

**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.



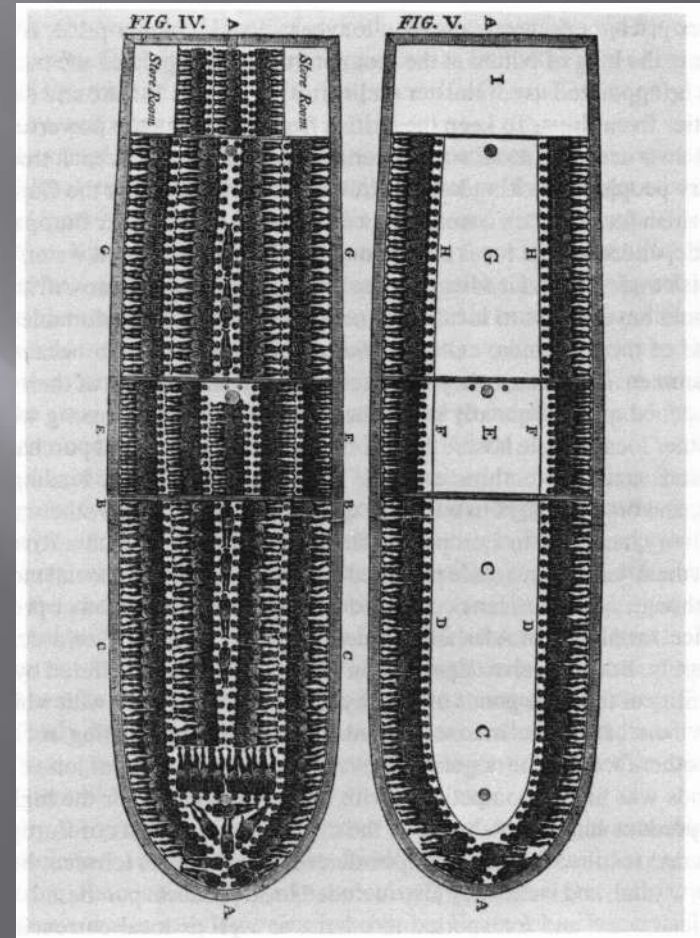
The Middle Passage (2b)

- The sea voyage that carried Africans to North America was called the Middle Passage because it was the middle portion of a three-way voyage made by the slave ships.
- It's the middle leg of the Triangular trade
- Then, in the Middle Passage, the slaves would be transported to the New World.



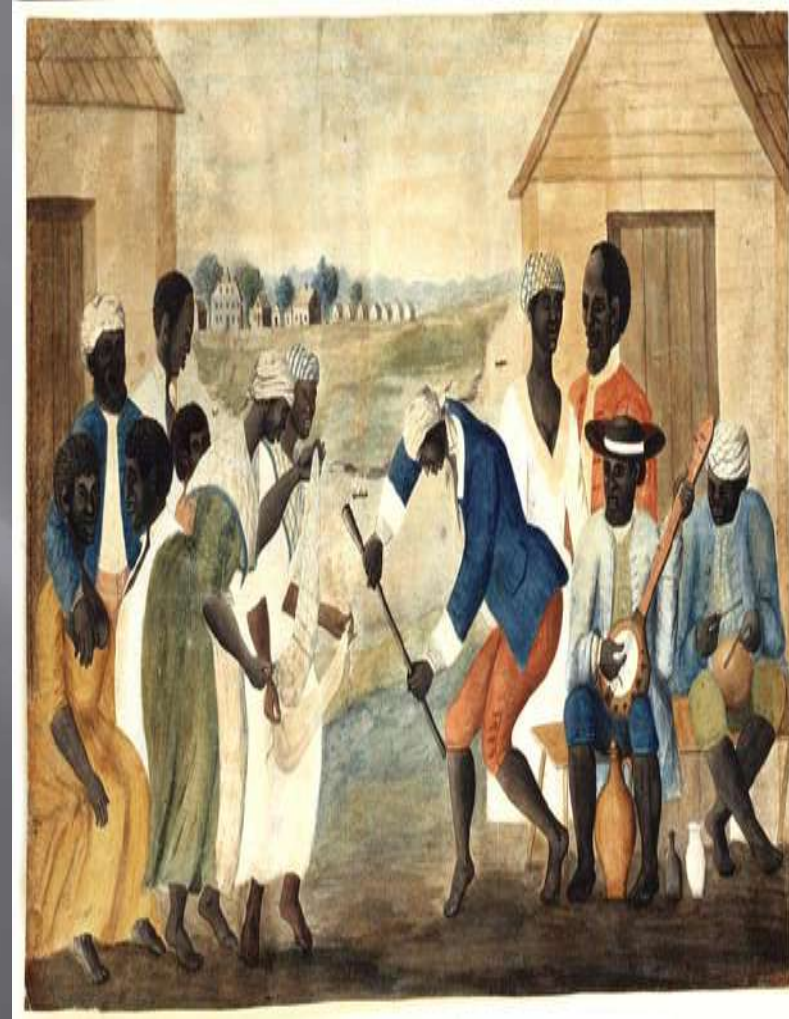
The Middle Passage (2b)

- ▣ This process was repeated for decades.
- ▣ It was said that people in the colonial port cities could smell the slave ships arriving before they could see them.
- ▣ 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 in the 1730s & 1740s.
- Ministers said people would feel God's love only if they admitted their sins.
- People were told that each believer should seek his or her own personal & emotional relationship with God, & that doing this was more important than the Puritan idea of congregations gathering together to hear intellectual sermons.
- These ministers attracted enormous audiences & often traveled from colony to colony to preach to anyone who wanted to listen, regardless of what church he or she might belong to.



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.
- As a result, some people started saying that America needed to cut its ties with Britain to keep its religion pure.
- Jonathan Edwards & George Whitefield were two of the most famous preachers of the Great Awakening.

