

## Chapter 4: The Development of the 13 Colonies

### **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.**