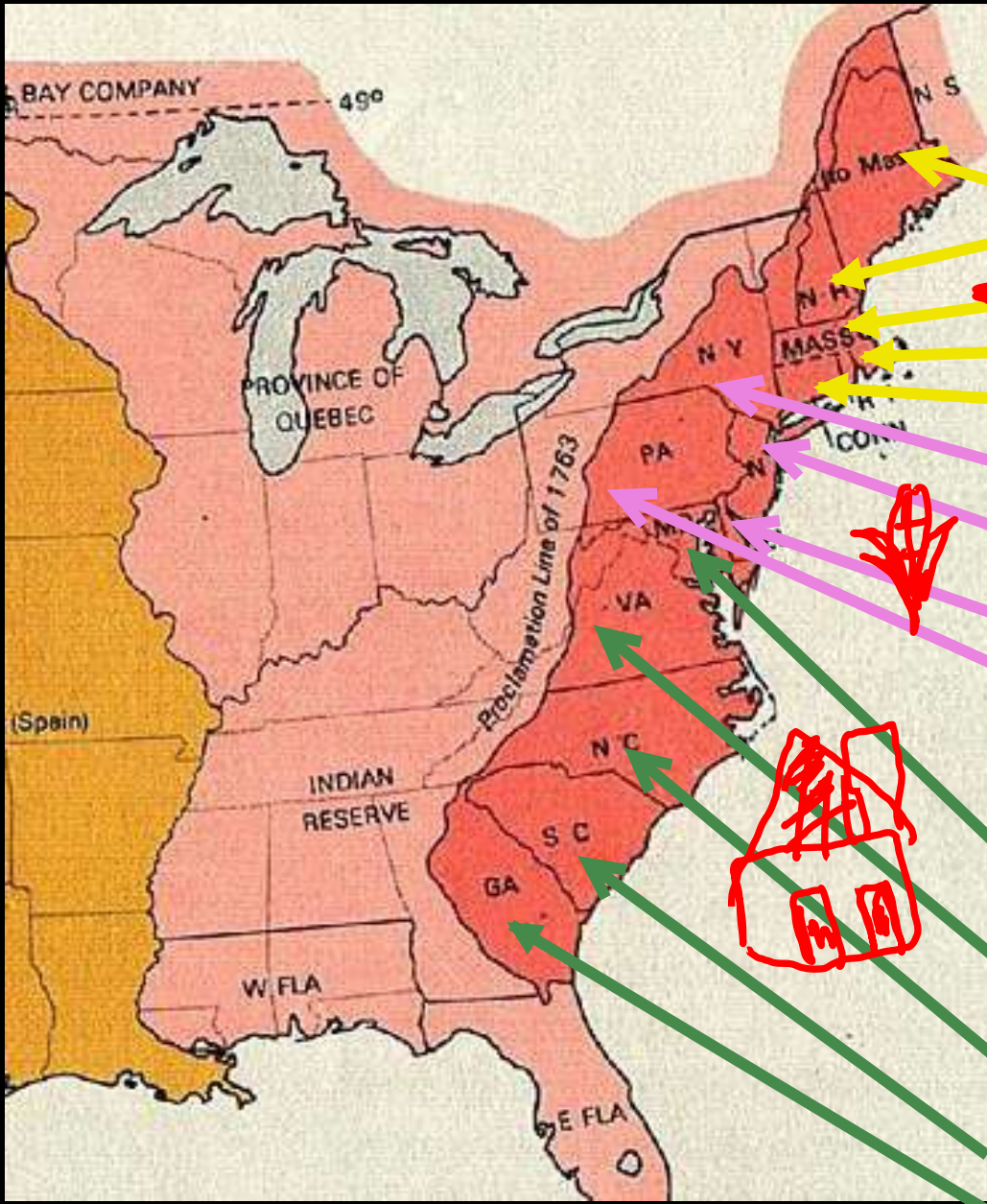


Life in the 13 Colonies

What were some similarities and differences between the three colonial regions?

Colonial Regions, Alike and Different

- Life in the colonies reflected the physical geography of the settlements.
- Climate and geography divided the new colonies into three regions:
 - New England
 - Mid-Atlantic
 - Southern



New England

New Hampshire

Massachusetts

Rhode Island

Connecticut

Mid-Atlantic

New York

New Jersey

Delaware

Pennsylvania

Southern

Maryland

Virginia

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Colonial Regions, Alike and Different

- Geography and Climate of New England
 - Appalachian Highlands
 - Boston Harbor
 - Hilly terrain, rocky soil, and jagged coastlines
 - Moderate summers, cold winters

Colonial Regions, Alike and Different

- Geography and Climate of the Mid-Atlantic
 - Appalachian Highlands
 - Coastal Lowlands with many harbors and bays.
 - Wide deep rivers
 - Rich farmlands
 - Moderate Climate
 - Made it easy to farm

Colonial Regions, Alike and Different

- Geography and Climate of the South
 - Appalachian Highlands
 - Piedmont
 - Coastal plain
 - Good harbors
 - Many rivers
 - Warm, humid climate
 - Ideal for growing many crops

	New England	Middle	Southern
Geography and Climate			
Economy			
Social Life			

Life in the 13 Colonies

What was life like in the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies?

How did the geography and climate impact life in the colonies?

Different Regions, Different Jobs

- Geography and natural resources help determine the economic activities in an area.

Different Regions, Different Jobs

- The long coastline of New England made many people take jobs in the fishing industry.
- The shipbuilding industry grew because fishermen needed ships.
- Ships left carrying goods, and ships arrived bringing in more goods so New England was a trade center.
- Skilled craftsmen and shopkeepers also settled there.

Different Regions, Different Jobs

- The Mid-Atlantic's rich farmland was perfect for producing
 - livestock and grain.
- Because of good harbors and ports many coastal areas also became
 - major trading centers.
- Along the coastal areas
 - Fishing was also a key industry

Different Regions, Different Jobs

- In the Southern colonies, agriculture was very important.
- The mild climate of the South was excellent for growing crops.
- The region had both large plantations and small farms.
 - Much of the work in fields were done by slaves.
- Important cash crops included
 - Tobacco
 - Rice
 - Indigo

	New England	Middle	Southern
Geography and Climate	<p> Hilly terrain Rocky soil Jagged Coastlines Moderate summers Long Cold winters Boston Harbor Appalachian Mountains </p>	<p> Coastal lowlands Many harbors and bays Wide deep rivers Appalachian Mountains Rich farm land Moderate Climate </p>	<p> Appalachian Mountains Piedmont Coastal plains Good harbors Many rivers Warm humid climate ideal for growing many crops </p>
Economy			
Social Life			

For Society's Sake

- The three colonial regions had different social relationships:

For Society's Sake

- New England
 - Settled in villages and cities
 - Settlements formed by people seeking freedom of religion.
 - The church was the center of social life.
 - New Englanders gathered at town meetings to discuss things affecting the town.

For Society's Sake

- Mid-Atlantic
 - Villages and cities were also common.
 - Colonists from many countries settled there.
 - They brought different religions, traditions, and cultures.
 - Culturally diverse
 - Most political and civic matters were settled in large market towns where more people lived.

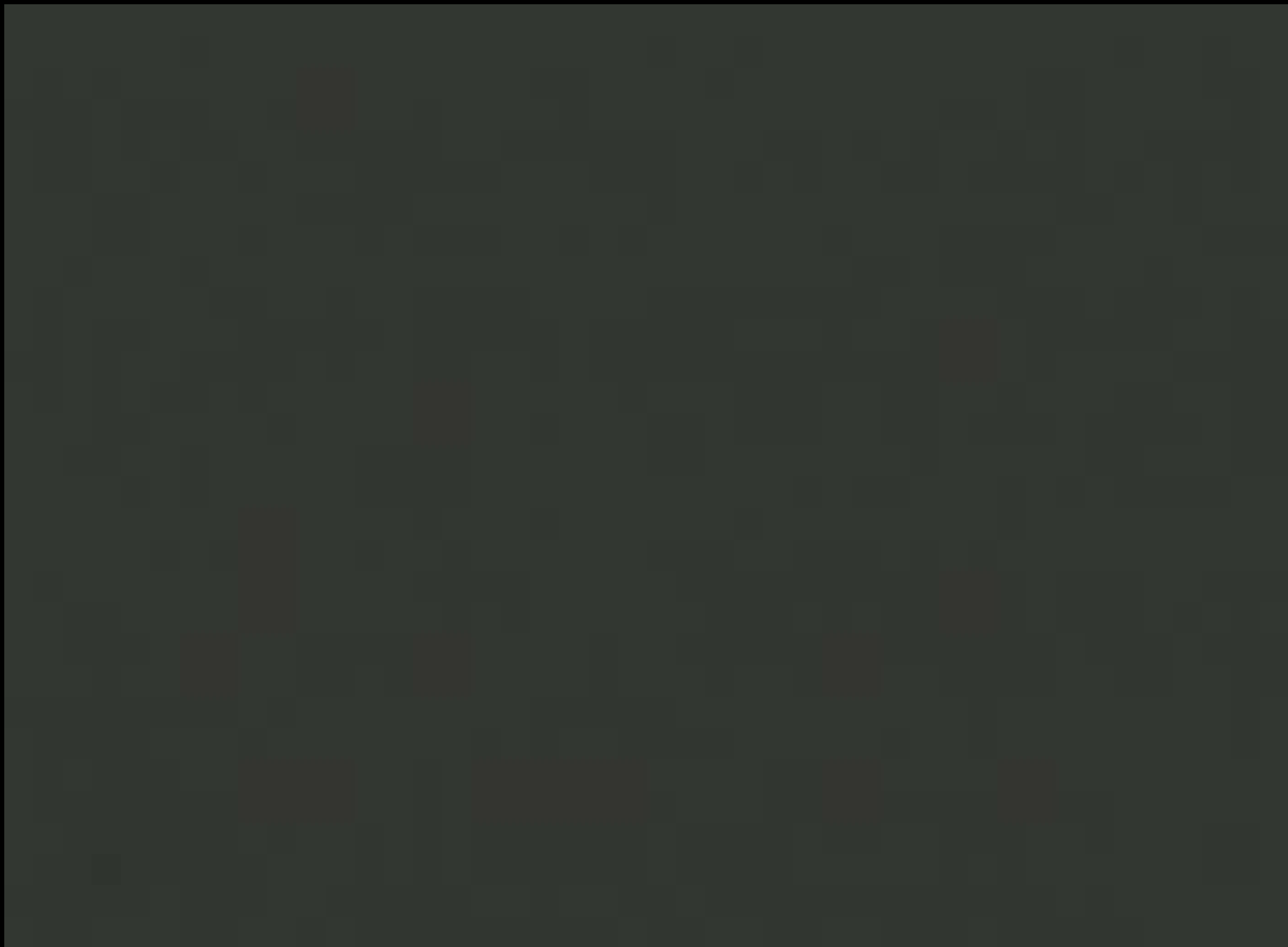
For Society's Sake

- The Southern Colonies
 - People were scattered in small groups.
 - Southerners did not have a lot of contact with others.
 - Southern Colonies were divided into counties which were the center for political and social life.
 - There were few cities or schools.
 - The Church of England was the main church

For Society's Sake

- The Southern Colonies
 - Many people lived on small or large farms called plantations
 - Southern people grew their own food and made their own cloth and clothing.
 - Slaves and indentured servants were common in the South.

	New England	Middle	Southern
Geography and Climate	<p>Hilly terrain Rocky soil Jagged Coastlines Moderate summers Long Cold winters Boston Harbor Appalachian Mountains</p>	<p>Coastal lowlands Many harbors and bays Wide deep rivers Appalachian Mountains Rich farm land Moderate Climate</p>	<p>Appalachian Mountains Piedmont Coastal plains Good harbors Many rivers Warm humid climate ideal for growing many crops</p>
Economy	<p>Fishing Shipbuilding Trade center Skilled craftsmen Shopkeepers</p>	<p>Raising livestock Farming: Grain / Corn “Breadbasket of the colonies” Trade Center Fishing</p>	<p>Agriculture Large Plantations / Slave Labor Cash crops Tobacco Rice Indigo Small farms Wood products</p>
Social Life			



Economy

Fishing
Shipbuilding
Trade center
Skilled craftsmen
Shopkeepers

Geography / Climate

Hilly terrain
Rocky soil
Jagged Coastlines
Moderate summers
Long Cold winters
Boston Harbor
Appalachian Mountains

New England



Social Life

Villages and cities
Religious freedom
Church center of social life
Self Governed in town meetings

Economy

Raising livestock
Farming: Grain / Corn
“Breadbasket of the colonies”
Trade Center
Fishing

Geography / Climate

Coastal lowlands
Many harbors and bays
Wide deep rivers
Appalachian Mountains
Rich farm land
Moderate Climate

Mid-Atlantic

Social Life

Villages and cities
Culturally diverse
Civic and political
matters settled in market
towns

Geography / Climate

Appalachian
Mountains

Piedmont

Coastal plains

Good harbors

Many rivers

Warm humid climate
ideal for growing
many crops

Economy

Agriculture

Large Plantations / Slave
Labor

Cash crops

Tobacco

Rice

Indigo

Small farms

Wood products

Social Life

Scattered in small
groups

Lived on small
farms or plantations

Slaves and
indentured servants

Grew own food

Made own cloth for
clothes

Few cities and
schools

Church center of
social life

The South



Life in the 13 Colonies

How was it different for various groups of people in the colonies?

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- The colonies were made up of groups of people whose lives were different based on their social position.
- Colonial Americans could be divided into six group:
 - Slaves
 - Artisans
 - Large landowner
 - Farmers
 - Women
 - Indentured servants

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Wealth and gender were the two main factors in deciding a person's lot in life.
 - Men usually had more privileges than women.
 - Wealthy people had more opportunities

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- The wealthiest people were usually large landowners that lived in the south.
 - Their farms were called plantations.
 - These plantations produced cash crops such as:
 - Tobacco
 - Sugar
 - Indigo
 - Slaves and indentured servants did most of the heavy work around the plantation.
- They were often educated and enjoyed a rich social life.

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Colonial farmers were not as wealthy as the large landowners.
- They and their families did their work themselves.
- Location decided what was produced.
 - New England – livestock
 - Mid-Atlantic – tobacco and grain
 - South – tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Artisans settled in all areas of the colonies.
- They worked as craftsmen.
- An artisan is a person skilled in an art form; or a craftsperson.
- Weavers, glassblowers, and carpenters are all artisans.

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Women served in domestic roles, such as caretakers, house workers, and homemakers.
- They had no political rights and were not allowed to vote.
- Most women were not educated.

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Indentured Servants were people who usually couldn't afford to pay for the trip to America
- So they would contract with a merchant, artisan, or plantation owner in return for food, clothes and a place to stay for three to five years.
- The contract was binding.
- If they ran away they could be brought back, beaten, and have their time lengthened.
- Once the time was up, they were free.

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Slaves had the hardest lives.
- They didn't not choose to come to the colonies.
- They were captured in Africa, sold to slave traders, brought to America in hot holds of ships.
- Many became sick and died.
- Once enslaved always enslaved.
- Even children were born into slavery.
- They had no rights, were treated as property, and often times mistreated.

It Took All Kinds to Make a World

- Native Americans helped the colonists and traded with them.
- Over the years; however, the colonists continued to take over Native American land.
- This led to problems, including some bloodshed.

Large Landowners

Lived on plantations

Produced cash crops

Used slaves and indentured
servant labor

Wealthy and educated

Colonial Farmers

No slaves

Small farms

Raised live stock

Grew grain

In South grew rice, indigo,
cotton, and tobacco

Slaves

Lived difficult lives

Did not choose to come
to colonies

Once a slave / slave for
life

Did not get paid

Worked on large
plantations

Indentured Servants

Contracted services in turn for
cost of trip to America

After 3-5 years they were free

Women

Served in domestic roles

No political rights

Little chance of education

Artisans

Worked as craftsmen

Settled throughout the
colonies

People of the Colonies

Life in the 13 Colonies?

How did price incentives affect colonists' decision on growing crops and producing certain products?

What were the specific economics of each colonial group? How did this help them succeed?

How did trade (voluntary exchange) help the colonists prosper?

That's the Price

- Price is the amount of money exchange for a good or service.
- Price determines who acquires goods and services.
- The supply of something and the demand helps determine its price.
- Sometimes a price incentive is used to affect people's buying behavior.

Colonial Choices

- The behavior and choices of people in colonial times were affected by price incentives too.
- Planters in the south made decisions on what crops to grow based on which ones could make them the most money.

Colonial Choices

- Colonists decided what products to produce based on two things:
 - Raw materials available
 - What other countries wanted
- When their product sold for a profit, they had incentive to make more.
- Success one area can led to success in another and another.....!!!!!!!

What's Your Specialty?

- As the American colonies grew, each region of the country began to specialize in what they did best.
- Specialization is an efficient way to work so the cost to produce is lower.
- Workers who specialize work faster.
- The more they make the more \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$!!

What's Your Specialty?

- Specialization led to the development of specific economies in the three colonial regions.

What's Your Specialty?

- New England began to specialize in the:
 - Fishing
 - Timber
 - Ship building industries.
- New England's ports allowed ships to come in and out easily which made this region a trade center.

What's Your Specialty?

- The Mid-Atlantic Colonies had rich farmland.
- Farmers produced
 - Wheat
 - Rye
 - Corn
- They also raised livestock.
- Fishing was also important

What's Your Specialty?

- Agriculture was king in the Southern Colonies.
- Plantations grew on a large scale
 - Tobacco
 - Indigo
 - Rice
 - Cotton
- Slave labor was used.

Will You Exchange This?

- Voluntary exchange or trading helps buyers and sellers.
- It only works if both parties gain something from it.
- Today we use money in exchange for goods or services.

Will You Exchange This?

- A system of voluntary exchange was used in the system of colonial trade.
- The colonists swapped goods that they had for things they needed.
- Colonists exchanged goods with the Indians on a regular basis.