

# APUSH

PowerPoint #2.1 (Part 1 of 2)

Unit #2 - British North America & the  
Atlantic World

Chapters 2-4

BFW Textbook

# Topic 3

Colonial Ways of Life

# The Colonial Environment

# Colonization Environment

## “Great Migration”

The vast majority of Europeans came from the British Isles in four mass migrations over the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- (1630–1641) 20,000 Puritans settled Massachusetts.
- (1660–1680) Small groups of Anglican Cavaliers from Southern England migrated to Virginia.
- (1680–1700) Nearly 23,000 Quakers from middle England arrived to Delaware and Pennsylvania.
- (1717–1725) Celts and Scot-Irish from Northern Ireland and settled in the backcountry of the Colonies.

# Demography of the English Settlers

## General Features

- Many colonists did share the English language and the Protestant faith, but carried with them (and retained) a variety of attitudes and customs.
- Colonists spoke a variety of dialects, styles of architecture, dress, views on education, political ideals, food, and colonial societal organization.

## Four Mass Movements

(see Great Migration)



# English Regional Remnants in America

## Regions

- Eventually, customs from England would be passed down to the following generations.
- Folkways of British Americans would continue and are evident among descendants of settlers from other parts of the world who arrived to the Americas in the centuries which followed.

# Changes in the Natural Environment

## Indians

Europeans arrived to an American landscape teeming with various Indian tribes which had been altering the land for their use over thousands of years.

## Europeans

- Profit Motive

The Europeans viewed the land to be owned, resources used, and commodities to be sold at a profit.

- Domesticated Animals

Cattle, oxen, sheep, pigs, horses were brought over from Europe and affected the Colonies.

# Population Growth

## Earlier Marriages

- Since land was to be worked (primarily by poor farmers), large families were the result.
- In the Colonies, the average age to marry was 21 for women (while the average in Europe for women was 25).
- Men also married at younger ages.

## Lower Death Rate

- The colonies boasted a lower death rate as many colonists could reach 60 to 65 while in New England, the age of 70 by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.



# Family Relations

## Gender Ratio

- Originally, more males migrated to the Jamestown, but eventually women began to come more frequently following by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- New England boasted better ratios much better than the Southern Colonies.
- Some of the ratios were estimated to be two or three white males per every female.

# Role of Women

## Presumed Inferiority

- Most colonists brought the concept with them from Europe that “the women was a weak creature not endowed with like strength and constancy of mind.”
- Women were to obey their husbands (absolutely) , nurture their children, and endure the role of maintaining the household.
- Women were confined to the household and could not vote, preach, hold office, make contracts or own property

## Work in Domestic Sphere

- Gardening and household work were incorporated in addition to making candles, chopping wood, hauling water, sewing, milking cows, and tending to the needs of children all fell into a daily routine.

## Improved Status

- The status of women changed over time as the Colonial laws changed giving some control of property after a husband's death, but the traditional notion of female subordination and "cult of domesticity" continued.

Sectional Differences  
Among the Colonies



# Southern Colonies

## Advantages of the Climate

- The humid-subtropical climate (warm and plentiful rainfall) in the southern colonies provided the growth of staples (market crops).

## Chief Crops

- Tobacco, rice, indigo, southern pine, and cotton all proved to be in demand by England.



## Effects of “Invisible” Charges

- The primary surpluses earned on American goods sold to the home nation were offset by a wide variety of expenses needed to run the “plantation-style system” of the southern colonies.

## Development, Nature, & Spread of the Headright System

- In 1618, the Virginia Company established a system which offered a 50 acre “share-right” to each settler a “headright” for paying his own way or bringing in others.

## Labor Problems Solved with Indentured Servants

- Many initial laborers from England were indentured servants (which accounted for a large portion of workers by the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century).
- The “indenture” or contract was fixed for a set number of years and the poor “servant” came voluntarily (or by force) to the Americas.
- Some servants died before their indenture was complete, but they did fill a void of needed labor (especially in the Southern colonies).

# Slavery in the Colonies

- Origins of Slavery

Slavery in the colonies began in 1619 when a Dutch ship dropped off 20 slaves in Jamestown, but by 1660, slavery was expanded throughout all thirteen colonies.

- Number of Slaves

By the end of the colonial era, nearly 20% of the population was either African or a descendent.

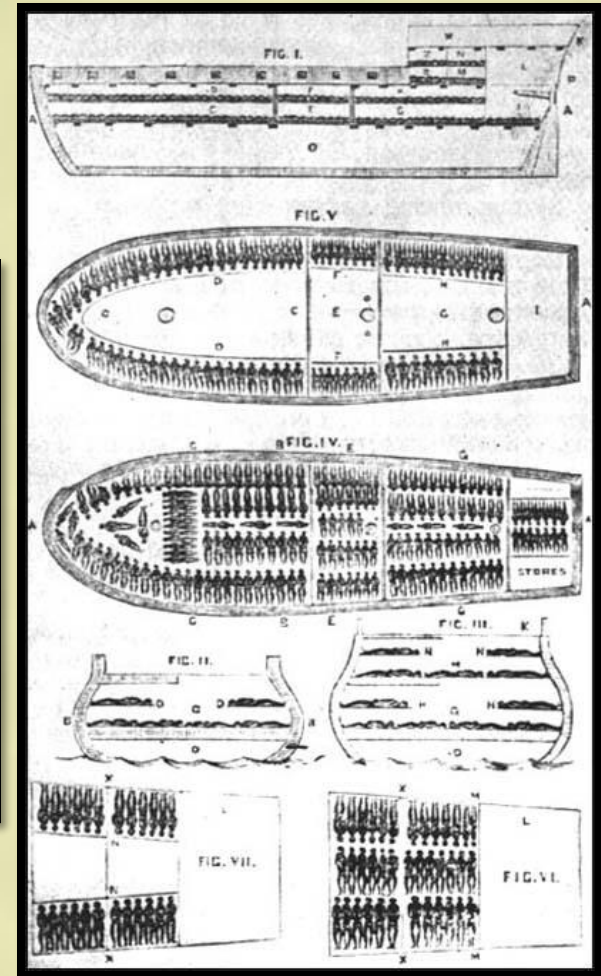
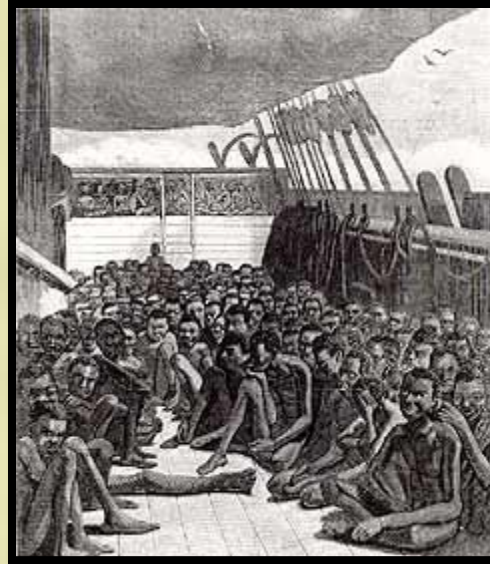
- Ethnic Diversity

Enslaved Africans were a mix of peoples from different regions of Africa.

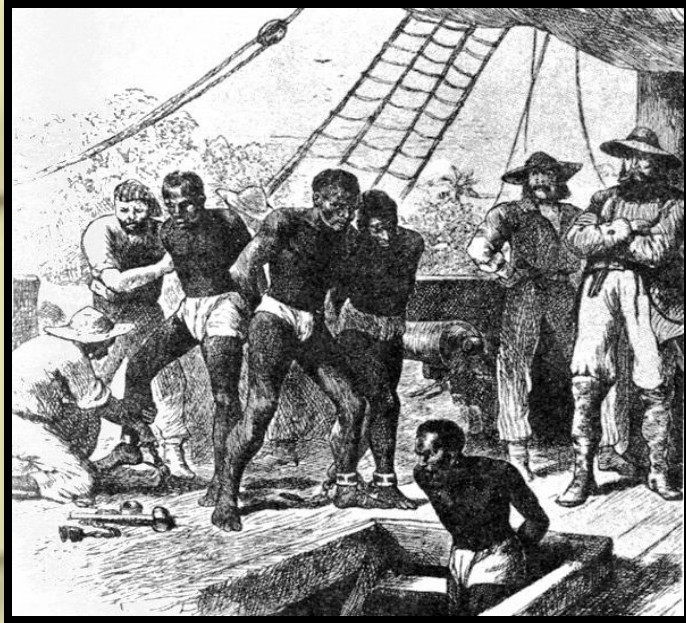


## Middle Passage-

- The forced transportation of African slaves aboard cramped ships caused suffering and inhumane treatment.



## Slave System-



- System in which Africans were brought to the Americas to perform laborious work (primarily agriculture in the South).
- Following Bacon's Rebellion (1676), the number of slaves arriving to the colonies increased dramatically.



- African Origins

Slavery in Africa was not new as the system was used by Africans themselves on each other.

- African-American Culture

– Many Africans did share the same religion, music, & folklore.

– Families farmed and created whatever material goods.

## Life Among the Gentry

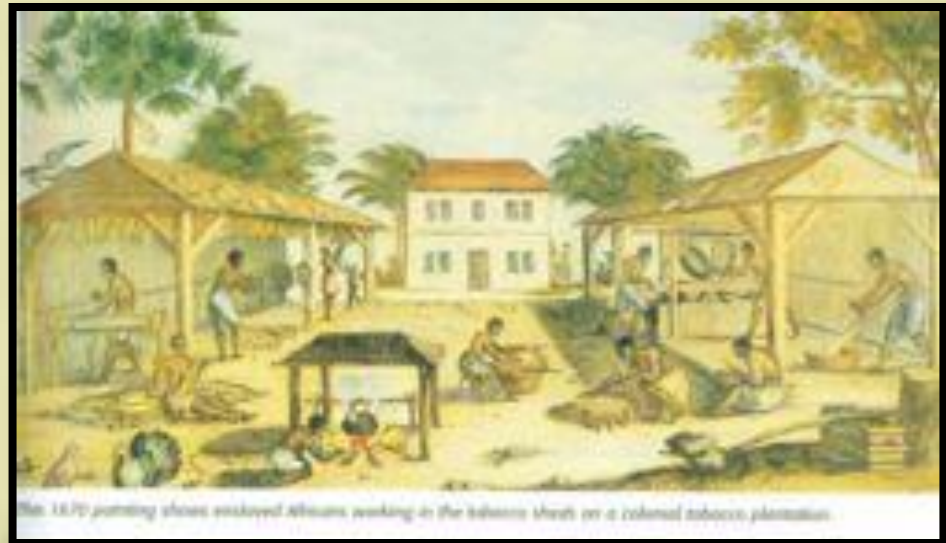
- A new breed of wealthy landowners began to appear in the colony by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Most luxury items were purchased with credit of future crops.
- Charles Town, Williamsburg, and Annapolis became the centers of political life and high fashion.

## Nature of Religion

- By the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Anglican Church came to dominate the South.

## Plantation System-

- Large self-sufficient farms used grow one or more cash crops for profit.
- Found primarily in the Southern Colonies.



The 1870 painting shows enslaved Africans working in the tobacco sheds on a colonial tobacco plantation.

# New England Colonies

## Township Land Policy

- No Headright System
- System of Land Division
  - ~ With limited land and areas unfit for large agricultural plantations, New England villages grew into townships.
  - ~ Land was divided into small farms and common areas.



## Housing & Family Life

- Homes were generally simple (interior walls were painted and imported glass was used for windows, a family room, and minor rooms which served various functions), but sturdy to survive brutal winter snows.

## Nature of Farming

- Farm life was difficult due to the terrain, short growing seasons, and harsh climate.



## Trade & Commerce

- Balance of Trade Issue
- Shipping
- Triangular Trade
- Currency Shortage

## Puritan Religion

- Puritan Reactions to Worldwide Pleasures
- Form of Organization in the Churches
- Church & State Relationship
- Growth of Internal Resentment

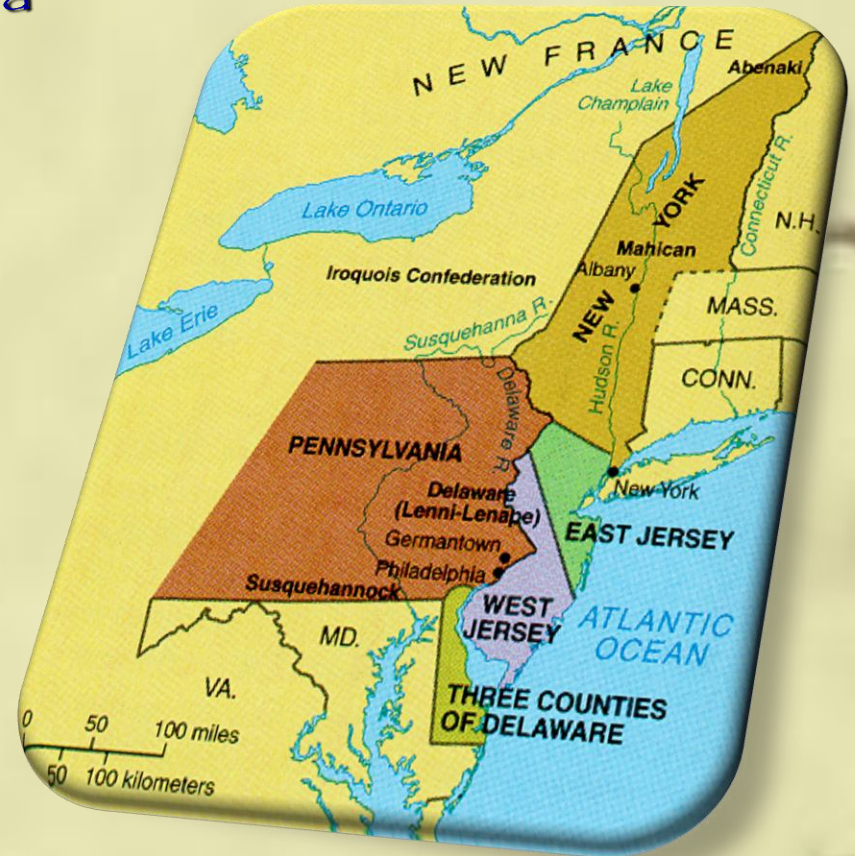
## Community Strains

- Over Land & Wealth
- Exception of Seaports
- Religious Differences
- Witchcraft Hysteria

# The Middle Colonies

## Narrative of the Explorations

- The middle colonies served a hybrid of both by blending the influences of the New England and Southern colonies, and a mix of many nationalities due to earlier colonies by the Dutch and Sweden.



# The Middle Colonies

## Reflect Elements of Both New England & Southern Colonies

- The region grew crops found in New England (corn), but were able to produce more with a longer growing season.
- Wheat, barley, oats (flour), and livestock thrived.
- The use of rivers gave rise to New York and Philadelphia as the largest cities in all of the colonies.
- Trade (peacefully with Indians) and commerce flourished creating a large number of immigrants into the region.



## Land System Used

- The medieval Patroonship in New York (similar to the headright system of Virginia) swelled the populations of the Hudson River Valley, but free land offered in Pennsylvania motivated many to settle the eastern valley of the colony along the Delaware River.

## Ethnic Elements Represented in Population

- The ethnicity of the middle colonies was reflected by the numerous nationalities and religions who settled the region: Dutch, Swedes, Quakers, Germans, Scots, Huguenots, and Scots-Irish.

# Backcountry Piedmont as Virtually Fourth Major Region

## The Frontier

- The last major region was the area along the Appalachian Mountains known as the “Backcountry.”
- It began when Germans and Scot-Irish settlers began pouring into the central region of Pennsylvania and continued the migration south into Virginia.
- These people were fiercely independent and set up small farms along Appalachia.

# END

- This is the end of PPT 2.1 (Part 1).
- See PPT 2.1 (Part 2) to complete this topic.