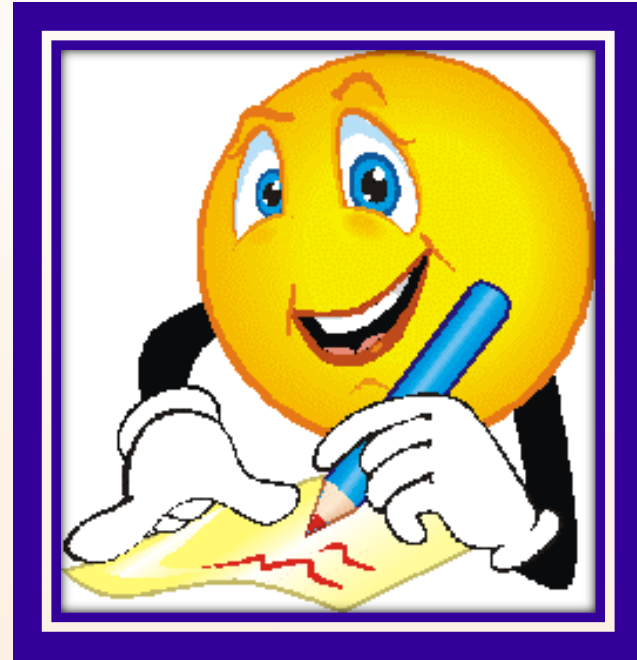


# Quick Write #6

Based on your prior knowledge and last night reading, if you were a colonist, which region would you prefer to live?



# CW #6 Continues.....



- 10mins to finalize
- Must Haves:
  - Identify your audience
  - Illustrations
  - Consensus
  - 3 reasons why

# Quiz



- You will have 15mins to complete
- DO NOT write on MY QUIZ 😊  
Thank You



# Quick Write #7



- How were northern and southern colonies similar and/or different?

# Housekeeping! 2mins



1. One member from each table take 1 sticky note
2. Fold the sticky note in half (top to bottom)
3. Cut into 4 equal sections
4. Write your Last name First, then your first name (ex. Bailey, Alicia)

**Thank You!** 😊



# Quiz Review

- Remember to **ALWAYS** check both boards.
- Remember Quick Writes are Formative Assessments and worth 15%



# **SSUSH2**

The student will trace the ways that the economy and society of British North America developed.

Alicia Bailey, Ed.S.  
US History

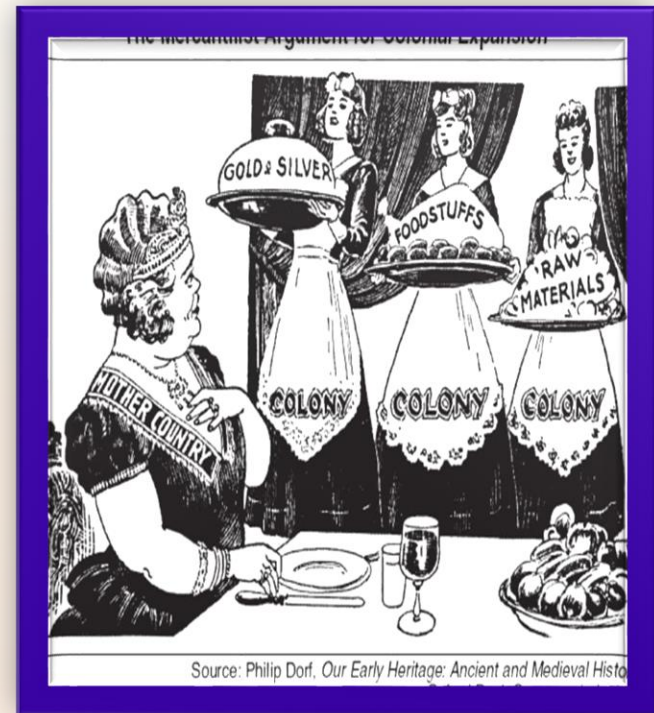
# Objectives:

- a. Explain the development of mercantilism and the trans-Atlantic trade
- b. Describe the Middle Passage, growth of the African population, African-American significance and the Great Awakening and Enlightenment.

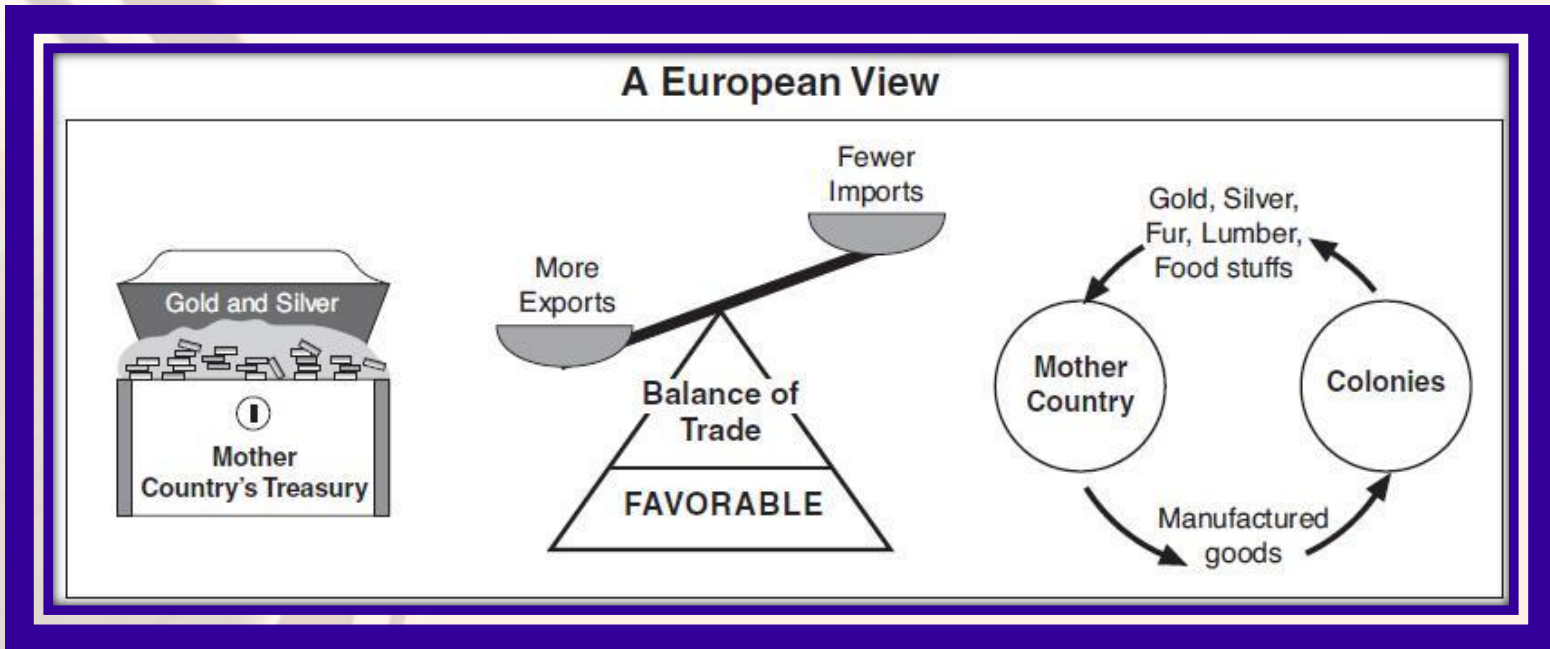


# Mercantilism

- Process
  1. Colonies produce natural resources
  2. Mother country use natural resource to produce goods
  3. Mother country sells goods to colonies and other countries



# Mercantilism



- **Designed to increase wealth of mother country**
- **Have more exports than imports**
- **Colonies also benefit from the systems**
- **Developed a race between GB and France to colonize**

# Colonial Benefits of Mercantilism

- New England colonies (Northern) became primary ship builders
- Created jobs at port cities
- Trading internationally generated great wealth for northern merchants and southern plantation owners



# Geographic Regions & Economies

- New England: lumber, fishing, merchants
- Middle: wheat, “bread basket” colonies
- Southern: Plantation system, tobacco, rice, indigo



# Consequences of Mercantilism

- Parliament wanted to control transatlantic trade with its American colonies by passing the Navigation Acts in the 1660's.



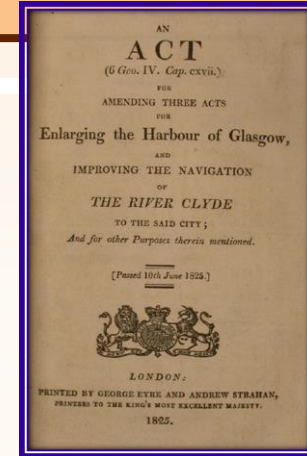


# Navigation Acts

- Passed by Parliament
  - England's law making body
- Colonies could not sell natural resources to other countries
- All exports had to go through British ports and travel in British ships

## Colonists Response:

- **Bootlegging**
- **Smuggling**



# Trans-Atlantic Trade

- Characterized by competition between European nations as they sought to increase power and gain wealth through mercantilism  
Involved colonies as locations that provided resources  
Leads to trading of slaves and expansion of institution of slavery in America





**“Triangular Trade” routes in transatlantic trade**



# Transatlantic Trade

**Trade system between the colonies,  
Great Britain and other countries.**

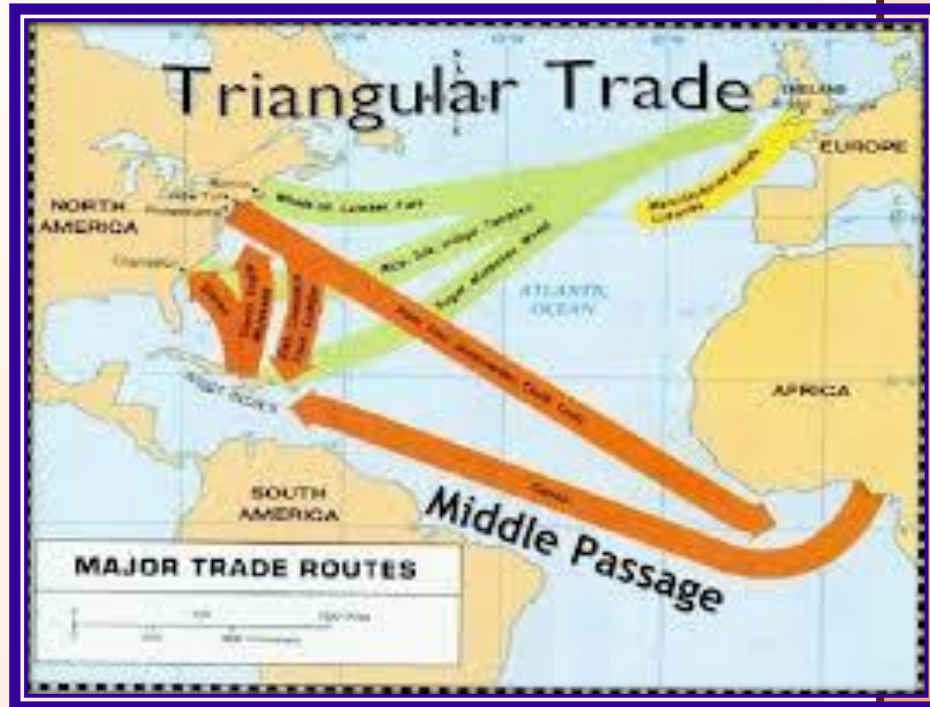
- West Indies-Molasses
- New England-Rum
- Africa-Slaves





## The Middle Passage

- Voyage that carried Africans to North America
- Called the Middle Passage because it was the middle portion of a three-way voyage made by the slave ships.
  - 1<sup>st</sup>- British ships loaded with rum, cloth, and other English goods sailed to Africa
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>- Goods were traded for Africans
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>- Middle Passage- the slaves would be transported to the New World.



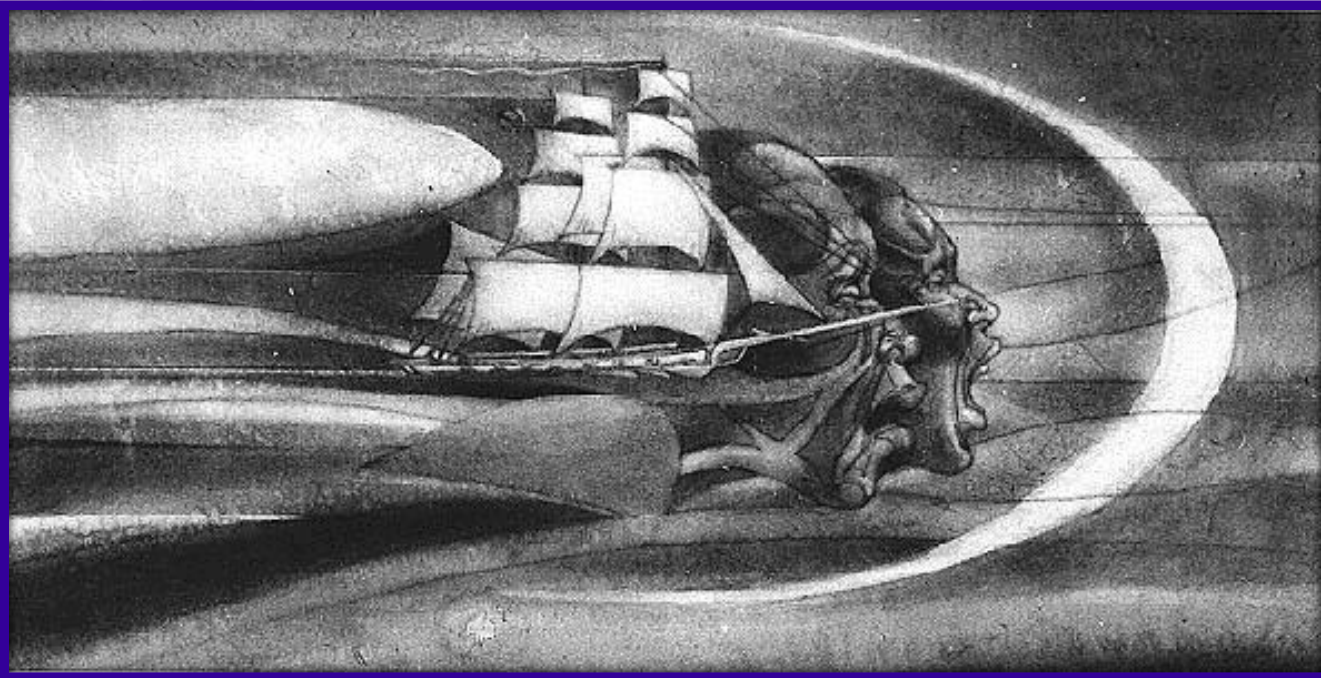


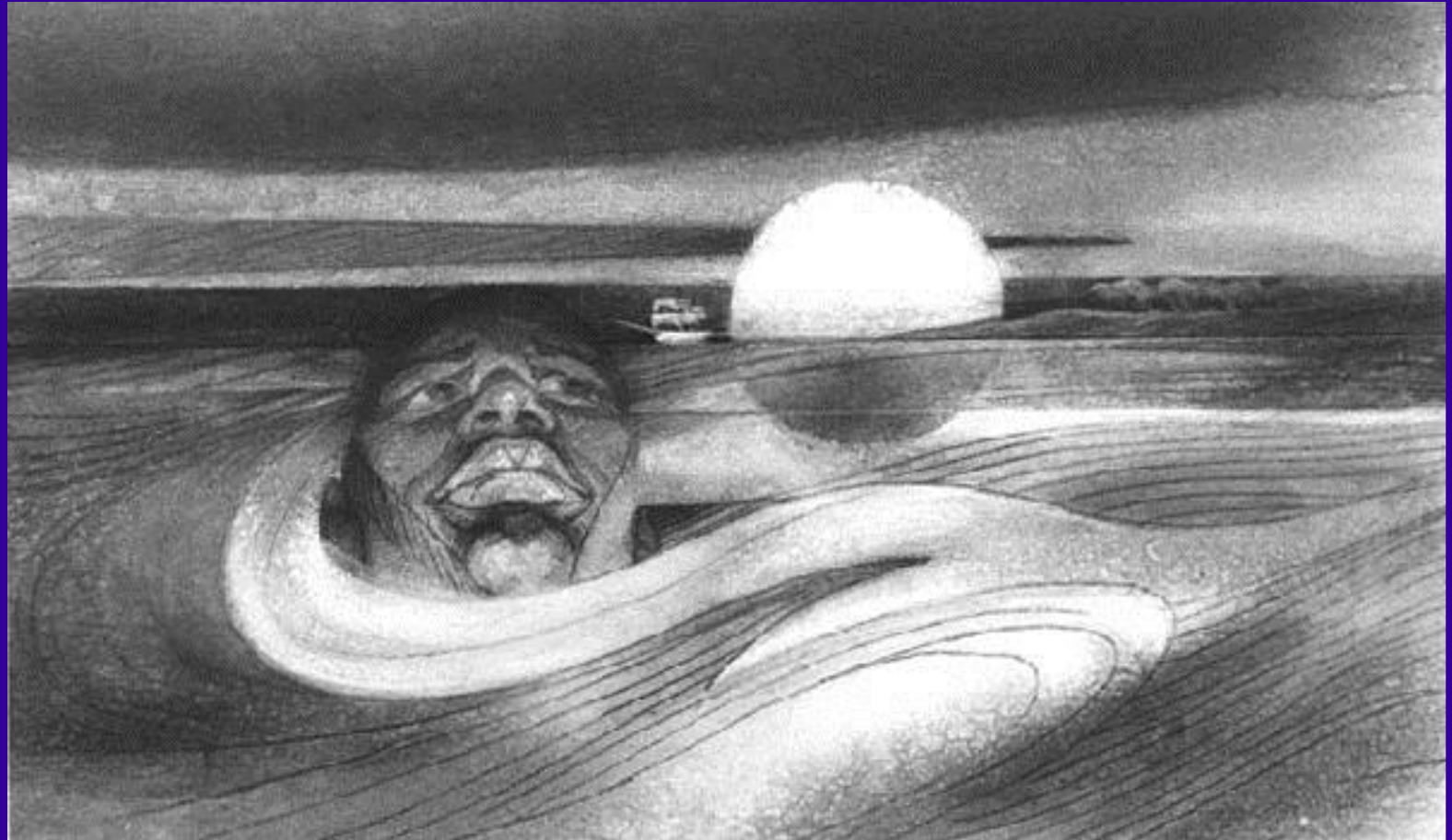
# Middle Passage continues.....

- 17<sup>th</sup> Century 1-6 months
- 18<sup>th</sup> Century 1-6 weeks
- 15-20% of passengers died each voyage (300-400 crammed on ship)
  - Disease
  - Living in excrement
  - Restricted movement



**Pictures from  
Tom Feeling's 1995 Book:  
"The Middle Passage: White Ships,  
Black Cargo"**







## Growth of African Population

- Plantation owners increase fields as demands for cotton and tobacco grew
- Not enough available workers willing/able to do task
- Many white colonists believed it was their duty and right to enslave and convert “savage” people



# Growth of African Population

- Indentured servitude was no longer a viable options
- Native Americans were hard to enslave
  - Difficult to teach them the use of tools and process
  - NA knew land too well and often escaped
- Because of transatlantic trade (triangular), colonist were able to obtain slaves at very little cost



# Growth of African Population

- By 1768, the English slave trade had a figure of 53,000 slaves a year being shipped to the North American continent. Other slave traders included the **French** at 23,000, the **Dutch** at 11,000, and the **Portuguese** at 8,700 slaves being transported yearly from Africa. Estimates of up to 10 million slaves took the **Middle Passage Voyage** to reach the **Americas**.
- Believed that 2 out of 10 died during voyage

# African American Culture

- “Make the Best” of your situation
- Slave communities were rich with music, dance, basket weaving, & pottery making.
- Enslaved Africans brought with them the arts & crafts skills of their various tribes.



# African American Culture

- No single culture-Diverse
  - Music and Dance
- Valued Family
- Food and Language was an assimilation from their home land and colonies
- SC (rice) benefited from the knowledge of slaves from the West Indies



# Great Awakening

- Religious revival influenced by revivals that swept through England and spilled over into the colonies between 1720-1750
- Placed an emphasis on individual religious experience rather than the religious experience through church doctrine
- Ministers urged Christians to adopt a more emotional involvement in Christianity through prayer and personal bible study.
  - Johnathan Edwards
  - William Tennent
  - George Whitefield





# CW#7 Great Awakening-20mins

- Read about Johnathan Edwards and George Whitfield
- Answer corresponding questions



# The Great Awakening



- Christianity grew
- Established churches lost members to the new way of Christian worship.
- Some preachers said American society had become as corrupt as the English society the colonists' ancestors had escaped.
- As a result, some people started saying that America needed to cut its ties with Britain to keep its religion pure.
- Jonathan Edwards & George Whitefield were two of the most famous preachers of the Great Awakening.

# Significance

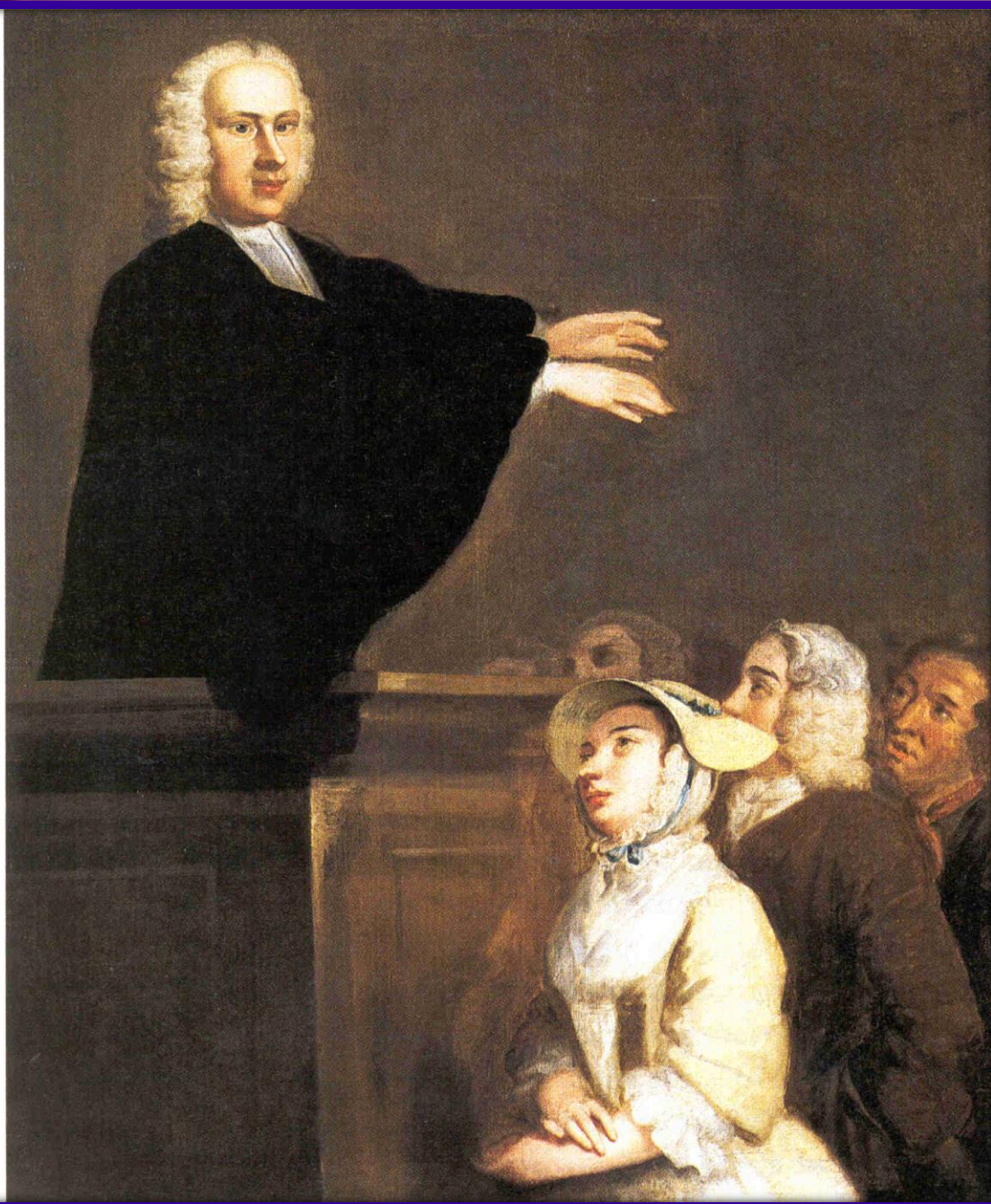
- Broke up long established churches
  - Puritans in the North
    - Old Light
    - New Light
  - Anglican Churches in the South
- Created a social split between the wealthy (traditional practices) and commoners (new beliefs)
- Geographically, the further north you went, the more liberal the ideas



# Significance Continues

- The idea of independence in religion sparked ideas of independence in government
- As churches began to elect their own ministers and leaders, the public believed they should have that same right in government.





# George Whitefield

The most famous contributor to this contagious religious response was the English itinerant preacher George Whitefield.



# The Great Awakening

- Admit sins to feel God's presence
- Seeking own personal and emotional relationship God is better than traditional Puritan sermons
- The New Light attracted thousands





# Impact of the Great Awakening

- A. New colleges to train ministers--Princeton, Brown, Rutgers
- B. Divisions in denominations: differences between those who defined religion as a rational process (old lights) and those who focused on experience (new lights).
- C. Development of revivalism tradition in American religion. Future outbreaks:
  - 1) Second Great Awakening in first half of 19th century—camp meetings and frontier revivals featuring emotional appeals and spontaneous religious expressions
  - 2) Charles G. Finney and Dwight Moody--19th century urban revivalism with campaigns in many cities

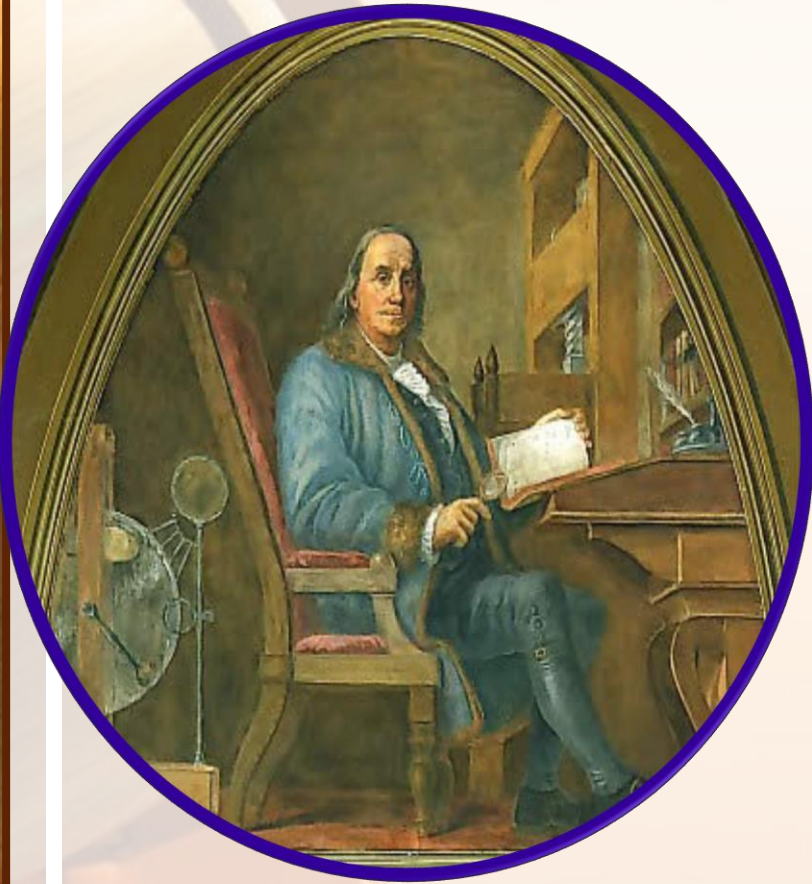
# Enlightenment



- Obtain truth through experimentation and reasoning
- Public education became important
- Profound political thought on colonies
  - John Lock-Philosopher—people are born with inalienable rights (rights that cannot be denied)
  - Thomas Jefferson (another Founding Father)—people had the right to reject a government that oppressed them



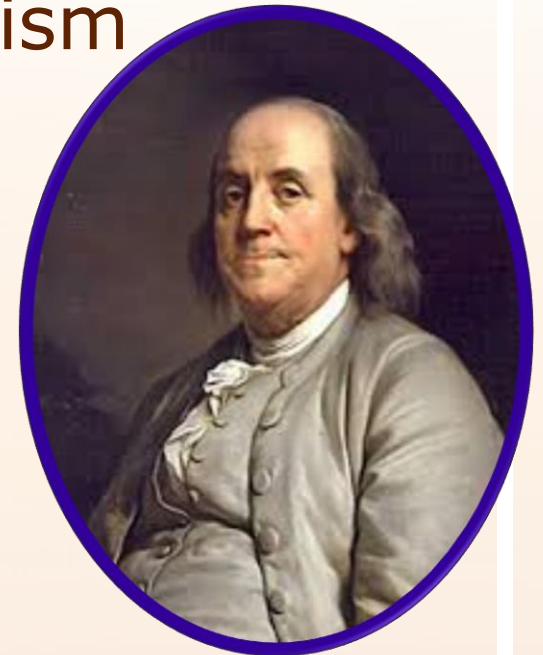
# Benjamin Franklin



- Scientist
- Inventor
- American Statesman
- Philosopher
- Musician
- Economist
- Printer
- Librarian
- American Individual

# Benjamin Franklin

- One of America's Founding Fathers
- Social Mobility and Individualism
- Education as a means to self improvement
- Scientific Experiment
- Inventor
  - Bifocals
  - Lightning rod
  - Heating system







**“A penny saved is a penny earned.”**

- **America: Land of the Self-Made Man**

- *Benjamin Franklin* best exemplified and first publicized America as the land of the mobile society. "*He is the prototype of the self-made man, and his life is the classic American success story — the story of a man rising from the most obscure of origins to wealth and international preeminence,*" one of his many biographers, Gordon S. Wood, wrote in 2004.

# Enlightenment Philosophers

Thinker	From	Wrote	Main Ideas	Famous Quotes
 <b>Hobbes</b>	England	<i>Leviathan</i> , 1651	<p>Social Chaos</p> <p>Men are selfish and competitive</p> <p>Life without government is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short”</p> <p>Give all power to absolute government to control evil behavior</p>	<p>“The right of nature...is the liberty each man hath to use his own power, as he will himself, for the preservation of his own nature; that is to say, of his own life.”</p> <p>“The only way to erect such a common power which may defend them...is to confer all their power and strength upon one man...”</p>
 <b>Locke</b>	England	<i>Two Treatises on Government</i> , 1689	<p>Every man has 3 natural rights: life, liberty, and property</p> <p>Government exists to preserve natural rights</p> <p>People agree to give up some of their rights for the sake of preserving society (social contract) but have the right to rebel</p> <p>Republic is the best form of government</p>	<p>“All mankind...being equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possession.”</p> <p>“Political power is that power which every man...has given up into the hands of society...”</p>
 <b>Montesquieu</b>	France	<i>The Spirit of Laws</i> , 1748	<p>Government must have a separation of powers (3 branches: executive, legislative &amp; judicial) to ensure freedom &amp; liberty</p> <p>Checks &amp; balances</p>	<p>“When the legislature &amp; executive are united in the same person...there can be no liberty...”</p> <p>“Power should be a check to power.”</p>
 <b>Rousseau</b>	France	<i>The Social Contract</i> , 1762	<p>Establishment of government is a social contract between the people and the ruler(s)</p> <p>Invest all rights into society (“general will”)</p> <p>The government must preserve “virtue” and “liberty” or the people will overthrow it</p>	<p>“We, the contracting parties, do jointly and severally submit our persons and abilities to the supreme direction of the general will of all...”</p> <p>“Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.”</p>

**You May Want to Print for Your Records**





# The Great Awakening Ideas also spilled over into the African American community





*In your own words*

**Explain how the economy and changing society developed the North American colonies. How did these developments lead to a desire to separate?**

*Provide at least 3 points to defend your answer.*