

**SSUSH2 THE STUDENT
WILL TRACE THE WAYS
THAT THE ECONOMY
AND SOCIETY OF
BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA DEVELOPED.**

British North America (2)

- ▣ All the colonies developed economies that allowed settlers to survive & even prosper, yet each colony differed in its religious, cultural, & political customs.

Mercantilism (2a)

- The founders of the colonies were influenced by an economic theory known as mercantilism.
- Earth had a limited supply of wealth in the form of natural resources, especially gold & silver, so the best way to become a stronger nation was to acquire the most wealth.



Mercantilism (2a)

- British government
view its American
colonies as sources
of wealth that would
make Britain
wealthier & stronger.



Mercantilism (2a)

- Inspired Parliament to control transatlantic trade with its American colonies by passing the Navigation Acts in the 1660's.
- All goods shipped to or from British North America had to travel in British ships, and any goods exported to Europe had to land first in Britain to pay British taxes.
- Some goods could be exported to Britain only.
- These restrictions were designed to keep the colonies from competing against Britain.

Trans-Atlantic Trade

WHAT IS THIS AN IMAGE OF???



Growth of the African Population

(2b)

- There were never enough workers available to plant, grow, & harvest the crops (like tobacco), so farmers turned to African slaves to do this work.
- Many white colonists believed black people were savages who needed to be taken care of by white people.



Growth of the African Population (2b)

- By the 1700s there were thousands of African slaves throughout the British colonies.
- The vast majority of these slaves were located in the southern colonies, where they supplied the labor required to support the region's agriculturally based economy.



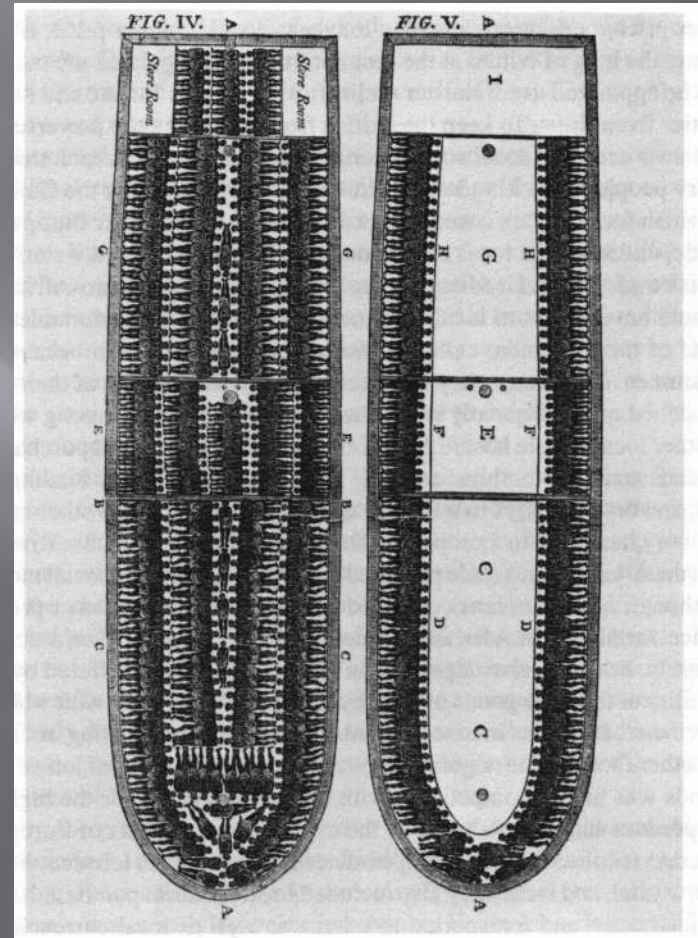
The Middle Passage (2b)

- The sea voyage that carried Africans to North America was called the **Middle Passage** because it was the middle portion of Triangular trade



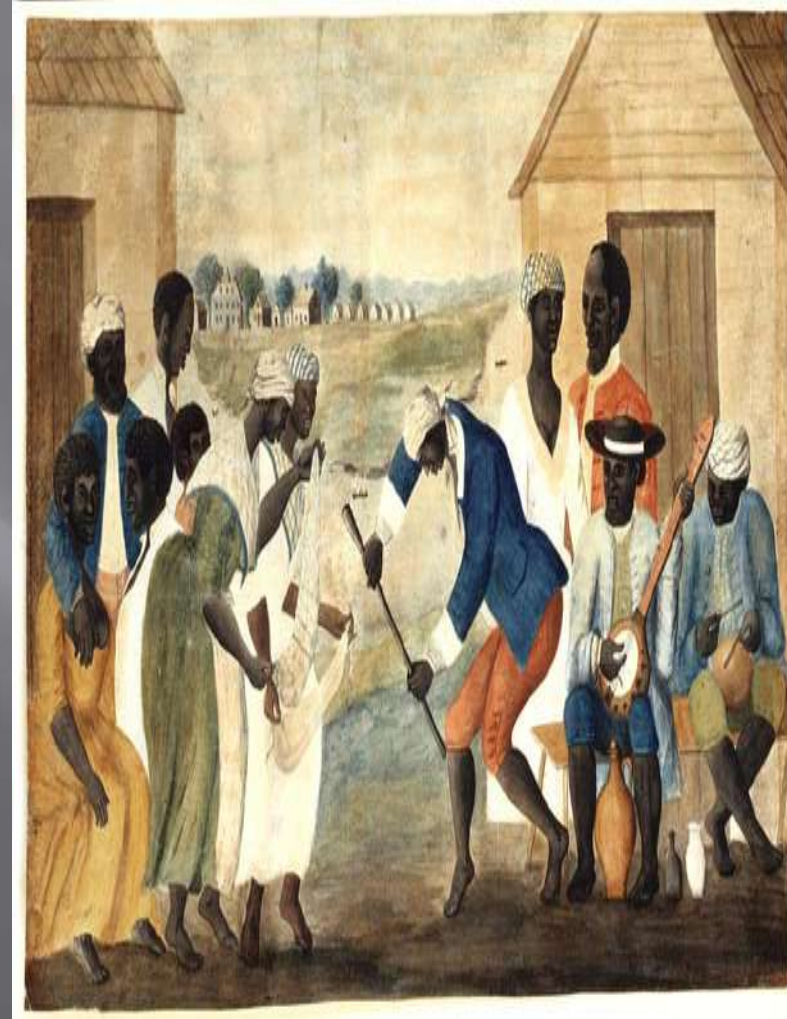
The Middle Passage (2b)

- ▣ The slaves were packed like bundles of firewood.
- ▣ About two of every ten slaves died during the passage.



African American Culture (2b)

- ▣ In America, slaves attempted to “make the best” of their lives while living under the worst of circumstances.
- ▣ Slave communities were rich with music, dance, basket weaving, & pottery making.
- ▣ Enslaved Africans brought with them the arts & crafts skills of their various tribes.



Benjamin Franklin (2c)

- Benjamin Franklin, along with George Washington, is the best known of America's Founding Fathers.
- Franklin was born into a poor Boston family in 1706.
- throughout his life, Franklin sought ways to improve himself (individualism) & to rise in society (social mobility).
- Over his 84- year life, Franklin succeeded in making himself one of the world's leading authors, philosophers, scientists, inventors, & politicians.



The Great Awakening (2d)

- Christian worship changed in the northeastern colonies
- Ministers said people would feel God's love only if they admitted their sins.
- Focus on personal & emotional relationship with God
- Revived emotional Christianity for whites and blacks.



The Great Awakening (2d)

- Christianity grew, although established churches lost members to the new way of Christian worship.
- Some preachers said American society had become as corrupt as the English society the colonists' ancestors had escaped.

