-Mercantilism – economic idea that countries benefited when they exported more than they imported

Triangular Trade:

FROM TO PRODUCT

America England Timber, grain, tobacco, rice

England America Tools, tea, clothing, other goods

America Africa Rum, iron products

-Artisans – skilled workers and craftspeople

-example – blacksmiths

-Classes – society groups based on wealth or importance

Colonial Classes:

HIGHEST – GENTRY: large land owners, rich merchants, church leaders

MIDDLE CLASS: small farmers, village artisans, shopkeepers

LOWER CLASS: ordinary workers, servants, apprentices, indentured servants

Lesson 3 Slavery in the Colonies

-Slavery – system in which people are bought and sold as if they were property

-Middle Passage – journey enslaved Africans took from Africa to America

-Large southern plantations relied more on slaves than in the north

-100’s of slaves per farm

-Africans knew about planting and growing rice - became cash crop

-Slaves lived together in communities

-Words, foods, and music blended with European languages and customs

-Fighting back:

-Learning to read and write

-Encouraging others to break rules

-Breaking tools, setting fires, stealing food

-Uprising – rebellions

Lesson 4 The French and Indian War

-King Philip’s War – conflict between Metacom and colonists

-Metacom was defeated and many of his people died

-The Ohio River Valley west of the Appalachians was claimed by French and British

-French destroyed British trading post and built nearby fort

-Fort Duquesne

-Ally – military partner

-N.A. decided to side with British

-hoped to keep control of their land

-Treaty – formal agreement between countries

-British won control of Ohio River Valley

-upset N.A.

-British built towns and roads, changing the land

-Pontiac’s Rebellion – N.A. attacked British forts and villages

-Proclamation of 1763 – stopped colonists from settling west of Appalachians

-Many colonists ignored this