Lesson Focus: What I Will Learn

* **Describe** geography of 3 colonial regions.
* **Describe** economy of the 3 colonial regions.
* **Describe** 3 different types of government in colonial America.
* **Explain** concepts of **Separation of Church & State**, **fair trial**, & protection from **cruel & unusual punishments**. **Discuss** colonial events that brought these into practice.
* **Predict** problems colonists may encounter later as they try to unite.
* **Analyze** how we can connect modern America (culture, economy, government, geography) to the original 13 colonies.
**New England Colonies**

- **Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, & Connecticut.** **Geography:** cold climate, abundant forests, rocky soil, & a large port in Boston.
- Colones based on **religious principles** & values. **Massachusetts** had little to no religious tolerance. **Theocracy**, religious governments, were common.

**Q/A:** Describe the impact religion played in the formation of New England colonies.
New England Economy

- **Jobs**: Small *subsistence* farmers, shipbuilders, lumber men, fur traders, fishing, whaling, & merchants.
- Most families lived on small farms. Geography led to forests being means of income besides farming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsistence Farm</th>
<th>Abundant Lumber</th>
<th>Port of Boston</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fur Traders</td>
<td>Ship builders</td>
<td>Merchants</td>
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Q/A: Analyze how geography directly impacted New England economy.
Witchcraft paranoia came with colonists from Europe.
Puritan leaders felt colony left strong religious roots & colony was being punished with witchcraft presence.
More than 100 people tried & 20 were put to death.
Serious questions about power of church, religious law, & fair trials resulted.

Accused witches tried & convicted
“Witches” put to death

Q/A: Describe how concepts like a “fair trial by a jury of your peers” & “separation of church & state” resulted from events like the Salem Witch Trials.
Connecticut, founded by Thomas Hooker, promoted religious tolerance & disagreed with Puritan laws. 
Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams, believed in Separation of Church & State, & religious toleration. 
Anne Hutchinson brought female voice. Complained against Puritan church, was exiled, & moved to Rhode Island for religious freedom.

Exiled Williams started Rhode Island
Hutchinson tried by church leaders
Hutchinson exiled from Massachusetts

Q/A: Explain views of Roger Williams & Anne Hutchinson that made them “dangerous” in eyes of Puritans.
We... loyal subjects of Lord King James... for the Glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith and Honour of our King ... solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, Covenant and Combine ... constitute and frame... equal Laws, Ordinances... for the general good of the Colony...

Government & Civics

Q/A: Analyze the primary sources. Explain how the Mayflower Compact & Fundamental Orders of Connecticut display elements of both Representative Democracy & Theocracy.
Theocracy: Religious Government

Religion Affected Government
* Government leaders were church members
* Ministers had authority as colony leaders
* Church laws served as legal code for colony

Government Affected Religion
* Government leaders outlawed certain religions
* Government leaders punished dissenters
* Government enforced worship & moral codes

Separation of Church & State

Government & Religion Separate
* Government leaders permitted to be religious, laws not
* Laws made to ensure religious freedom
* Population & elected representatives create moral codes

Government & Civics

Q/A: Explain why a 1980s Kentucky law to place the Ten Commandments in every classroom was deemed Unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.
**Middle Colonies**

- **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.**
- **Geography** favored conditions for farmers
- **Middle Colonies had most diversity**, many different ethnic, economic, & religious groups.

**Q/A:** Explain population features that made the Middle Colonies more diverse than New England.

- **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.**
- **Geography** favored conditions for farmers
- **Middle Colonies had most diversity**, many different ethnic, economic, & religious groups.

**Map of Middle Colonies, 1685**

**Quakers promote equality while slaves trade in New York**
Jobs: Many small farms, lumber men, fishermen, merchants, fur traders, iron workers, slave trade, & large production “Bread Basket” farms; wheat, corn, cattle, & pigs. Middle colonies mass produced food.

Though nicknamed the “Bread Basket,” Middle Colonies had a very diverse economy; including food, merchants, iron, lumber, fur trappers, & slave trade.

Q/A: Explain how diverse population & geography led to diverse economy.
New York had great harbor for trade. Population came from many different nations, which forced tolerance of diverse cultures. Melting Pot begins!

Diversity of Middle Colonies meant no one group or religion dominated. Colonists demanded a voice & received representative governments.

Historical Perspective

Q/A: Describe why diverse background led to the nickname “The Melting Pot of the world.”

Busy harbor of New York & multi-cultural population

Apprentices learned trade from master craftsman
New York started as New Netherland, founded by Dutch West India Company. Later became New York when English King Charles II put brother, Duke of York, in charge of newly acquired land.


Q/A: Describe why New York needed to offer religious freedom & representative governments.
Pennsylvania: A Holy Experiment

- **Pennsylvania** founded by Quaker William Penn. Quakers believed **all people were created equal**, against slavery, allowed women roles in society, refused to fight wars (pacifist), & tolerant of different religions.

- Philadelphia, **City of Brotherly Love**, became major port city with large diverse population.

- German **craftsmen** helped crafts & manufacturing.

**Historical Perspective**

- Many languages were spoken in busy port of Philadelphia
- Quakers promote equality for natives, women, & Africans

**Q/A:** Explain modern American views evident in beliefs of William Penn & the Quakers.
Slavery was **legal** in all thirteen original colonies.

Though New England & Middle colonies did not have large slave populations, ports like New York & Boston were very active in the business of **slave trade**.

Slave ships were cramped & filthy. Many died during “Middle Passage.” Those who survived were sold at auction in America.

Q/A: **Explain** why port cities like Boston, New York, & Philadelphia were important to slave trade.
**Southern Colonies**

- **Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, & Georgia. Geography:** Warm climate & good soil led to an **agricultural** area with many “Cash Crops.”
- Wealthy land owners, slaves, & indentured servants created a **diverse** & **unequal** society.
- **Aristocracy,** government run by **wealthy class,** established. Similar to **feudalism** system from Europe.

**Historical Perspective**

Q/A: Explain how geography, culture, government, & economics, allowed slavery to take a greater hold in Southern Colonies than other colonial regions.
Jobs: Small Farms, timber, very few merchants, & large scale Plantations. Tobacco, indigo, & rice were major “Cash Crops.” Cotton not big until 1800s.

Indentured servants & slaves worked for large land owners. When contracts expired, indentured servant families moved & claimed small farms in backcountry.

Q/A: Describe how “Cash Crops” like tobacco, indigo, & rice created need for workers. Explain why free whites were not willing to work plantations.
Most colonists came from Europe where feudalism was a common form of society.

Plantation system looked very similar to feudalism. One large land owner where slaves replaced peasants as land locked workers with no hope for advancement.

Q/A: Compare Feudal Europe & Plantations of the Southern Colonies.
Though legal in all colonies, slavery flourished in Southern colonies. **Planters** wanted to maximize profits & needed many hands to harvest **Cash Crops**.

Slave ships brought workers from Africa. **Middle Passage**, journey to America, conditions were horrific. America offered **no hope** when slaves arrived.

**Historical Perspective**

Q/A: **Analyze the chart & explain why Northern States were more likely to oppose slavery after the Revolution.**
Indentured servants came & worked plantations. Planters lost services at expiration of contract.

Poor whites claimed Backcountry land & started small family farms rather than work for planters.


Q/A: Explain the risks & rewards of backcountry farmers.
Jamestown, Virginia was the first settlement. Virginia became a colonial power economically & politically.

Maryland originally set up for Catholics & quickly became a place with religious freedom.

North & South Carolina, proprietary colonies set up to make money with tobacco, indigo, & rice.

Georgia was set up for debtors & served as a military barrier between Spanish Florida.

Q/A: Compare Southern populations & New England populations.
1. Compare **geography** of the 3 colonial regions.
2. Compare **economies** of the 3 colonial regions.
3. Describe 3 types of colonial **government**.

4. **Predict** problems colonists will encounter later as they try to unite against the British government.

5. **Describe** connections between colonial & modern America in elements of culture, economics, geography, & government.

(Use the back page of the powerpoint to answer 13 Colonies Assessment)