

# COLONIAL REGIONS



# ECONOMIC REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION

For poor working people who could not find jobs in Europe..... The “***New World***” offered:

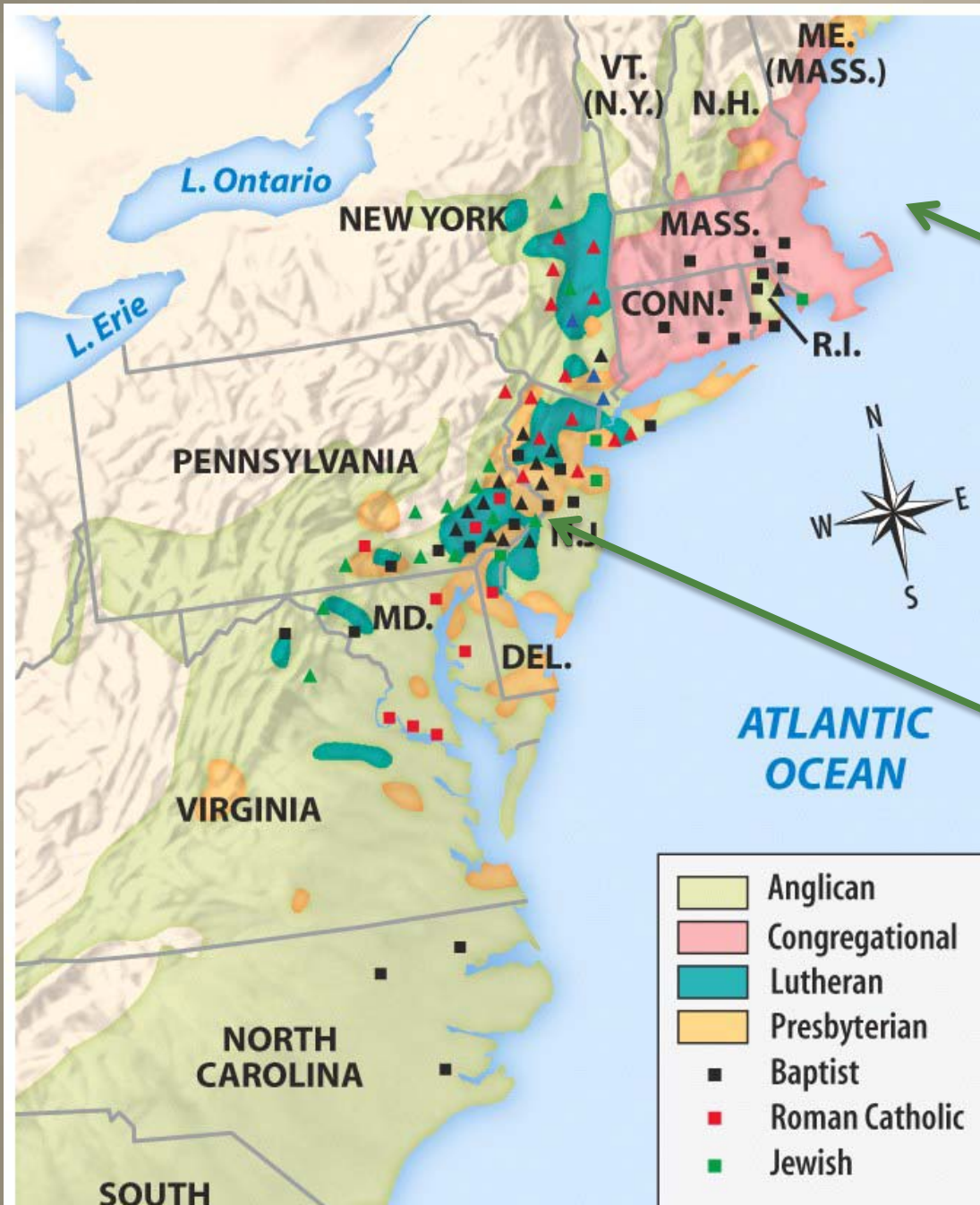
a. Rich Farmland

b. Dense Forests

c. Much fish and game (Hunting)

d. Indentured servants would pay the cost.

e. All of the above!



Puritans

Why was Pennsylvania so diverse?

# POLITICAL REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION

*People looking to have a voice in their government:*

a. House of Burgesses

b. Mayflower Compact



# COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS

England's North American colonies were a mixture of three types of colonies:

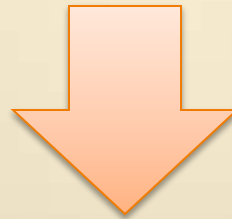
- 1) **royal colonies** – land given to a group by the king
- 2) **proprietary colonies** – land given to one or two individuals
- 3) **corporate colonies (joint-stock)** – land owned by a group of investors

Whatever their form, however, most colonies were similar in the structure of their government.

# COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS



British Monarch

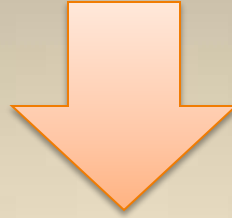


Royal Governor

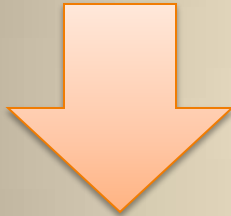
## Royal Governor

Appointed by the monarch  
Oversaw colonial trade  
Had final approval on laws  
Could dismiss the colonial assembly

## Royal Governor



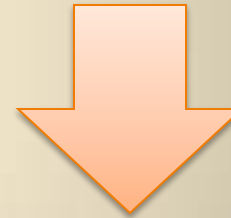
## Council



### Council

- Appointed by governor
- Advisory board to governor
- Acted as high court in each colony

## Colonial Assembly



### Colonial Assembly

- Made laws
- Had authority to tax
- Elected by eligible colonists
- Free, white property owning men

# NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, MIDDLE COLONIES AND SOUTHERN COLONIES



**New England Colonies**

**Middle Colonies**

**Southern Colonies**



# THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

## GEOGRAPHIC MAKEUP    IMPACT

- Hilly and mountainous terrain
- Small coastal plains with soil
- Heavily forested
- Shallow and quick flowing rivers
- Very good harbors and fisheries

How did the *geography* of the *New England* Colonies contribute to their *economy*?



# THE MIDDLE COLONIES

## GEOGRAPHIC MAKEUP    IMPACT

- Wider coastal plains with sandy soil
- Pine and Deciduous forests (*means less dense*)
- Mountainous terrain evident in the West
- Deeper, slower flowing rivers
- Good inland harbors



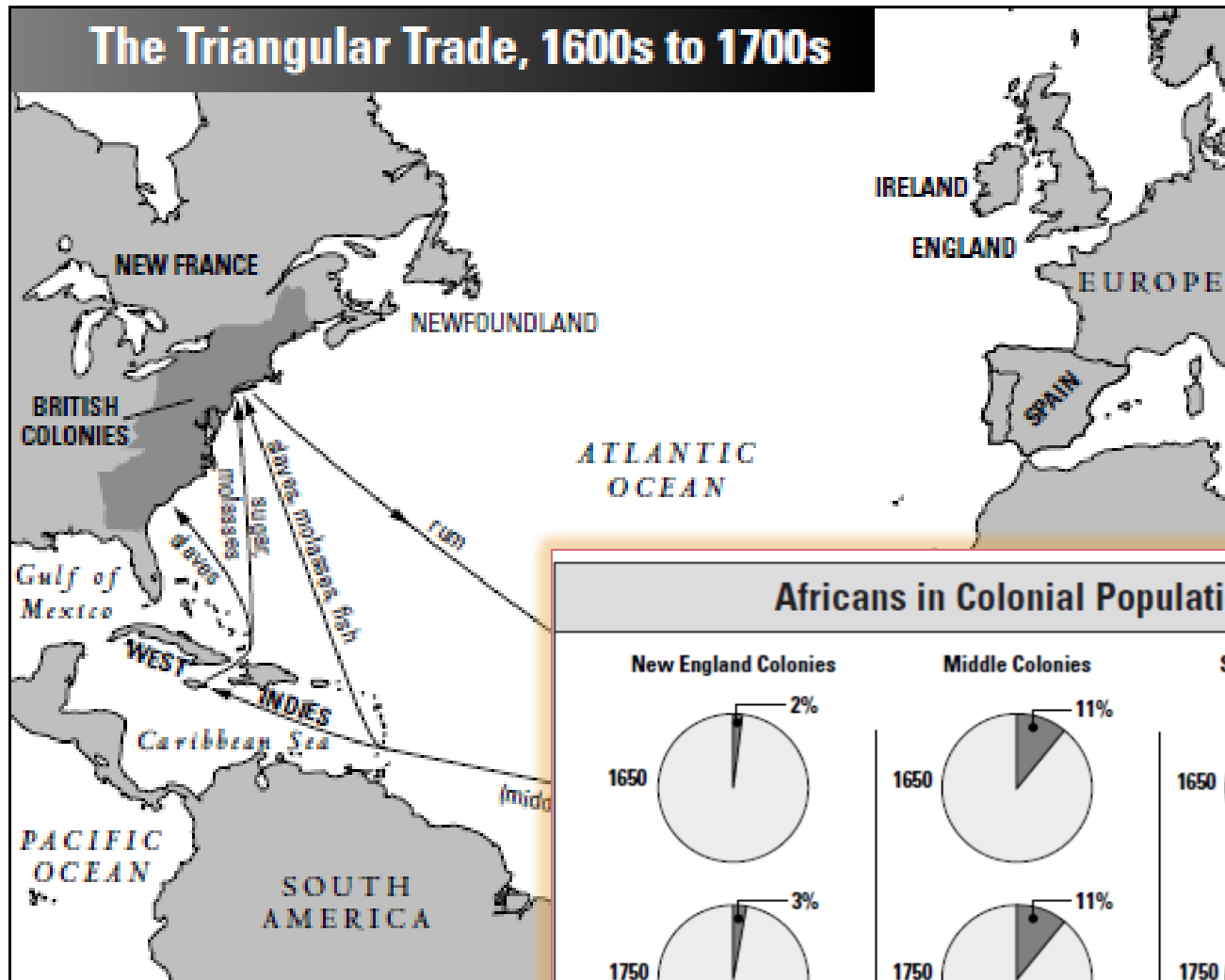
# THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

## GEOGRAPHIC MAKEUP IMPACT

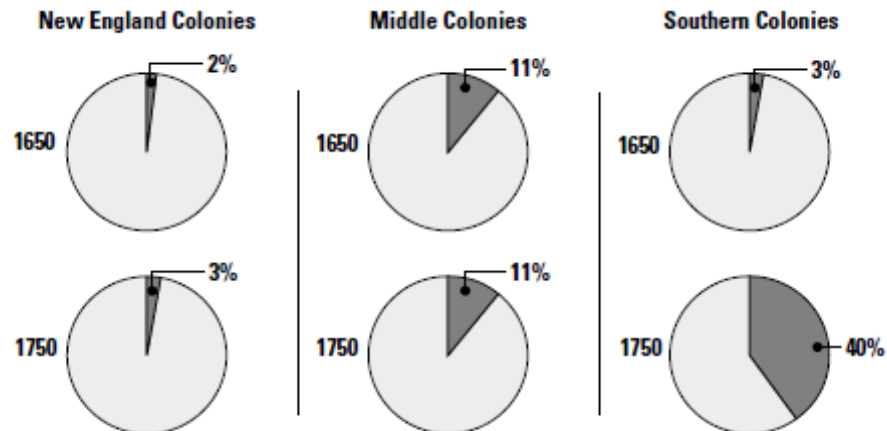
- Large, fertile and wide coastal plains
- Deep and navigable rivers extend inland
- Mild winters, Hot summer



# The Triangular Trade, 1600s to 1700s



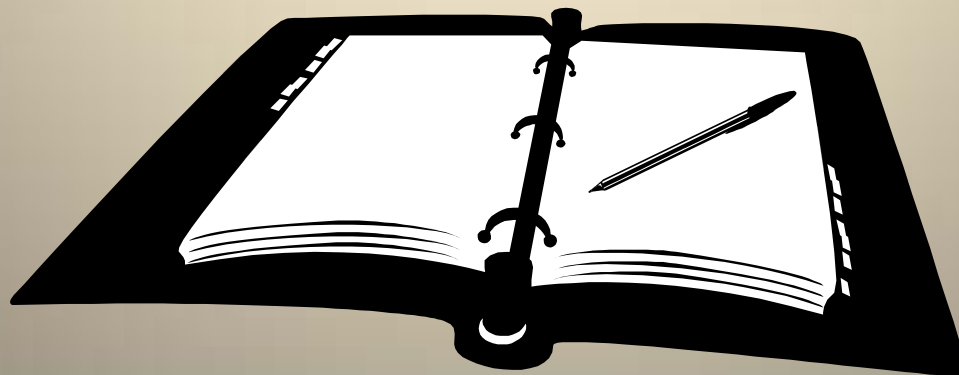
## Africans in Colonial Population



# THE GROWTH OF SLAVERY: DO NOW

By the 1700s **1 in 5 people** in the British colonies was of African descent. As in the case of all immigrants, the experiences of African Americans in the colonies varied depending on where they lived. Yet the stories of Africans, uprooted from their homeland and sold into slavery, had many things in common.

**Brainstorm in your binder about what similar challenges all African Americans shared.**



# THE GROWTH OF SLAVERY



***Indentured Servants*** – European workers/farmers who agreed to work for a number of years as payment for passage to colonies. Supported by the ***Headright System***.

1676 ***Bacon's Rebellion*** changed labor relations

Settlers moved west to find more farmland. Most were *indentured servants* that could not afford to buy land. So they tried to steal it from *Native Americans*.



Nathaniel Bacon wanted to fight the Native Americans! *William Berkley* (the governor) gets upset



**Native American Slavery –** Planters began to capture and Trade for Native Americans slaves.

**Problems with Native American slaves:**

- unfamiliar with European farming
- died of European diseases easily
- easily ran away and would stay away





# African Americans in the 13 Colonies, 17th–18th Centuries

Which colony had the highest slave population by 1740?

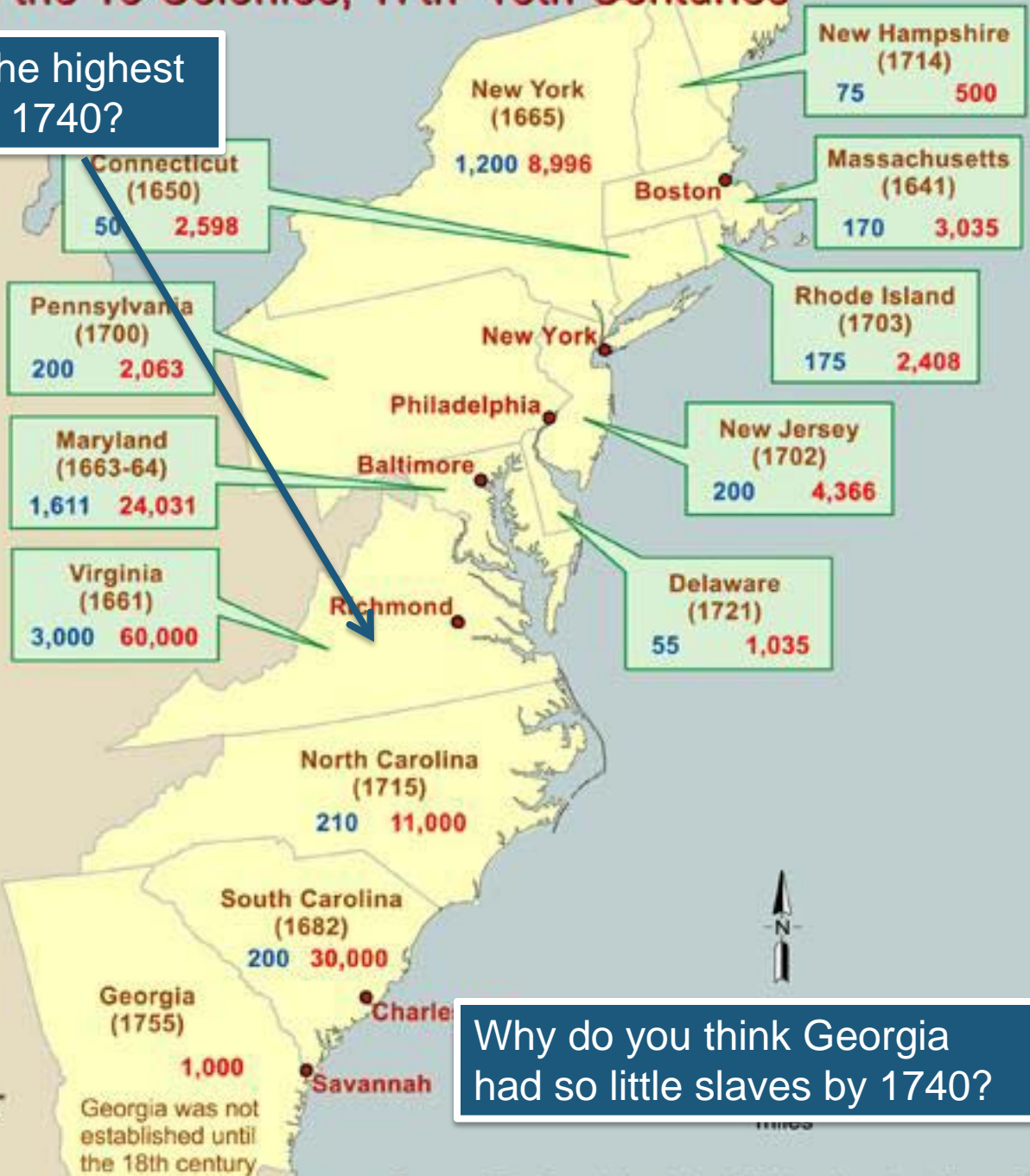
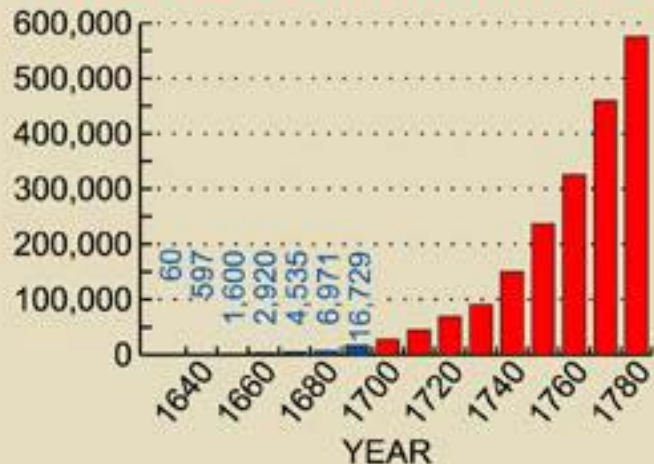
(DATE) Year that slavery was legalized

African-American population in 1680 is shown in blue

African-American population in 1740 is shown in red

• Major centers of the slave population

Estimated African-American Population of the American Colonies, 1630–1780



Why do you think Georgia had so little slaves by 1740?

Graph Source: "Historical Statistics of the United States"

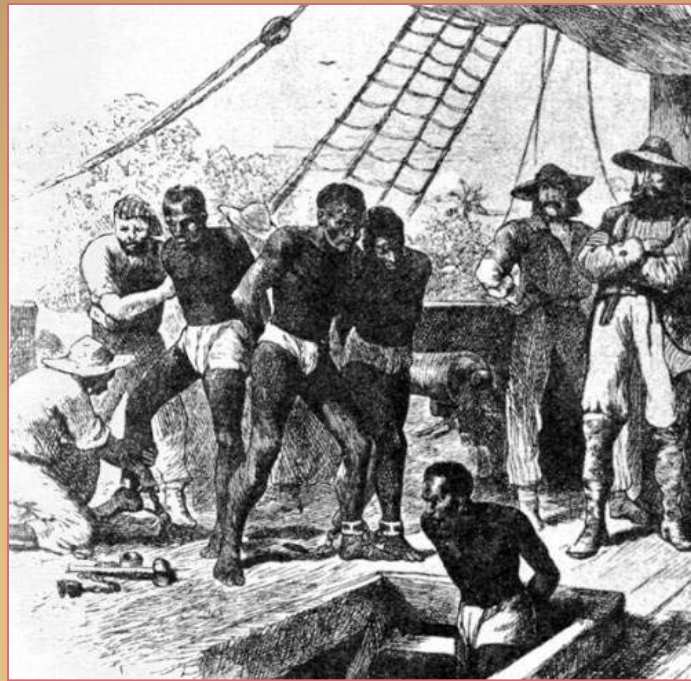
Maps by Michael Siegel  
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: "The Routledge Atlas of African American History"

# The Atlantic Slave Trade



What was the Middle Passage?



**African Slavery** – Africans captured and transported from West Africa to work on plantations.

African slavery slow to develop (at first):

1619 – First slaves arrive in Virginia on Dutch ship

1670 – 2,000 slaves in Virginia

1685 – Africans outnumber white servants (Why??)

1750 – ½ population of Virginia is African

Africans outnumber whites in S.C (2:1)

Why ***African Slaves?***

# SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES

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## SLAVES IN THE DEEP SOUTH

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- Made up a majority of the population
- Most were coming directly from Africa through the Middle Passage
- Slaves often were ONLY trained in their crop. (Rice and Indigo were two high intensive crops)
- Not much contact with Europeans

## SLAVES IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

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- Made up a minority, not a majority
- Few slaves came to Virginia directly from Africa
- Slaves performed different work. Cultivating Tobacco didn't take as much time as growing rice, so slave owners pushed their slaves to do other tasks.
- More regular contact with European-Americans than slaves in the deep south.