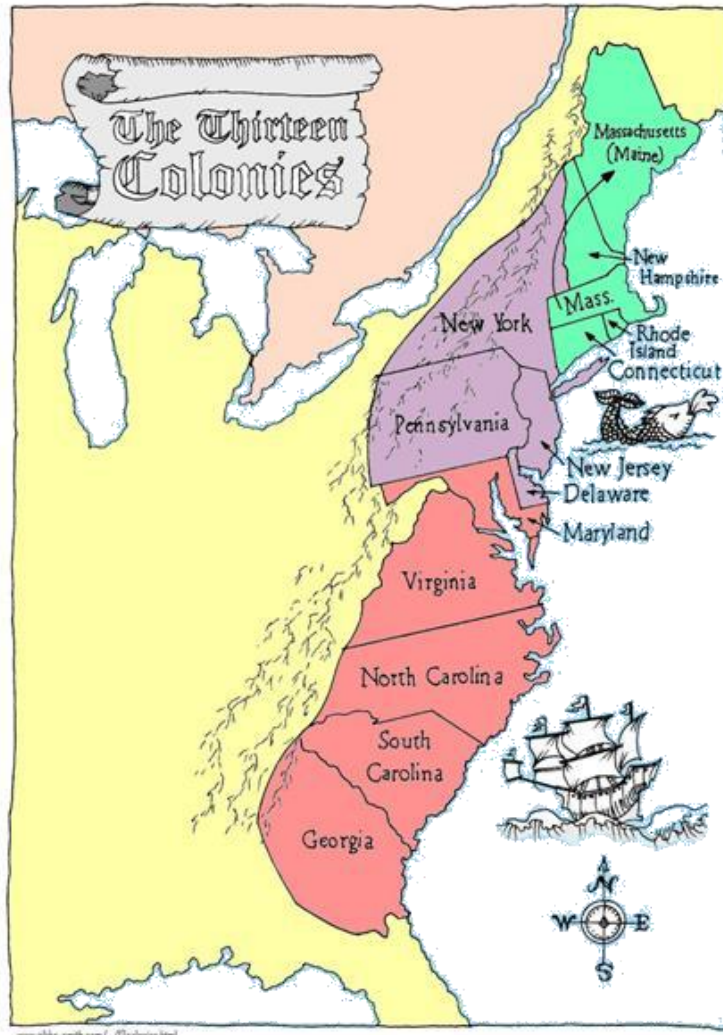


Unit 3- Colonial Life

Explorers have claimed land for
European countries.....now what?

Thirteen Colonies were created.....



- Thirteen colonies were created and broken down into three colonial regions:
 - New England
 - Middle (Mid-Atlantic)
 - Southern

Colonial Vocabulary

- **Town Meeting**- a gathering where colonists held elections and voted on the laws of their towns
- **Self-Government**-when people make laws for themselves
- **Dissenter**- a person who does not agree with the beliefs of his or her leaders
- **Banish**- force someone to leave
- **Industry**- all the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service
- **Import**- a product brought into one country from another

Colonial Vocabulary

- **Export**- a product sent to another country and sold
- **Slave Trade**- the business of buying and selling human beings
- **Proprietor**- a person who owned and controlled all the land in the colony
- **Representative**- someone who is chosen to speak and act for others
- **Plantation**- large farm on which crops are raised by workers who live on the farm
- **Legislature**- a group of people who have the power to make and change laws

New England Colonies

- Geography and Climate

- During Ice Age, ice glaciers pushed good soil down to Middle Region, causing farming to be harsh
- Farmers joked about this area producing stones as its crop
- Long, cold winters

- Resources

- Lots of trees (wood) to build ships and buildings
- Near ocean to catch fish
- Whales (whale oil was used to light lamps and was a valuable resource)

- Industries and Occupations

- Fishing
- Shipbuilding

New England Colonies, Continued

- Religion
 - Puritans-everyone should worship the same way
 - Dissenters-everyone should worship how they want
 - Puritans would banish anyone from the region that did not worship in the way they wanted
- Government
 - The church controlled the government, but then lost power
 - Only men who owned land could have any power (ex. Vote). Women had no power.
- People
 - Men-fished, built ships, could only vote if they owned land
 - Women- cooked, cleaned
 - Children-emphasis on education
 - Boys- more schooling than girls, tended to farm animals, worked on buildings
 - Girls- not allowed to go to college, cook, clean, harvest

New England Colonies



Middle Colonies

- Geography and Climate

- Better farming because glaciers pushed down soil from New England
- Growing season was longer than New England
- Wide Rivers
- Plenty of rain

- Resources

- Good farming land
- Known as the “bread basket” because they grew the most food, more than New England and Southern colonies
- Woods produced wildlife for hunting

- Industries and Occupations

- Farming (grain & wheat)
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was created for a center for Trade
- Fire Station/Library were created

Middle Colonies, Continued

- Religion
 - Quakers-group that believed everyone should worship freely
 - Able to worship more freely than New-England
 - Middle Colonies known for practicing religious freedom
- Government
 - Proprietors that lived in England picked governors to run the land
 - Had representatives to speak for the people of the land
 - Representatives had more power in Pennsylvania than in New York and New Jersey
- People
 - Artisans-skilled in a trade (silversmith, woodworker)
 - Apprentices-workers and learners under artisans
 - Men-farmed, hunted
 - Enslaved Africans- most of land labor
 - Women- cooked, cleaned
 - Children-not as much emphasis on education
 - Boys- tended to farm animals, worked on buildings
 - Girls- cook, clean, harvest

Middle Colonies



Southern Colonies

- Geography and Climate
 - Climate and soil were excellent for farming
 - Plenty of rain
- Resources
 - Excellent farming land
 - Woods produced wildlife for hunting
 - Fishing in lakes and rivers
- Industries and Occupations
 - PLANTATIONS
 - Farming (indigo, tobacco, rice)
 - Buying and selling slaves
 - Buying and selling land

Southern, Continued

- Religion
 - Were required to follow church of England
 - Did not practice religious tolerance
 - Slaves used spiritual beliefs to help them get through harsh times
- Government
 - Had a legislature- group of people that had the power to create and change laws (as long as they were church of England laws). All were members of the church of England.
- People
 - Enslaved Africans- harsh land labor on plantations, no rights at all, cruel punishment if they did not obey masters
 - Men-
 - Plantation- Owners-looked over farms, bought and sold slaves
 - Backcountry- farmed, fished
 - Women-
 - Plantation- ran household slaves
 - Backcountry-harvested, cooked, cleaned
 - Children-
 - Plantation-education, read, learned music
 - Backcountry-worked on farms

Southern Colonies



Important People of Colonial Times

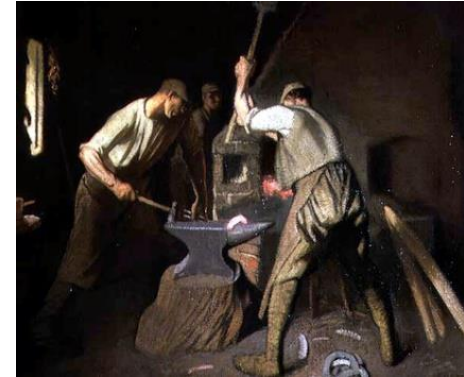
- Landowner

- Buy and sell slaves, land, and crops grown
- Very rich and educated
- Own a lot of land (plantations)
- Had a lot of control over the colonial government
- Obstacle faced- slaves running away



- Artisan

- Skilled on one area
- Very hard workers
- Makes things by hand



- Slave

- Bought and sold by landowners
- Harsh life- had heat strokes, beaten, poor homes to live in, rags for clothes,
- Some were separated from their family through the slave trade
- Some attempted to escape, but would be severely punished (whipped or even killed) if they were caught



Important People of Colonial Times

- Indentured Servant

- Contract workers- Worked for a set amount of years to pay their way to the new world
- Couldn't marry without permission
- Men would work harsh labor and women would cook, clean and work in fields
- One step above slavery

- Women

- Cleaned, cooked, and took care of children
- Had to wear clothes that covered them completely
- No rights whatsoever. Could only own land if their husbands died



A NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.
A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Important People of Colonial Times

- Native Americans

- Would sometimes fight because Europeans would take over their land
- Some moved further west to avoid conflict
- Tricked by Europeans (thought they were sharing land, they were giving it up)
- Some caught many diseases from being exposed to new colonists coming in



- Farmers

- Harsh life
- Work all day (sun up to sun down)
- Sell crops for money
- Obstacle- Heat strokes, droughts

