**Economic Problems: More Than Basic Needs**

**Economic Activities in the 13 Colonies**

Some countries, besides England, that were in the British Empire were: **Wales, Scotland, and parts of Ireland.**

Manufacturing: **making things by hand or by machine.**

Europeans defined natural resources as: **things made by nature that humans know how to use.**

**Agriculture in the 13 Colonies**

Most people earned a living before and during the colonial time: **by farming.**

**Manufacturing in the 13 Colonies**

Commercial manufacturing: **is a way to make goods and supplies to sell to others.**

A master craftsman: **is a person who was skilled at making special products like wagons or rifles.**

An apprentice was: **a young person who learned a special skill from a master craftsman.**

Men got most of the manufacturing jobs: **because those were the customs and traditions of colonial society.**

Besides professional skills, the master craftsman was supposed to teach the apprentice: **reading, writing and math.**

**Trade in the 13 Colonies**

Traders: **people who get wealth by buying items from a group of people at a low price and selling those things to other people at higher prices.**

Imports: **trade goods that are brought into a colony or country.**

Exports: **trade goods that are sent to another colony or country.**
Multiple perspectives on imports and exports.

Since Britain bought ships from the 13 Colonies: **they were imports because they were made in the 13 Colonies and sent the Britain.**

The Colonies exported ships: **which means they were made in the Colonies.**

Imports and a shortage of master craftsmen.

The colonists imported items from Britain when the same items were manufactured in the colonies because: **the skilled craftspeople could not make enough products fast enough.**

Credit: **means being able to buy something now with a promise to pay later.**

The problem that credit caused was many of the colonists **were always in debt.**

Trade and the development of colonial towns and cities.

A break-in-transport is: **the geographical location where goods and supplies were loaded and unloaded.**

A break-in-transport: **came first and then a town or village would develop.**

The first colonial towns started along riverbanks or the ocean coast because: **the first European settlers traveled by water to the shores and products were imported and exported from the towns along the shores.**

Water for transportation.

It was easier to transport goods by water than by roads for the first colonists: **because products were heavy or bulky and could be transported less expensively, faster and more easily by boats.**

*The Three Regions of the 13 Colonies*

The number of people did not fit the amount of land in the colonies: **small amount of people on huge tracts of land.**

The first European colonists didn’t know how big North America was: **because they didn’t have a map of the continent.**
The three geographical regions of the 13 Colonies were: the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.

The New England Colonies

The four original New England Colonies were: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

The Environment of the New England Colonies

Climate of the New England Colonies

The climate of the New England Colonies was: colder than the other two colonial regions because they were the farthest north.

New England climate and disease

The climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the New England Colonies: it prevented the spread of life-threatening diseases.

The climate was a negative factor for the colonist in the New England Colonies: the severe winters killed many people.

Geography of the New England Colonies

The geography of New England: was mostly hills with rocky soil.

Natural Resources of the New England Colonies

The natural resources of the New England Colonies: Fish, whales, trees and furs.

The natural resources were more important than agricultural crops to colonists in New England: because of poor, rocky soil and the short growing season.

Economic Activities in the New England Colonies

Agriculture of the New England Colonies

A subsistence farmer: hardly raised enough food to feed their families.
Many New England farmers, in order to make enough money to support their families during the non-growing season: **had to find jobs in fishing, logging or trapping for fur.**

Agriculture in the New England Colonies **had poor soil, mountains, cold winters, and a short growing season.**

Cash crops: **crops or animals raised to make money.**

**Manufacturing in the New England Colonies**

Naval products: **All the things needed to build and sail a ship.**

England encouraged the New England shipbuilding industry: **England’s forests were used up.**

The second important industry in New England: **the alcoholic drink called rum.**

**The environment and manufacturing.**

The New Englanders accommodated to their environment: **by finding other ways to make a living.**

**Trade in the New England Colonies**

The New England trade was known as a triangular trade because **the trading ships followed ocean routes that formed a triangle on the world map.**

**The New England triangular trade.**

For the New England colonies, manufactured products were: **exports because they were made there and shipped out.**

**Religion in the New England Colonies**

The main function of New England towns was: **to support the religion of the Puritans.**

Religious freedom in Puritan colonies: **did not exist. The Puritan’s world view did not tolerate other religions.**

**The Southern Colonies**

**The Environment of the Southern Colonies**
Climate of the Southern Colonies

The climate of the Southern Colonies: was the warmest climate of the three colonial regions.

Climate and the colonists’ health.

The warmer climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies because they didn’t have to worry as much about surviving cold winters.

The warmer climate was a negative factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies because the warm, moist climate carried diseases that killed the colonists.

Geography of the Southern Colonies

The geography of the Southern Colonies: broad, coastal plain which was hilly and covered with forests.

Natural Resources of the Southern Colonies

The natural resources of the Southern Colonies: rich farm land, forests and fish.

Economic Activities in the Southern Colonies

Agriculture in the Southern Colonies

The environmental factors that made farming in the Southern colonies the most productive was: rich soil, flat ground and a longer growing season.

Plantations were: specialized in growing one or two cash crops and were very large.

The agriculture in the Southern Colonies was very productive. The land produced cash crops of tobacco and rice.

Most of the Southern agricultural crops were sent to: Britain

Manufacturing in the Southern Colonies

Manufacturing in the Southern Colonies was: not very important because farming was so profitable. What they needed they made or bought from traders.
There were fewer craftsmen in Southern cities and towns: because most of the craftsmen worked on the plantations.

**Trade in the Southern Colonies**

The Southern Colonies didn’t develop an extensive trade with the other two colonial regions: because they traded directly with Britain.

**The Southern triangular trade**

Trade in the Southern Colonies was triangular between Britain and Africa.

A common destination for both the Southern triangular trade and the New England triangular trade: Africa

*Religion in the Southern Colonies*

Religion was different in the lives of the Southern colonists than in the lives of the New England colonists. Religion did not have a large influence in the daily lives of the Southern colonists.

**The Middle Colonies**

*The Environment of the Middle Colonies*

**Climate of the Middle Colonies**

The climate of the Middle Colonies was moderate in the wintertime, moderately long for growing crops.

**Geography of the Middle Colonies**

The geography of the Middle Colonies: hills and flat land with good soil.

**Natural Resources of the Middle Colonies**

The natural resources of the Middle Colonies: iron ore and good soil.

*Economic Activities in the Middle Colonies*

**Agriculture in the Middle Colonies**

The environmental factors that allowed farmers from the Middle Colonies to grow cash crops were flat land that had rich soil and a longer growing season.
Agriculture in the Middle Colonies: Corn, vegetables, grain, fruit and livestock.

Manufacturing in the Middle Colonies

Manufacturing in the Middle Colonies: iron ore products like tools, kettles, nails and plows and huge blocks of iron to export to Britain.

Trade in the Middle Colonies

Trade in the Middle Colonies: exported agricultural products and natural resources, imported European manufactured goods, but never developed triangular trade routes.

Religion in the Middle Colonies

There was more religious freedom in the Middle Colonies than in New England. No single church or religion dominated in the Middle Colonies.

Contrasts Between the North and the South

Agricultural Differences

The environment economically affected agriculture in the New England Colonies. Because of the climate and geography, agriculture was not as important of a way to make a living.

The environment economically affected agriculture the Southern Colonies. Because of it’s climate and geography, agriculture was an important way to make a living.

The differences that were caused between the New England Colonies and the Southern Colonies in agriculture were the climate and geography.

Agriculture influences trade.

The differences between to New England Colonies and the Southern Colonies in agriculture were southern colonists exported agricultural products and New England colonists imported agricultural products.

Manufacturing Differences

The New England Colonies looked to their natural resources as a way to make a living. The environment forced them to look for other ways to make a living besides farming.
The Southern Colonies didn’t develop all their natural resources as a way to make a living. The soil for farming brought an excellent income so there was no need to develop natural resources for manufacturing.

The differences in manufacturing occurred between the Southern Colonies and the New England Colonies. The Southern Colonies developed their main natural resource, their farmland, which meant not much manufacturing. The opposite occurred in New England.