

Standard 2 Notes: Life in the British Colonies

Mercantilism, Trans-Atlantic trade, Middle Passage, African-American population growth and culture, Ben Franklin, & the Great Awakening

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

i. Slaves used _____ & _____ to maintain their African culture

ii. Slave families were common, but _____ were not recognized

iii. Slave religion often _____ African rituals with _____

C. The Middle Passage

1. The transport of enslaved people from Africa across the Atlantic to the _____ & later the _____.

2. Known as the “middle passage” because it was considered the middle leg of the _____ trade triangle.

3. Thousands of people died on the journey because of the horrific conditions.

4. _____ banned the Atlantic slave trade in _____.

5. The process of slavery continued long after the Atlantic slave trade was banned.

D. The Northern Colonies

1. The _____ economy was more _____ than the South

a. Northern farms typically were _____ & grew multiple crops like _____, corn, & livestock

b. In addition to farms, the Northern economy focused on lumber, _____, fishing, iron works

c. Northern cities like Boston, Philadelphia, & New York were important ports for international _____

i. _____ represented opportunity in America by rising to fame through his printing business, _____ inventions, & political writings

2. Slavery existed in Northern colonies where most _____ worked on small-scale farms or as domestic servants

3. Like in the South, English, Germans, & Irish immigrants lived in the backcountry as _____

III. The Great Awakening

A. By the 1700s, _____ attendance in the colonies had _____

B. In the 1730s & 1740s, the _____ began as preachers used _____ to encourage religious conversions

1. Preachers like _____ & George Whitefield were popular evangelists

2. Preachers used “_____ & _____” & camp revivals” to encourage people to examine their faith

3. The Great Awakening led to a rise of new religious denominations like _____ & _____

4. The Great Awakening took place in all colonies & became the first _____ event