

# Chapter 9: Life in the English Colonies

# Lesson 9-1

- I can analyze why Europeans came to the English colonies.
- I can distinguish between indentured servants and enslaved captives.

***Who came to the English colonies and why?***

## Lesson 9-1 Notes

- So many people were leaving England that the country made laws to stop people from leaving.
- “Colony fever’ included PUSH FACTORS (high taxes, no land, jail, religious INTOLERANCE) and PULL FACTORS (cheap land, jobs / economic opportunity, religious freedom).
- Everyone had a difficult journey to America, but slaves had it far worse.
- Europeans had dark, dirty, and crowded voyages.

- Africans were chained together, starved, and neglected.
- Indentured servants traded the cost of a boat ticket for years of service. They were still “free people” but had limitations. They earned their freedom after completing their contract.
- Slaves were often kidnapped from Africa. They were treated terribly, often chained for days below deck and treated like livestock.

# Lesson 9-2

- I can analyze the English control of colonial trade.
- I can explain the growth of the colonial economy in each region.
- I can analyze triangular trade in the 1700's.

***How did New Englanders use the sea?***

1. How did England control colonial trade?
  - A. They said that only some goods could be exported to England.
  - B. They sent cloth, glass, machines, and metal tools to America.
  - C. England bought goods at LOW prices and resold them at HIGH prices, making a PROFIT.
  - D. This made colonists felt ripped off!

2. What was the growth of the colonial economy in each region?

A. America had a FREE ENTERPRISE system, which means people could start any type of business they wanted.

B. Originally, most Americans were farmers and worked in the industry of AGRICULTURE, selling their surplus crops.

C. John Rolfe changed things when he introduced tobacco to be grown and sold as a CASH CROP, making \$\$\$.

D. In the Southern Colonies, cash crops sold were indigo, tobacco, and rice.

E. In the Middle Colonies, they grew wheat / grain, and corn (Cash Crops) to sell to the West Indies to feed slaves.

F. Industry means all the businesses that make one type of product or provide one type of service.

G. In the New England colonies, the main industries were fishing / whaling, shipbuilding, and trading (merchants).

3. What was the Triangular Trade in the 1700's?

A. It was a three part sailing route connecting Africa, the West Indies, and the English Colonies (America).

B. On the first leg, ships FROM Boston & New York sailed TO Africa and TRADED Rum, Iron Goods, & Guns FOR enslaved Africans.

C. The Middle Passage was FROM Africa TO the West Indies, and TRADED enslaved Africans FOR molasses.

D. The last leg was FROM West Indies TO New England TRADING molasses FOR Rum, Iron Goods, and Guns.



# Lesson 9-3

- I can evaluate the effect of slave codes on the lives of African captives.
- I can analyze how the plantation system affected the development of slavery.

***What was the plantation system?***

# Lesson 9-3 notes

- Slavery wasn't new, it's been around forever, but slaves used to be "spoils of war." Now people were kidnapped for profit.
- Plantations grew out of the need for labor (workers).
- Numbers of slaves grew dramatically over time.
- There were slaves in the North, but most worked side by side with their owners (baker, carpenter, printer, etc,...)

# Lesson 9-3 notes (cont.)

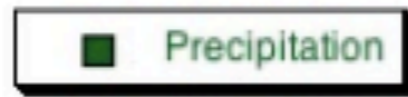
- In the South, most farmers didn't have slaves, only large farms called plantations did.
- Planters bought Africans to tend to cash crops (tobacco, rice, and indigo).
- Slave codes kept things so unfair that Africans never got rights. They couldn't practice religion, learn to read, marry, or own property. They worked from dawn to dusk.
- Plantations had house slaves and field slaves. Overseers were the "boss" of field slaves.

# Lesson 9-3 notes (cont.)

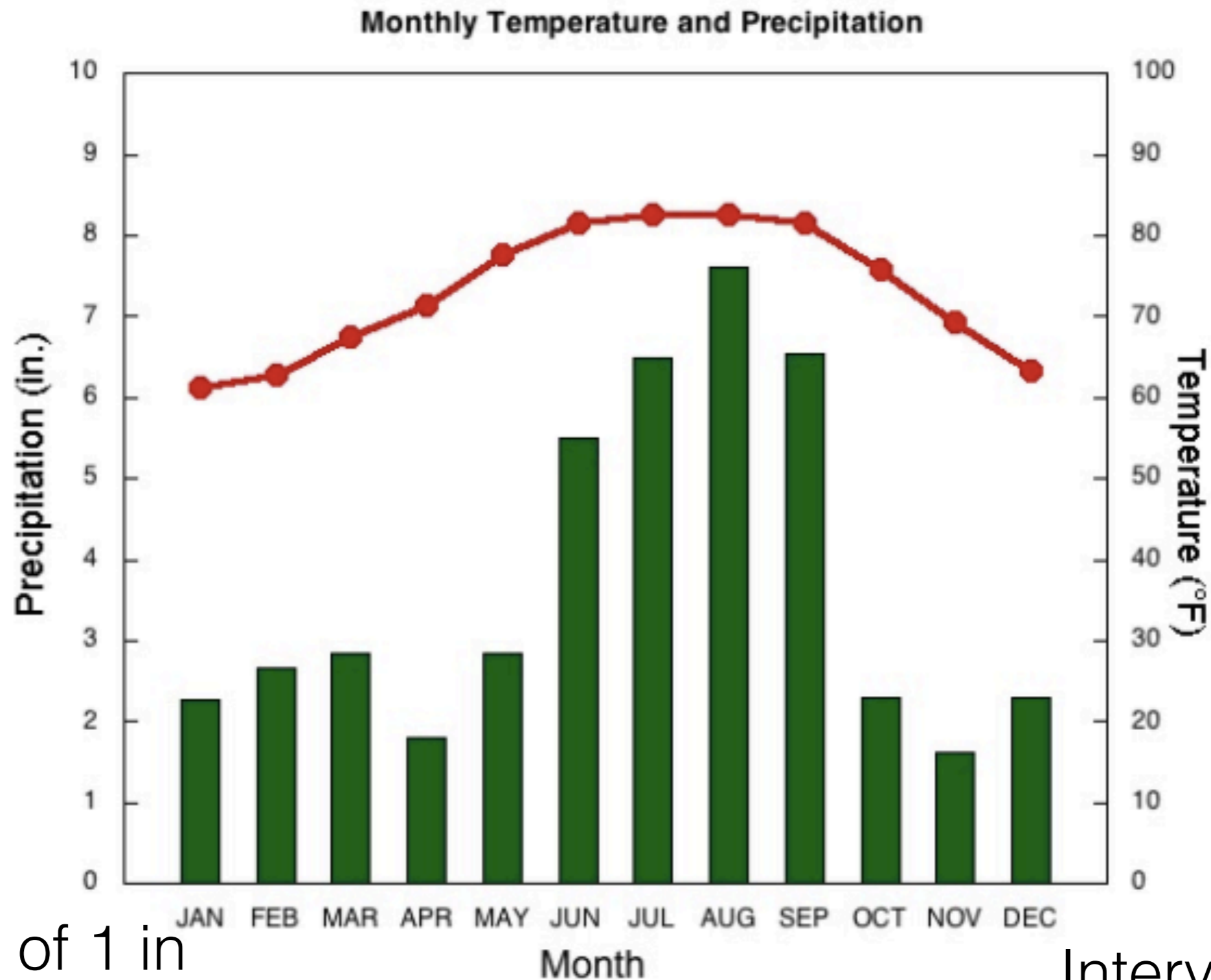
- Most slaves came from Ghana & Nigeria, but slave owners tried to get slaves from different places so they didn't speak the same language.
- If slaves couldn't communicate, they couldn't plan rebellions.
- Not all Southerners were slave owners, but all benefitted from slavery's economic benefits.
- Abolitionists were people who fought against slavery.
- Strong family ties kept most Africans from giving up hope.

# 9-Geo Skills: Climographs

Bar Graph



Line Graph



Intervals of 1 in

Intervals of 10 °F

# Climographs

- line graph shows avg. temperature
- bar graph shows avg. precipitation



Key is  
reading  
axis  
labels!

- \* Match labels with temp or precipitation
- °C / °F → temperature
- cm / inches → precipitation

# Lesson 9-4

- I can evaluate the achievements of Ben Franklin.
- I can describe the growth of Philadelphia.
- I can analyze the reasons that settlers began to move into the backcountry.

***What were some of Benjamin Franklin's contributions to Philadelphia?***

1. Can I judge the accomplishments of Ben Franklin?
  - A. He moved from Boston to Philadelphia in 1730. He had helped his brother write for his newspaper in Boston. So, he was such a good writer he was published at 16!
  - B. From 1732-1751 he published **Poor Richard's Almanac**, a book about weather, stars, advice, ect... It was the 2nd best seller behind the **BIBLE!**
  - C. As a scientist, he discovered electricity, invented the lightning rod, bifocal glasses, and the Franklin stove!
  - D. In Philadelphia, he started a college, a newspaper, a hospital, public library, a school for African Americans, a volunteer fire department, was postmaster general and official printer for the city.



2. Can I describe the growth of Philadelphia?

- A. In 1723, it had about 10,000 citizens, but by 1775 it had grown to 35,000 people.
- B. It grew because of its great religious and ethnic diversity.
- C. Many skilled trades, professionals, and merchants helped it to grow and prosper.
- D. Women also played a key part in its growth, working hard to raise families, run households, and often farms or businesses as well!

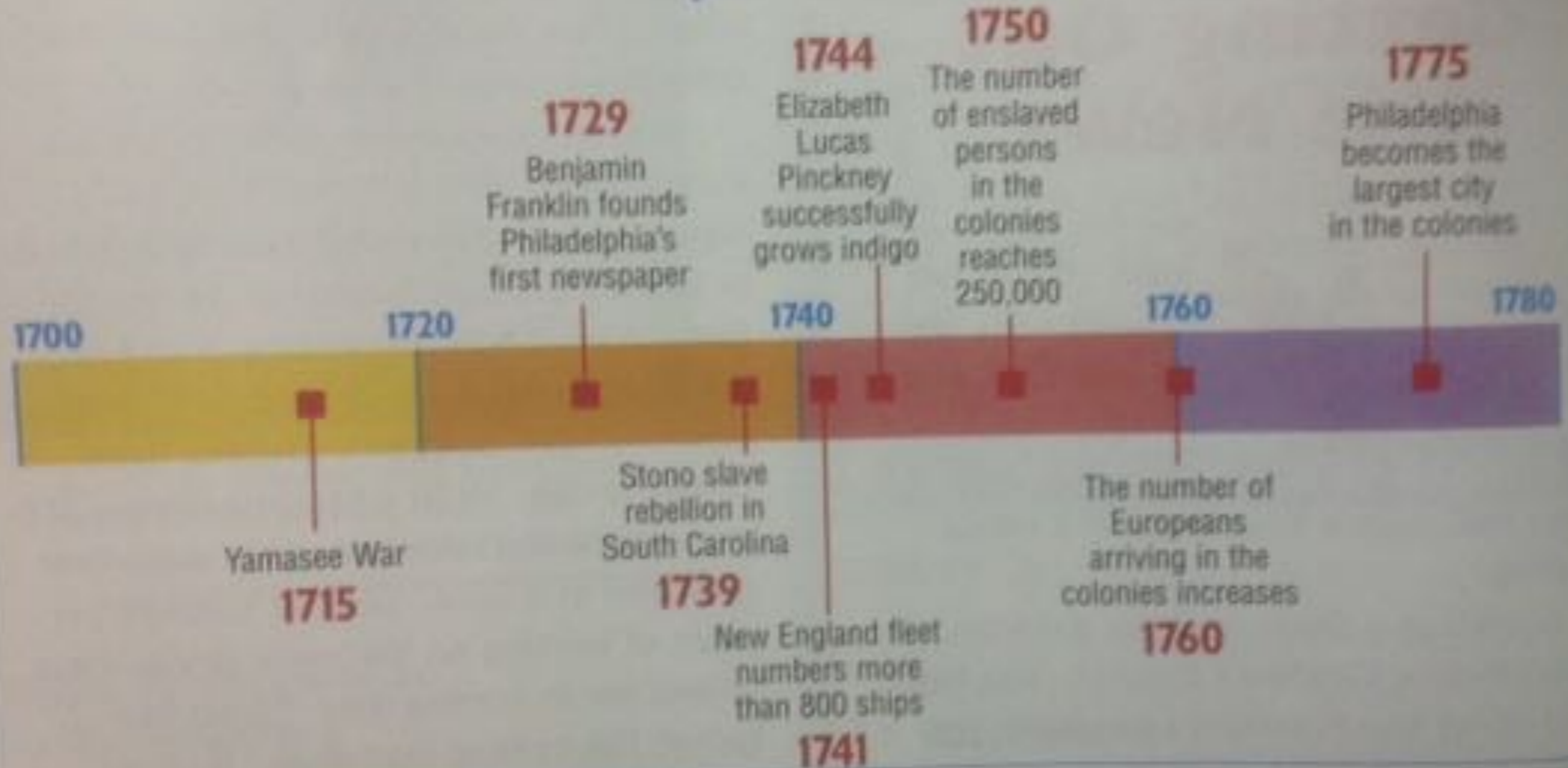
3. Can I analyze the reasons why people moved to the backcountry?

- A. Wealthy planters often owned all the best coastal lands for their plantations.
- B. Poor people didn't have the money to purchase good farmland near the coasts, so they had to buy land on the frontier.
- C. The frontier was the "outskirts" of civilization. Settlers moved farther west up to the Appalachian Mountains.
- D. This movement west led to conflict with Native Americans over the land. This conflict always ended up with English colonists winning!

# CH 9 Timeline

## CHAPTER 9 REVIEW

### Major Events



## Summing Up the Chapter

Copy the main idea map on a separate piece of paper. Then review the chapter to complete the main ideas. After you have finished, answer the following question about one region in the colonies: "How did the people in \_\_\_\_\_ live?"

