

Learning Target 1:

**I can summarize the economic,
political and social reasons for the
American Revolution.**

Growth of the American Colonies (1689–1754)

Section 1: An Empire and Its Colonies

A. Review the Colonies

2. Diverse Colonial Economies

a. Southern Colonies - based on staple crops—crops that are in constant demand.

- tobacco and rice plantations worked by slaves.

b. Middle Colonies - farming and commerce.

- wheat, barley, and rye and merchants, traders, and craftspeople.

c. New England Colonies - “carrying trade,” carrying crop and goods from one place to another.

- The Triangular Trade - trading goods between the America, Europe and Africa



B. Mercantilism

1. Theory of Mercantilism - try to get and keep as many riches as possible.





- Therefore, more exports than imports.

2. Effects

- The Navigation Act - anything NOT sold to England would have a duty, or tax on it.
- = fighting over territory and trade routes.
- = Brits tightened controls over the colonies.
- Colonists mad at power grabs and loss of control.



Mercantilism

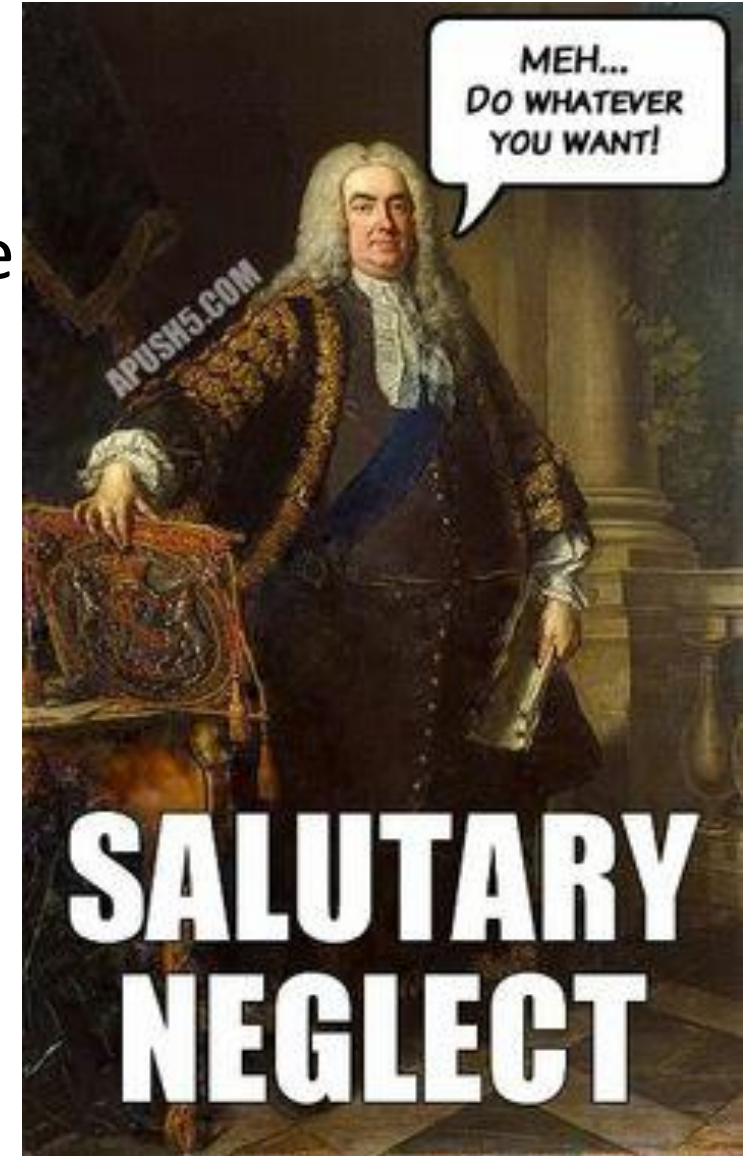
	Advantages of Mercantilism	Disadvantages of Mercantilism
 Great Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a favorable balance of trade for England • Colonies produced raw materials England needed • England had a growing, stable market for its finished goods • These finished goods were sold back to the colonies for a very large profit • England became very wealthy and powerful at the expense of its colonies • Goods from other countries came through England to the colonies • Taxes paid were paid on these goods by the colonies with gold and silver, adding to England's wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naval supplies (pitch, wooden masts, etc.) were paid for with a "bounty" or very high price
 British Colonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists could obtain goods from other countries with permission from England (i.e. wine from France and tea from India) • Naval supplies (pitch, wooden masts, etc.) were paid for with a "bounty" or very high price by England • British citizens in the colonies who owned ships benefited because all ships who traded with the colonies had to be owned by British citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists could only trade with one country which limited competition for its goods resulting in lower prices paid by England for raw materials • Finished goods were sold back to the colonies for a very large profit by England • England became very wealthy and powerful at the expense of its colonies • Goods from other countries came through England to the colonies resulting in higher taxes and prices paid by colonists • Taxes paid were paid on these goods by the colonies with gold and silver, thus depleting the wealth of the colonies

C. Britain's Colonial Policy in the Early 1700s

1. Origins of Self-Government

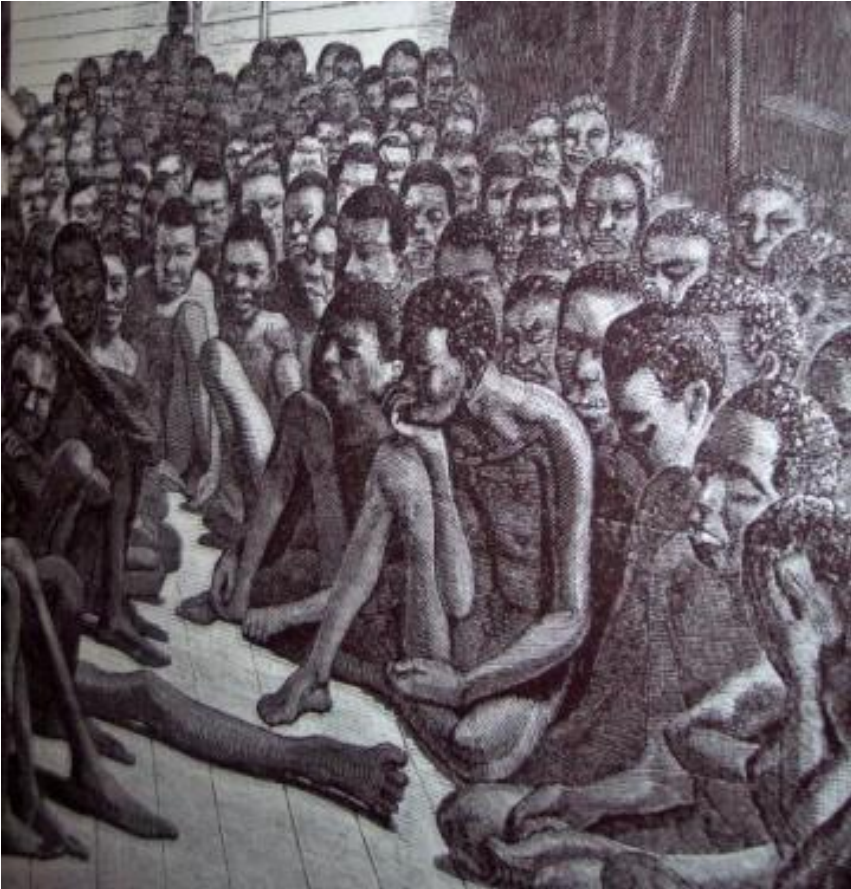
a. salutary neglect = allowing colonies to have more freedom to govern themselves, resulted in

- strong local government and weak central power.
- British govt didn't have the resources to enforce
- Colonies had freedom since being hands off had been serving the British interests



Section 2: African Americans in the Colonies

A. The Middle Passage



1. the forced transport of slaves from Africa to the Americas.
 - Awful conditions, 10 to 40 percent of Africans died
 - Some mutinies successful, escaped to central America and Caribbean islands

B. Slavery in the Colonies

1. South Carolina and Georgia

- High temperatures and disease
- African Americans = $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population

2. Virginia and Maryland

- Slaves = minority of population.
- encouraged to have families, so slave owners could save money.

3. New England and the Middle Colonies

- far fewer slaves
- had more freedom to choose occupations.
 - Household occupations or as skilled laborers



D. Laws and Revolts

1. Laws - Strict with punishments ranging from beatings, banishment and death
2. Revolts - unsuccessful and captured rebels were killed, some even burned alive



Section 3: Emerging Tensions



- A. Colonial population grew, doubling every 25 years, so immigrants pushed west
- B. Native Americans forced to relocate to lands already occupied by other native Americans
- C. There was a large mix of religions in the colonies

D. The Great Awakening - religious revival that emphasized faith and personal relationships with Jesus, not money and education.

E. Baptist faith also emerged, characterized by emotional ceremonies and celebration of ordinary people

