

## Chapter 4.1 The Regions Develop

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Subsistence farming:**  
farming just enough for yourself and sometimes having some extra for trade.

**Triangular trade:** a trading route with three stops. Items traded: slaves sugar and molasses. (p. 111)

**Navigation Acts:** Navigation Acts: series of laws passed to ensure that England made money from its colonies' trade.

**Smuggling:** importing or exporting good illegally

Summary :

**Main Idea:** By 1700 the Colonies doubled in population and formed three distinct regions.

**Three Regions:**

1. **New England Colonies:** long winters, rocky soil, English settlers.

2. **Middle Colonies :** shorter winters, fertile soil, many immigrants

3. **Southern Colonies:** warm climate, good soil, enslaved Africans

Another region, the **Backcountry** ran along the Appalachian mountains. Varied climate and resources. Scots-Irish Immigrants

**ALL ABOUT NEW ENGLAND:**

Life in New England was not easy.

Rocky soil and a short growing season made farming difficult. So, farmers practiced subsistence farming.

Land was sold to large groups of people, not individuals.

Many Puritans live in New England.

The land was sold to large groups of people, not individuals...many were sold to Puritan congregations who would then divide the land among its church members.

Not far off New England's coastline are some of the best fishing grounds.

New England's forests provided all the needed materials to harvest the sea.

Fish and Timber were among New England's most valuable resources.

Coastal cities grew rich through fishing, shipbuilding, and trade.

Colonists engaged in trade with other colonies, directly with Europe, and in triangular trade.

(Image of triangular trade on page 111)

England wanted to make sure that also made money from New England's successful trade.

They passed the Navigation Acts which stated:

1. shipping must be in English ships

2. certain products could only be sold to England

3. Imports had to pass through English ports  
4. Any goods not shipped to England were taxed.

However, England had trouble controlling shipping especially dealing with pirates and smuggling.

There were few slaves in New England. There was little work for slaves because of the short growing season and farmers couldn't afford to house and feed slaves who weren't working.

In larger towns, some people did own slaves. They worked as house servants, cooks, gardeners and stable-hands.

Some slaves were hired out and able to keep a portion of their wages. Some enslaved persons were able to save enough money to buy their freedom.

There were more free African Americans in New England than any other region. Despite their freedom they were not treated equally.

**THE PURITANS**

- in the early 1700s, there was a gradual decline in the Puritan religion

**Reasons:**

1. drive for economic success

2. increasing competition from other religious groups

3. Political changes: voting became based on property ownership rather than church membership. This put an end to the Puritan's control on elections.

## Chapter 4.2 The Middle Colonies

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Cash crop: crops raised to sell for money*

*Gristmill: crushed grain between heavy stones to produce flour or meal.*

*Diversity: variety*

*Artisans: craftspeople- skilled workers who make items by hand.*

*Conestoga Wagon: built by the Germans, wide wheeled covered wagons.*

*Quakers: practiced religious tolerance, they believed in equality between men and women and were the first to stand up against slavery.*

*Summary :*

*Main Idea: The people who settled in the Middle Colonies made a society of great diversity.*

*Middle Colonies:*

*--longer growing season- rich soil*

*---grew cash crops ( grew grains such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc.)*

*---called the "bread basket" colonies for their vast production of grain.*

### *BREADBASKET COLONIES*

*Immigrants from all over came to take advantage of the region's productive land.*

*Many Dutch and German farmers settled the Middle colonies and brought with them advanced farming tools and techniques.*

*Colonists ate a lot of grain; three times the amount Americans eat today. This is why they were called the "breadbasket" colonies.*

*After harvesting crops of corn, rye, and wheat, they were taken to a gristmill. Millers crushed the grain into flour. Some mills were powered by humans or animals but most were powered by large water wheels, fueled by the region's rivers.*

### *CITIES PROSPER*

*New York and Philadelphia were excellent port cities*

*Philadelphia was the fastest growing city because of its trade. It became home to many shipyards.*

*The middle colonies exported grain and imported manufactured goods.*

*New York had the largest amount of African Americans in all of the northern/middle colonies.*

*Diversity: Germans brought a strong craftsmanship to the Colonies.*

*Conestoga Wagons: built by Germans, they were wide wheeled covered wagons.*

*Climate of Tolerance: Middle Colonies tolerated many different people groups and religions.*

*One of these religions was that of Pennsylvania's founder, William Penn, the Quaker religion.*

*The middle colonies was the most diverse region.*

## Chapter 4.3 The Southern Colonies

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Indigo: a plant that yields a deep blue dye.*

*Overseers: were men hired by planters to watch over and direct the work of the slaves.*

*Main Idea: The economy of the Southern colonies relied heavily on slave labor.*

*Plantations grew in the Southern Colonies.*

*Southerners enslaved Africans to work on the plantations*

*Plantation crops included rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo.*

*Eliza Lucas introduced indigo as a successful plantation crop in South Carolina when she was 17.*

*Landowners with the most slaves became the wealthiest in the Southern Colonies. These families formed an elite Planter Class.*

*Planters often used violence against slaves to force them to do their will.*

*Slaves were often whipped. They were kept in one room cabins and were only allowed meager rations of food and clothing.*

*Slaves had close family ties, and were deeply religious. Some slaves brought Islam to America.*

*Some slaves were Christians who relied on their faith to get them through their trials. They sang spirituals and relied on their faith and families.*

*Some slaves resisted slavery. They worked slowly or purposely did their work incorrectly. Some turned to violence.*

*Stono Rebellion: 20 slaves gathered at the Stono river. They killed several planter families. They clashed with the militia and many slaves died. The rest were captured and executed. The rebellion led to harsher restrictions on slaves by their owners who feared rebellions.*

*Summary :*

## Chapter 4.4 The Backcountry

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Fall line: prevented large ships from moving farther up stream.*

*Piedmont: (means "foot of the mountains") A broad plateau that leads to the Blue Ridge mountains of the Appalachians.*

*Clan: large groups of families that claim a common ancestor*

*Main Idea: Settlers moved to the Backcountry because land was cheap and plentiful.*

*Area along the Appalachian mountains.*

*Backcountry had everything necessary to start a small farm. In the south, the Backcountry began at the Fall Line. Beyond the Fall line was the Piedmont.*

*The first European settlers in the Backcountry made a living trading with Native Americans.*

*They paid for goods with deerskins. A unit of value was one buckskin, or a "buck."*

*Then farmers came and built log cabins. Settlers began to clash with the Native Americans*

*In the 1700s, a new group of immigrants—the Scots-Irish—arrived.*

*They came from the border between Scotland and England, where they had endured many hardships.*

*The Scots-Irish brought their clan system with them.*

*In the Backcountry, rough roads and rivers made it hard to move goods.*

*Backcountry farmers had to learn to depend on themselves.*

*They built cabins and made rough furniture from logs. They ate hogs, cattle, fish, game, and corn. Backcountry women worked in the fields, as well as in the home. They learned to use guns and axes.*

*Summary :*