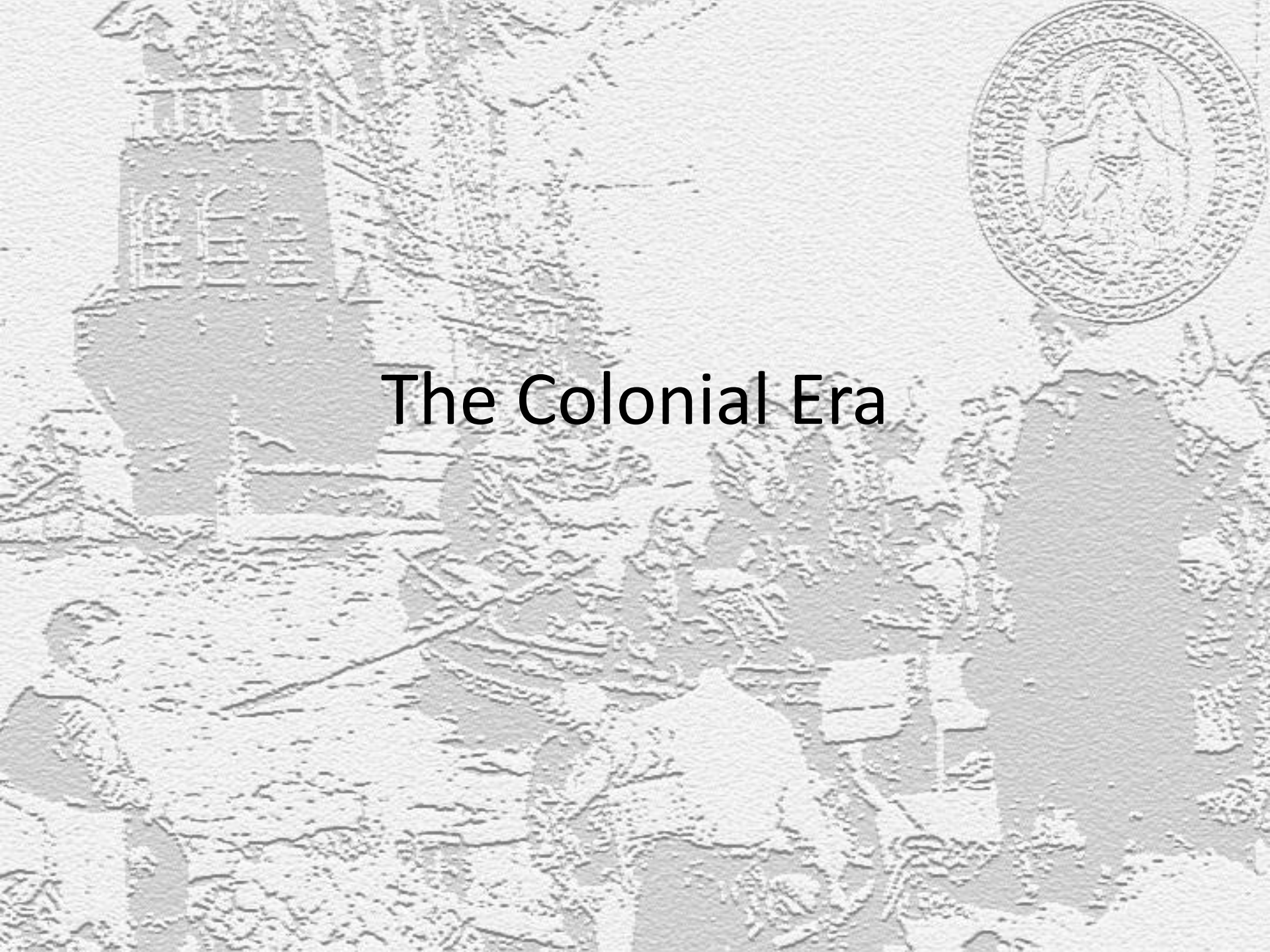


The Colonial Era



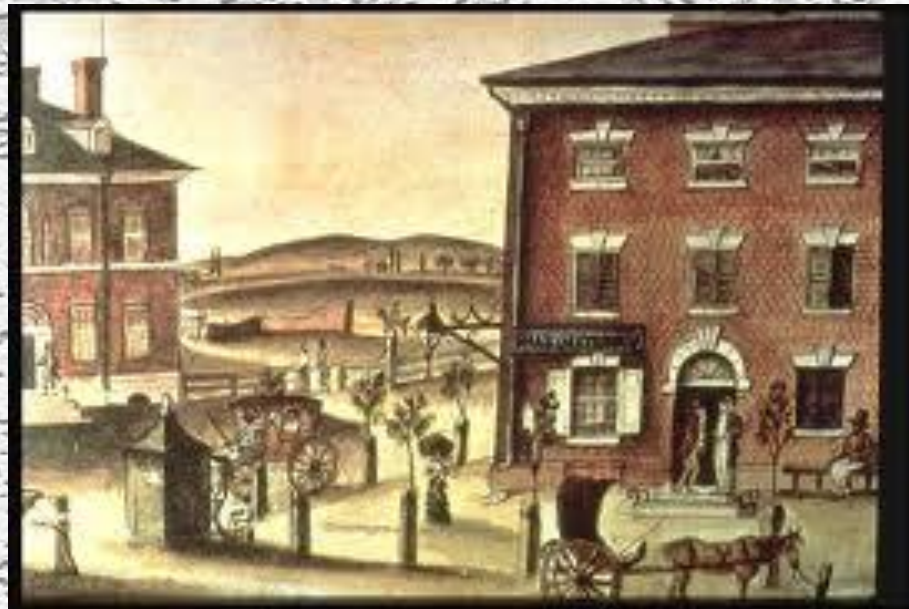
Original Thirteen

- With the creation of Georgia in 1732, the English colonies now numbered 13



Colonies Begin to Thrive

- Trade with English homeland brought money to colonies and allowed them to grow
- Colonies allowed some self government



New England

- Mostly Subsistence Farming
 - Too far north for “cash crops”
- Exported natural resources to England
 - Cod
 - Timber



The Middle Colonies

- Fertile soil and temperate climate allowed them to grow cereal crops
 - Wheat
- Large Seaports, like Philadelphia and New York, became trading centers



Southern Colonies

- Near the coast mostly plantations growing tobacco
- Inland mostly family farms



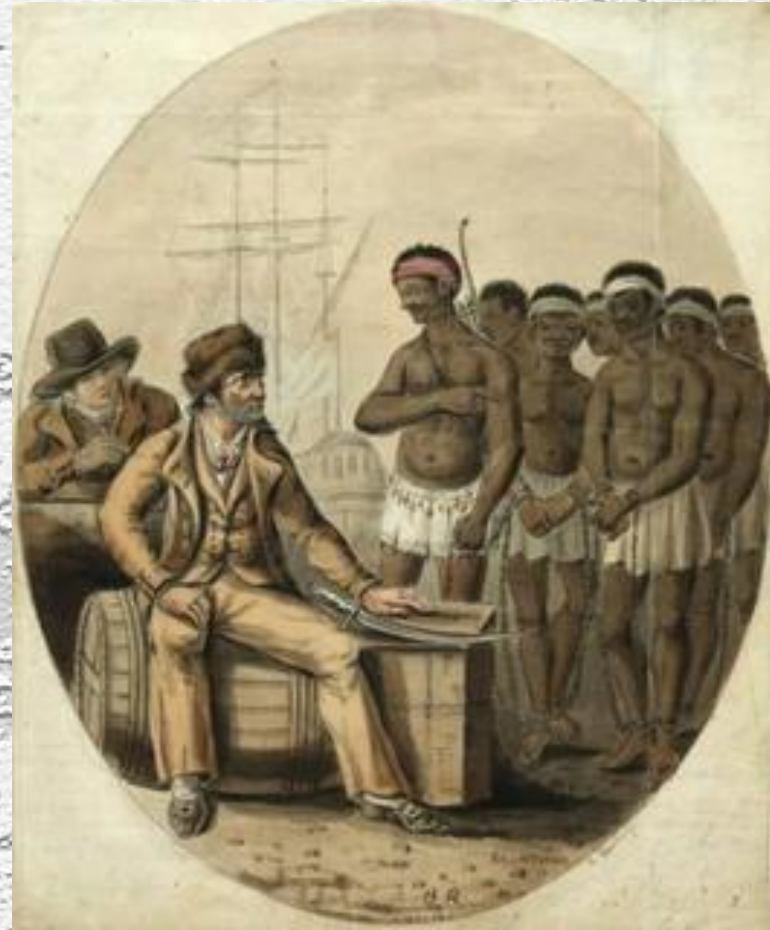
The lives of Women

- Did not have any legal rights or responsibilities outside of homes
- Mostly took care of cooking, gardening, housework and raising the children



Beginnings of the Slave Trade

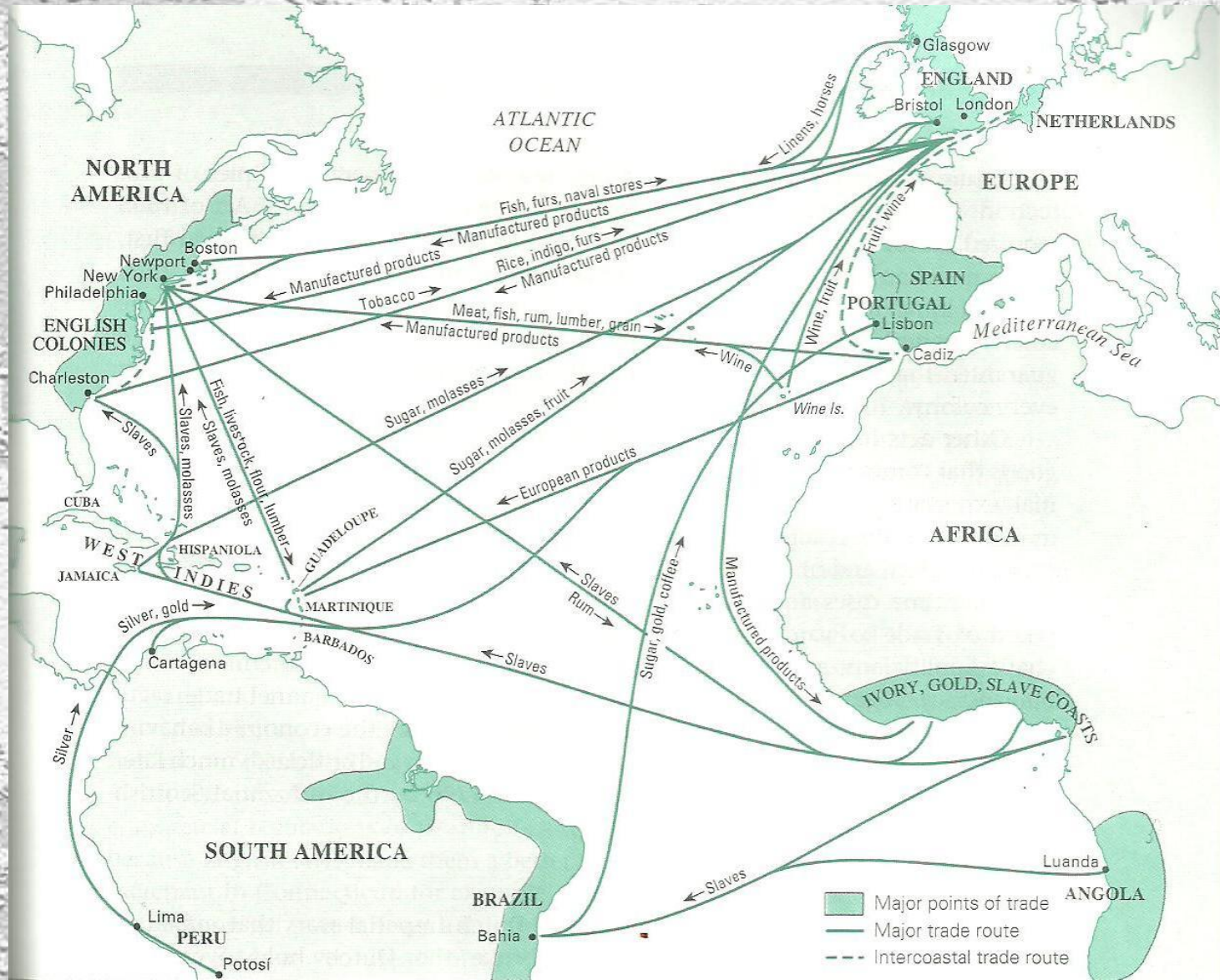
- More labor was needed as indentured servants stopped coming
- Mostly sent to southern and middle colonies to work on farms



Triangular Trade

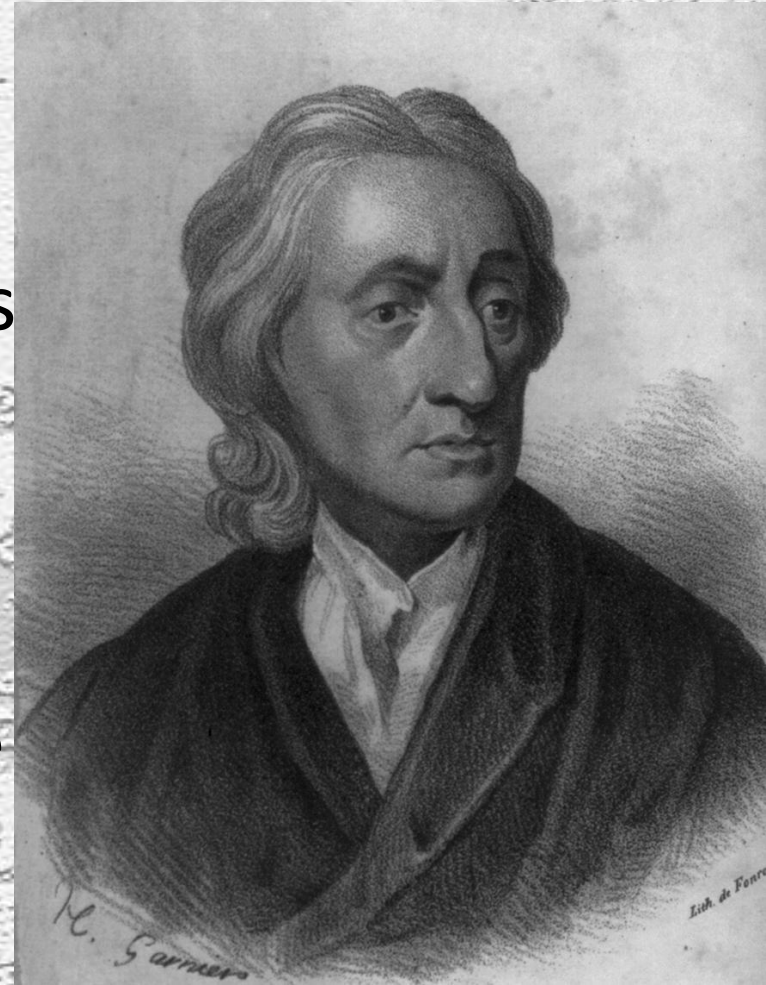
- Captured Africans transported to North and South America and sold into slavery
- Helped harvest raw materials (cotton, sugar, timber) to be sent to England
- Raw materials turned into manufactured goods (guns, cloth), which could be sold in the Americas, or traded for more slaves

Triangular Trade



The Enlightenment

- New ideas beginning to rise in Europe in 17th and 18th Centuries
- Challenged old beliefs in Religion, Science, and Government
 - Began questioning rule of Kings



The Enlightenment in the Colonies

- Freedom of Religion
 - Great Awakening
 - George Whitefield
- Scientific Revolution
 - Benjamin Franklin

