

colonial America US 1.5 study €

Early Colonies and why they were established:

- **Roanoke Island**
 - Known as Lost Colony
 - In present day North Carolina
 - Established as an economic venture
 - In South
- **Jamestown**
 - First permanent English settlement
 - Funded by the Virginia Company of London
 - Economic venture



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- **Georgia**
 - Settled by people who were in debtor's prison in England
 - Hoped to experience economic freedom and to start a new life in the New World

- **Plymouth**
 - Settled by the Pilgrims known as Separatists from Church of England
 - Wanted to avoid religious persecution

- **Massachusetts Bay**
 - Settled by the Puritans
 - Wanted to avoid religious persecution



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- **Pennsylvania**
 - Settled by Quakers
 - Wanted religious freedom to practice their own faith without interference



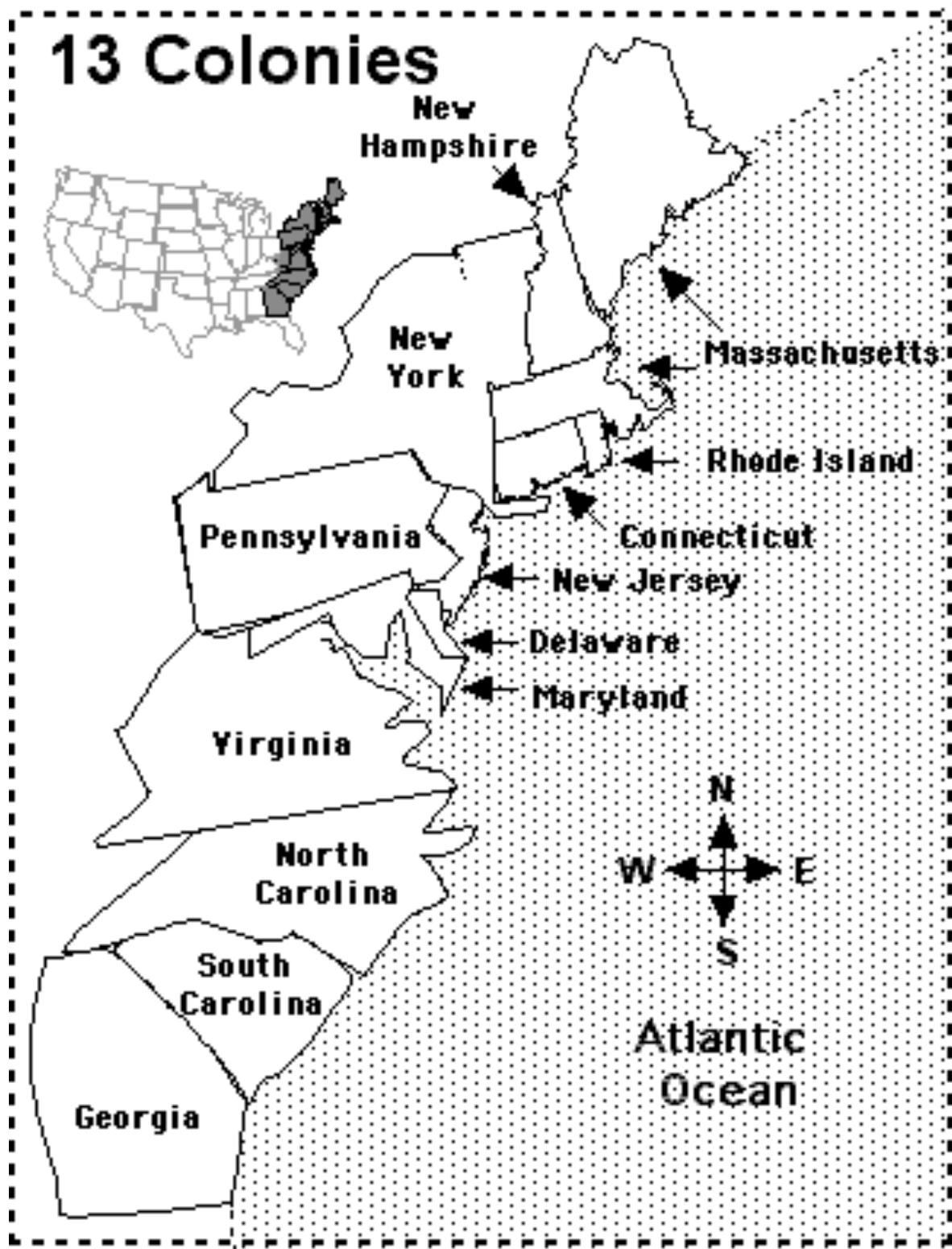
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Colonial America:

- Vocab:
 - **Specialization:** when a colony focuses one ONE or a FEW products
 - Specializations caused the colonists to be interdependent
 - **Interdependence:** Two or more people depending on each other for goods and services

Colonies	Resources	Geography and Climate	Specialization	Examples of Interdependence	Social/Political
New England	<p>Natural resources: e.g., timber, fish, deep harbors</p> <p>Human resources: e.g., skilled craftsmen, shopkeepers, shipbuilders</p> <p>Capital resources: e.g., tools, buildings</p>	<p>Appalachian Mountains, Boston harbor, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline</p> <p>Moderate summers, cold winters</p>	Fishing, shipbuilding, naval supplies, metal tools and equipment	The New England colonies depended on the Southern colonies for crops such as tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo, and for forest products such as lumber, tar, and pitch. They depended on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for livestock and grains.	<p>Villages and churches were centers of life. Religious reformers and separatists</p> <p>Civic life: town meetings</p>
Mid-Atlantic	<p>Natural Resources: e.g., rich farmlands, rivers</p> <p>Human resources: e.g., unskilled and skilled workers, fishermen</p> <p>Capital resources: e.g., tools, buildings</p>	<p>Appalachian Mountains, coastal lowlands, harbors and bays</p> <p>Mild winters and moderate climate, wide and deep rivers</p>	Livestock, grains, fish	The Mid-Atlantic colonies traded with the Southern and New England colonies to get the products they did not produce. The Mid-Atlantic colonies depended on the Southern colonies for tobacco, rice, cotton, indigo, and forest products. They traded with the New England colonies for metal tools and equipment.	<p>Villages and cities, varied and diverse lifestyles, diverse religions</p> <p>Civic life: market towns</p>
Southern	<p>Natural resources: e.g., fertile farmlands, rivers, harbors</p> <p>Human resources: e.g., farmers, enslaved African Americans</p> <p>Capital resources: e.g., tools, buildings</p>	<p>Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, good harbors and rivers</p> <p>Humid climate with mild winters and hot summers</p>	Tobacco, rice, cotton, indigo, forest products (lumber, tar, pitch)	The Southern colonies depended on the New England colonies for manufactured goods, including metal tools and equipment. They depended on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for grains and other agricultural products not plentiful in the South.	<p>Plantations (slavery), mansions, indentured servants, fewer cities, fewer schools, Church of England</p> <p>Civic life: counties</p>

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Colonial People

- **Large Landowners:**
 - Lived predominately in the South
 - Relied on indentured servants and/ or enslaved African Americans for labor
 - Were educated in some cases
 - Had rich social culture
- **Farmers:**
 - Worked the land according to the region they lived in
 - Relied on family members for labor (work)
- **Artisans:**
 - Worked as craftsmen in towns and on plantations
 - Lived in small villages and cities
 - Ex. Carpenter, blacksmith, candle maker, basket weaver, etc.
- **Women:**
 - Worked as caretakers, house- workers, and homemakers
 - Were NOT allowed to vote or own land
 - Had a few opportunities for getting an education
- **Free African Americans:**
 - Were able to own land
 - Had economic freedom and could work for pay and decide how to spend their money
 - Were NOT allowed to vote
- **Indentured Servants:**
 - Were men and women who did NOT have money for passage (travel) to the colonies and who agreed to work without pay for the person who paid for their passage
 - **Were free at the end of their contract**
- **Enslaved African Americans:**
 - Were captured in their native (home) of Africa and sold to slave traders
 - Were then shipped to the colonies where they were sold into slavery
 - Were owned as property for life without any rights
 - Were often born into slavery
 - Children of enslaved African Americans were born into slavery
 - Predominately in the Southern Colonies