

Life in the British Colonies

I. The Government & Economy of the British colonies

A. The _____, _____, & _____ colonies were very different from each other...Yet they shared some common traits in their political, economic, & social characteristics

B. Government in the Colonies

1. All British colonies were governed with a policy called _____
 - a. British Parliament & the king controlled the colonies, but _____ its policies as long as Britain _____ from the colonies
 - b. Almost all the colonies had a royal _____, but their salaries were paid by the colonists so governors rarely overturned local laws
 - c. This loose control allowed the colonists to create their own _____
 - i. Colonial assemblies were _____ made up of colonists who passed their own _____ & taxes
 - ii. Typically, colonial assemblies were controlled by the _____

C. The Economy of the British Colonies

1. The American colonies were an important part of the _____ network
 - a. The colonies produced profitable _____, such as tobacco, wheat, fish, indigo, & whale oil
 - b. Britain sold _____ back to the colonists, like clothing, tea, guns, & tableware
 - c. Increased demand for colonial raw materials, increased the demand for _____
2. This network created a series of _____ among America, Europe, & Africa
3. By the 1650s, Britain began to embrace the economic policy of _____ based on the idea that the colonies exist to generate _____ for the _____
 - a. Mercantilism is based on the idea of a _____ in which a nation exports more than it imports
 - b. Mercantilism meant that Britain began to control & _____ colonial _____
 - i. In 1660, Britain began the first of a series of _____ designed to _____ colonial trade & increase British wealth
 - ii. The Navigation Acts required the colonists to trade _____

II. Differences Among the British Colonies

A. All 13 of the British colonies participated in the trans-Atlantic trade...But regional differences led to a long-term division between the "_____ " & "_____ " colonies

B. The Southern Colonies

1. Southern economies were dominated by _____ agriculture, _____ rather than cities, large gaps between rich & poor, and _____ & indentured servants
 - a. English colonists typically made up the plantation owners in the _____ lands in the east
 - b. Former English indentured servants, _____, & _____ immigrants moved to the "_____ " with poor soil, near Indians, & lived in poverty
2. _____ in the South was far more common than in the Northern colonies
 - a. _____ % of Southern slaves were _____, most on plantations

- b. Slaves came from a variety of places in _____ & had a variety of languages & cultures
- Slaves used _____ & _____ to maintain their African culture
 - Slave families were common, but _____ were not recognized
 - Slave religion often _____ African rituals with _____
 - Slaves resisted by _____, slowing down work, or sabotaging equipment; In the _____ 150 slaves attacked & _____ over 20 whites

C. The Northern Colonies

- The _____ economy was more _____ than the South
 - Northern farms typically were _____ & grew multiple crops like _____, corn, & livestock
 - In addition to farms, the Northern economy focused on lumber, _____, fishing, iron works
 - Northern cities like Boston, Philadelphia, & New York were important ports for international _____
 - Northern cities gave people more professional & trade _____ than anywhere in the colonies
 - _____ represented opportunity in America by rising to fame through his printing business, _____ inventions, & political writings
- Slavery existed in Northern colonies where most _____ worked on small-scale farms or as domestic servants
- Like in the South, English, Germans, & Irish immigrants lived in the backcountry as _____

III. The Great Awakening

- By the 1700s, _____ attendance in the colonies had _____
- In the 1730s & 1740s, the _____ began as preachers used _____ to encourage religious conversions
 - Preachers like _____ & George Whitefield were popular evangelists
 - Preachers used “_____ & _____” & camp revivals” to encourage people to examine their faith
 - The Great Awakening led to a rise of new religious denominations like _____ & _____
 - The Great Awakening took place in all colonies & became the first _____ event

Closure Activity: Examine the primary source below & explain how it relates to the American colonies

#1

#2


