



England and Its Colonies

Chapter 3, Sections 1 – 3

Day One

Essential Question(s):

- How does the evolution of the colonial system go from interdependence to independence?

Objective(s):

- Evaluate personal performance on the course pre-Assessment
- Describe how the geographical features helped shape the economies of the various colonial regions.
- Define key terms.

Homework:

- Complete definitions, if necessary.

Do Now:

Answer Question #1 from the Prior Knowledge Self-Assessment.

The 13 British Colonies



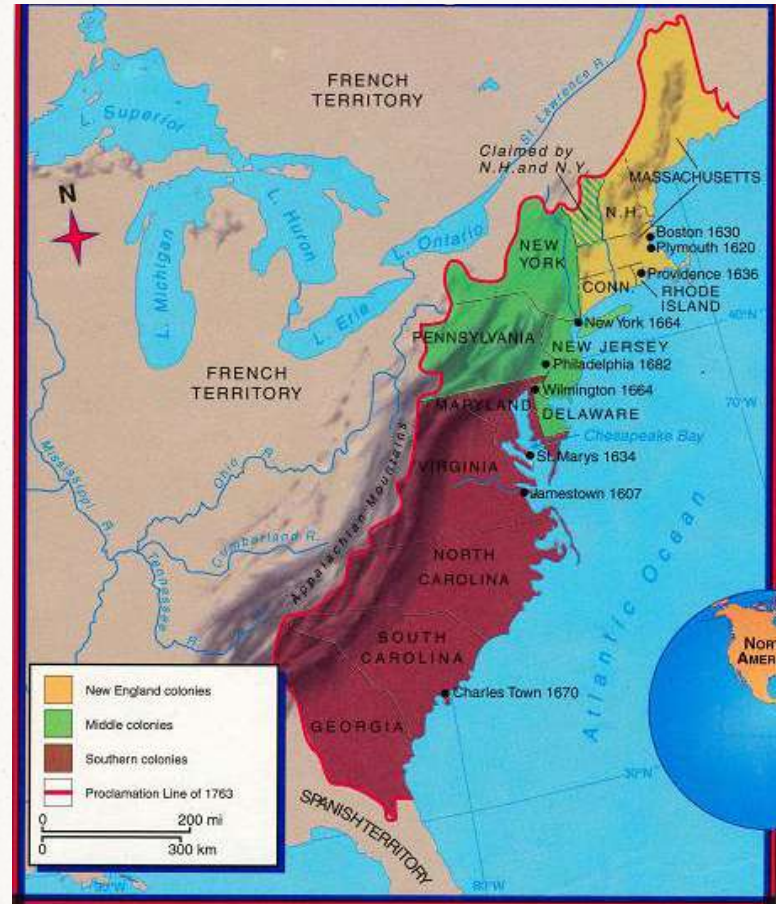
- o Complete Part One of the Map Activity.
- o You will have 20 minutes to complete this task!

Geography Themes (*pg. xxx*)

- o What is a region?
- o What are some examples of regions?
 - o Middle East
 - o Southeast Asia
 - o Midwest
 - o Mid-Atlantic

Geography Spotlight (pg. 60-61)

- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Growing Season
- Soil



Geography Spotlight (pg. 67)

○ Temperature

○ Precipitation

○ Growing
Season

○ Soil

Economic Activities

New England colonies

Massachusettsshipbuilding, shipping, fishing,
lumber, rum, meat products
New Hampshireship masts, lumber, fishing, trade,
shipping, livestock, foodstuffs
Connecticutrum, iron foundries, shipbuilding
Rhode Islandsnuff, livestock

Middle colonies

New Yorkfurs, wheat, glass, shoes,
livestock, shipping, shipbuilding,
rum, beer, snuff
Delawaretrade, foodstuffs
New Jerseytrade, foodstuffs, copper
Pennsylvaniaflax, shipbuilding

Southern colonies

Virginiatobacco, wheat, cattle, iron
Marylandtobacco, wheat, snuff
North Carolinanaval supplies, tobacco, furs
South Carolinarice, indigo, silk
Georgiaindigo, rice, naval supplies, lumber

Unit I: Key Terms

- **Balance of Trade** – the difference between how much a country imports and how much it exports.
- **Mercantilism** – *Use the glossary to define this term.*
- **Salutary Neglect** – *Use the glossary to define this term.*

Day Two

Essential Question(s):

- How does the evolution of the colonial system go from interdependence to independence?

Objective(s):

- Explain the economic relationship between England and its American colonies.

Homework:

- Complete Cause-Action-Reaction diagram.

Do Now:

- Based on the definitions from yesterday, what does it mean to have a “favorable” balance of trade?

England and Its Colonies

One American's Story (pg. 66)

o Focus Questions:

- o What did the colonies supply to the mother country?
- o What did the mother country supply to the colonies?
- o Who benefitted from this relationship?

★ A PERSONAL VOICE ELIZA LUCAS PINCKNEY

“We please ourselves with the prospect of exporting in a few years a good quantity from hence, and supplying our mother country [Great Britain] with a manufacture for which she has so great a demand, and which she is now supplied with from the French colonies, and many thousand pounds per annum [year] thereby lost to the nation, when she might as well be supplied here, if the matter were applied to in earnest.”

—quoted in *South Carolina: A Documentary Profile of the Palmetto State*

The Purpose of Colonies

1. What groups benefitted from mercantilism (5)?
2. What groups paid the costs of mercantilism (3)?
4. When mercantilism ended, what were the costs and benefits to raw materials producers in the colonies?

COSTS	BENEFITS

Contrasting Economic Systems

Create a T-Chart like this in your notes:

Market Economy	Mercantilism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are some synonyms?• What are some key elements?• What role does the government play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the goals?• What role does the government play?

“The Navigation Acts” and “Tensions Emerge” (pg. 68)

o Focus Questions:

- o Why were the Navigation Acts passed?
- o What did they do?
- o Who benefitted from these laws?
- o Who was not happy with these laws and why?

Cause-Action-Reaction:

The Navigation Acts

CAUSE	BRITISH ACTION	COLONISTS' REACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">What were many colonial merchants doing?Why was this a bad thing, according to mercantilist theory?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1651)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Most colonistsSome

Cause-Action-Reaction:

Navigation Acts

CAUSE	BRITISH ACTION	COLONISTS' REACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many colonial merchants were selling goods to foreign nations.Mercantilists argue that when colonists trade with foreigners, the home country loses \$\$.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1651) Parliament begins passing Navigation ActsColonial or British ships for all foreign tradeCrew must be $\frac{3}{4}$ British or colonialSome colonial goods can only be sold to EnglandMost goods must pass through British ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Most colonists were happy, since they benefitted.Some continued to trade illegally with other countries.

Day Three

Essential Question(s):

- How does the evolution of the colonial system go from interdependence to independence?

Objective(s):

- Summarize how salutary neglect of the colonies after 1688 planted the seeds of self-government.
- Describe how the geographical features helped shape the economies of the various colonial regions.

Homework:

- Complete Part Two of the Map Activity, if necessary.

Do Now:

- Recall from World History: What happened in England in 1688?

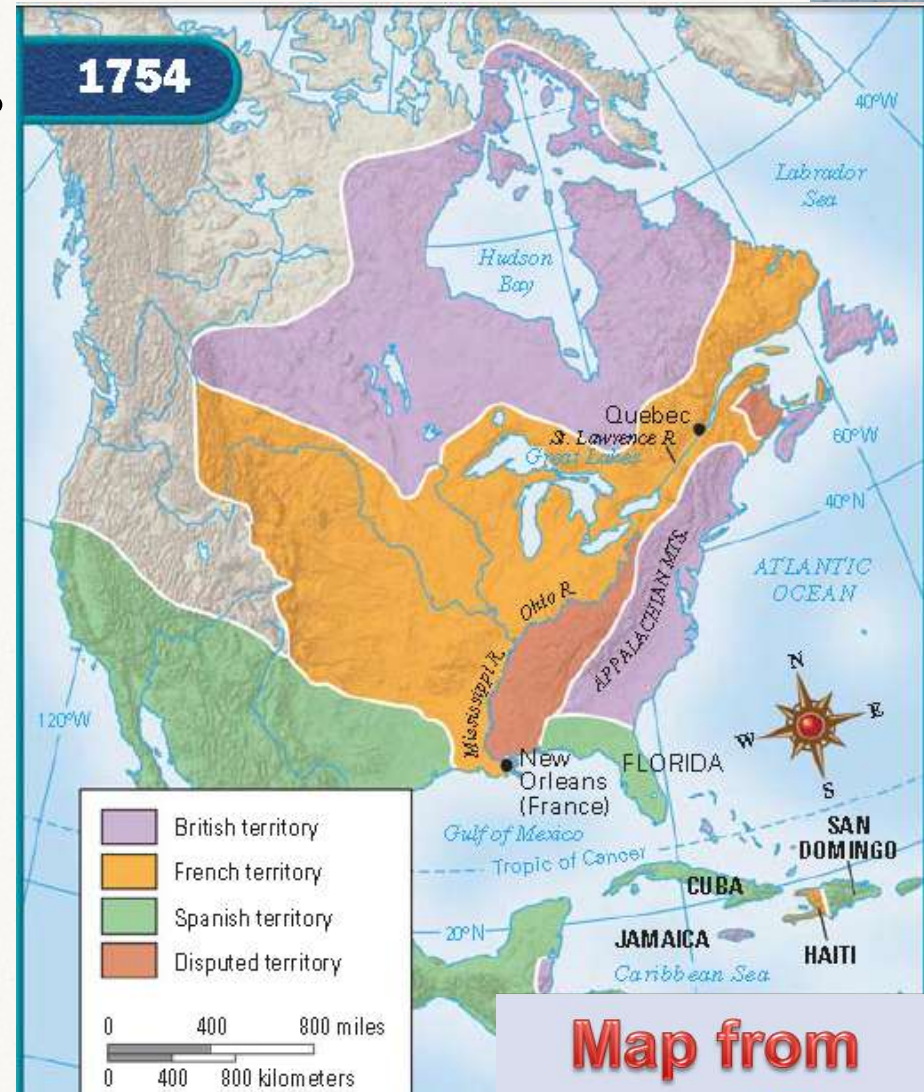
The Glorious Revolution (1688)

- Parliament invites William and Mary to overthrow King James II and take the throne;
- First, they have to accept the *English Bill of Rights*, which gives Parliament more power;
- A Constitutional (or limited) monarchy is established.



Meanwhile . . .



- France is becoming more powerful;
- They gobble up territory in North America.



**Map from
pg. 87**



Cause-Action-Reaction:

Salutary Neglect (pg. 70 - 71)

CAUSE	BRITISH ACTION	COLONISTS' REACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○○	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ After 1688, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonists like being left alone - they develop• Colonies remain ; 

Cause-Action-Reaction:

Salutary Neglect (pg. 70 – 71)

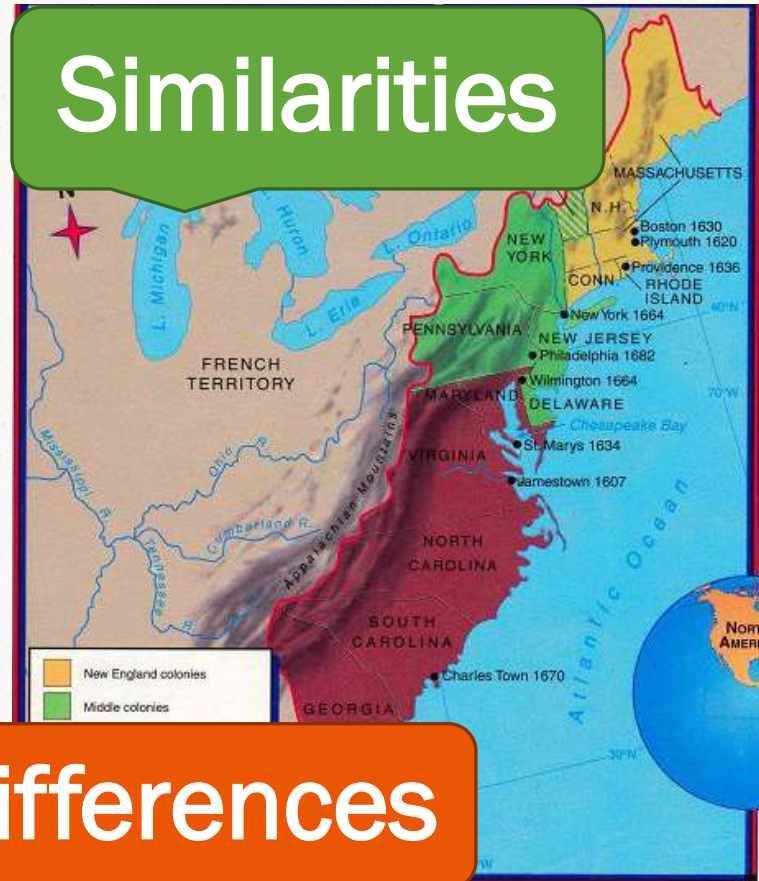
CAUSE	BRITISH ACTION	COLONISTS' REACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Britain faced problems at home (political unrest, rivalry with France)◦ The colonies were basically fulfilling their duty (supplying raw materials, buying British goods)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ After 1688, Britain does not enforce most of its laws (salutary neglect), so long as the colonies continue to serve their economic purpose.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonists like being left alone - they develop a taste for self-government;• Colonies remain loyal to Britain.

Map Activity (Part Two)

Geography Spotlight (pg. 60-61)

- o What seasonal patterns did the colonists in all three regions encounter?
- o How did these patterns affect each colony?

Similarities



Differences