

SSUSH#2

13 Colonies

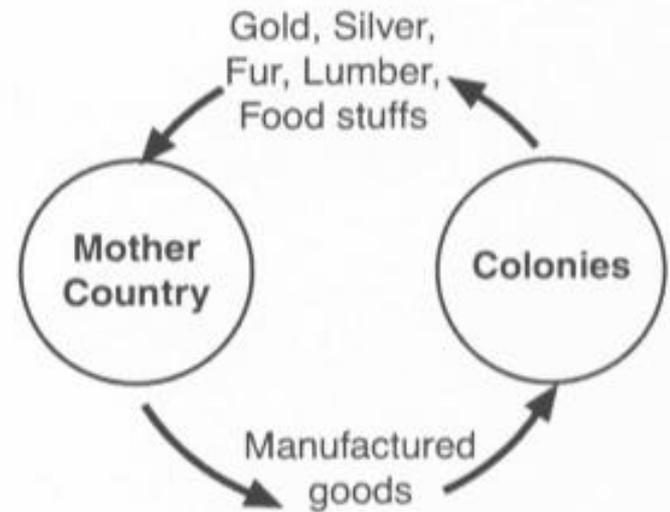
SSUSH2 The student will trace the ways that the economy and society of British North America developed.

- a. Explain the development of mercantilism and the trans-Atlantic trade.

Trade in the colonies

- The purpose of the English colonies was to benefit Great Britain(England).
- Mercantilism- A country's ultimate goal is self-sufficiency and that a country must acquire as much gold and silver as possible.
- Favorable balance of trade- more gold was flowing into the country than out
- More products being exported for sale than imported

A European View



Navigation Acts

- Series of laws restricting colonial trade
 - Eliminate competition with other nations
1. No country could trade with the colonies unless the goods were shipped in either colonial or English ships
 2. All vessels had to be operated by crews that were at least 75% English or Colonial
 3. England had first dibs on all exports out of the colonies
 4. Almost all goods traded between the colonies and Europe first had to pass through an English port

Navigation Acts

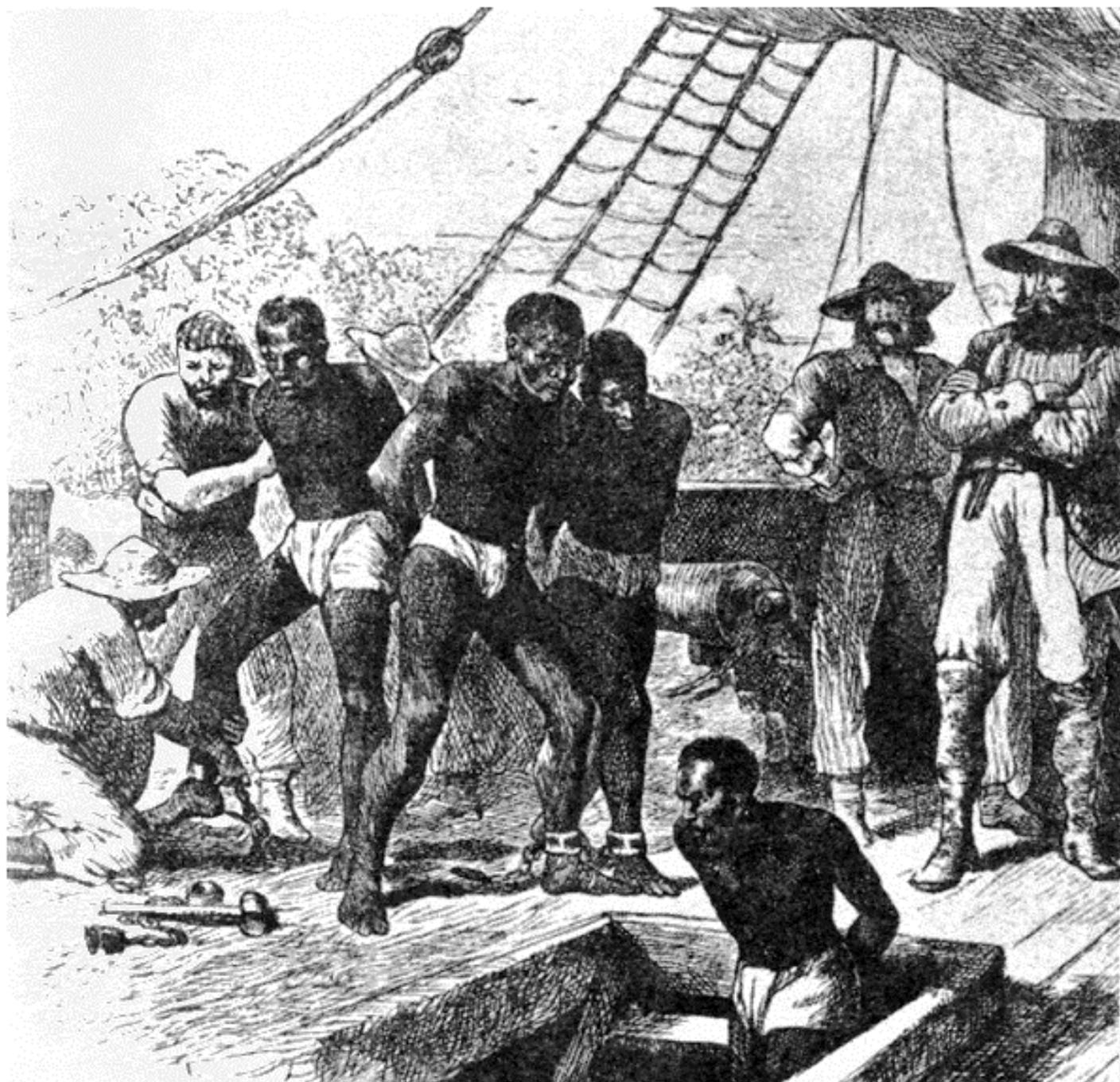


Rebel Attitudes Emerge in the Colonies

- Massachusetts merchants become disgruntled and complain to King
- Hostility with English rule becomes the status quo among merchants
- Defiance in Boston leads to Massachusetts losing its charter
- The crown increases the British military presence in Boston

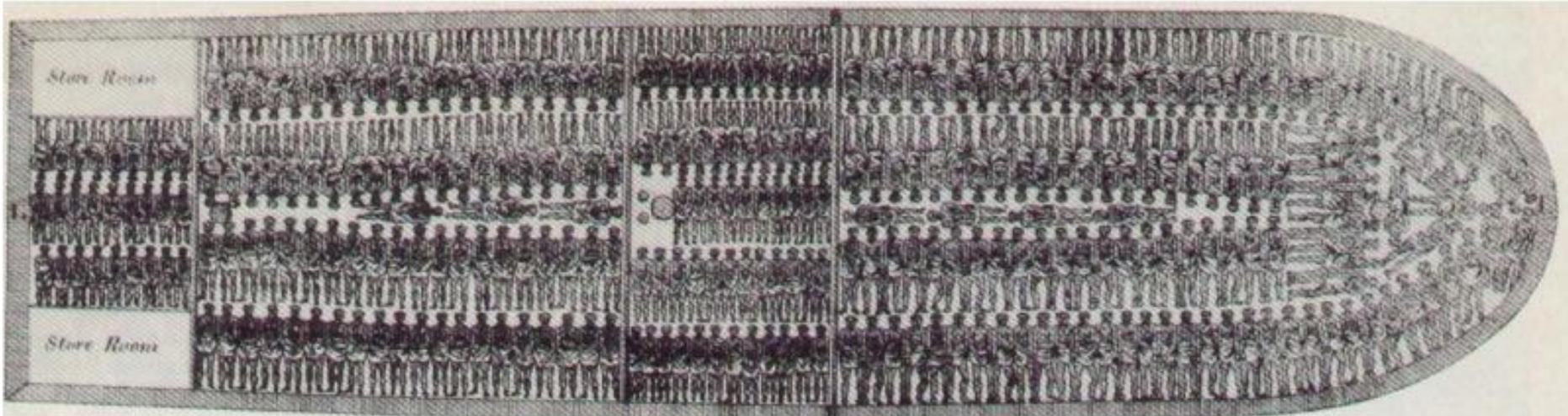
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- b. Describe the Middle Passage, growth of the African population, and African-American culture.



Slavery Grows in the South

- Cash Crops become big business in the South
 - Tobacco, Rice, Indigo
- Plantations develop across the south
- Slaves in the south became the most "economical" means of labor
- 1690: 13,000 African slaves
- 1750: 200,000 Black slaves



PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS . See Fig 1

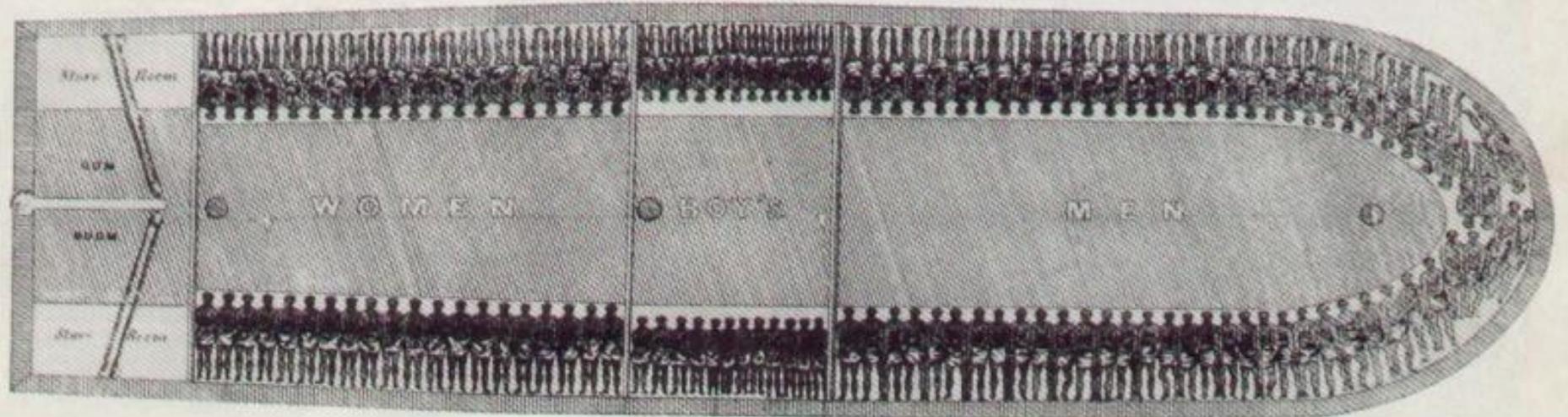
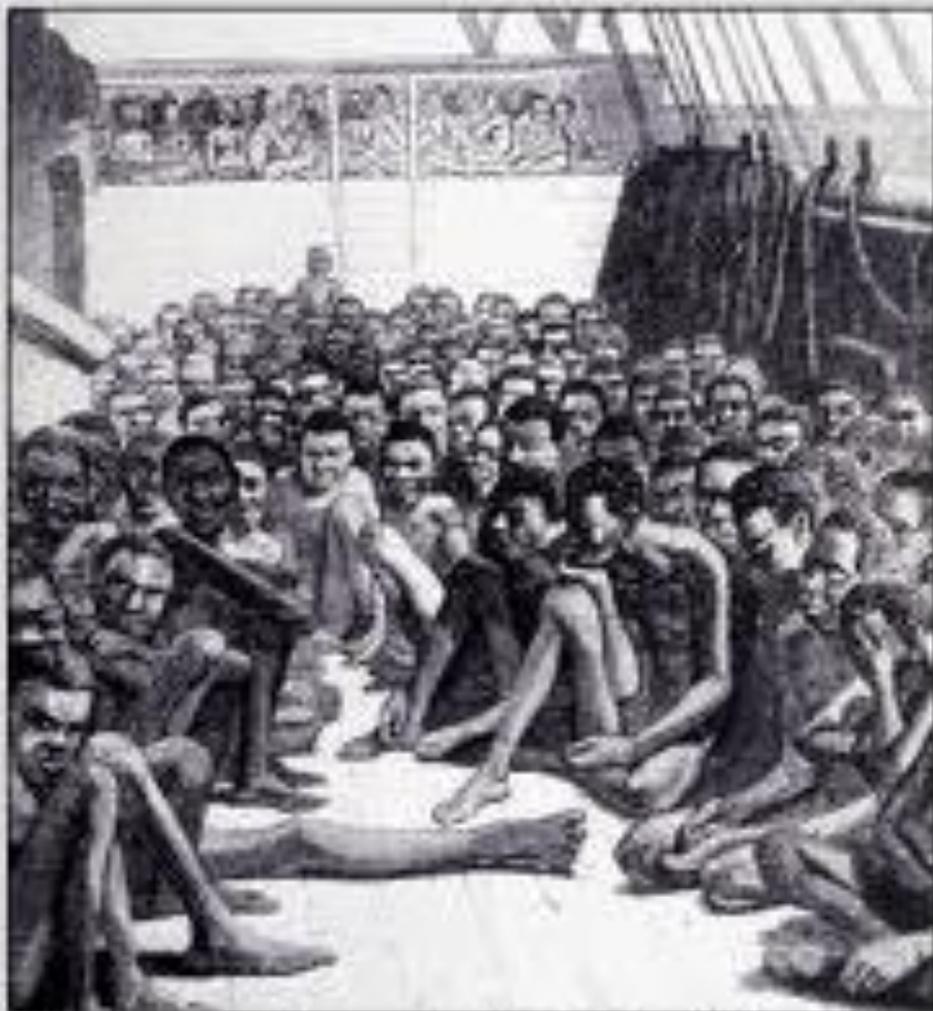


Image by Rod Brown, courtesy of The British Empire & Commonwealth Museum

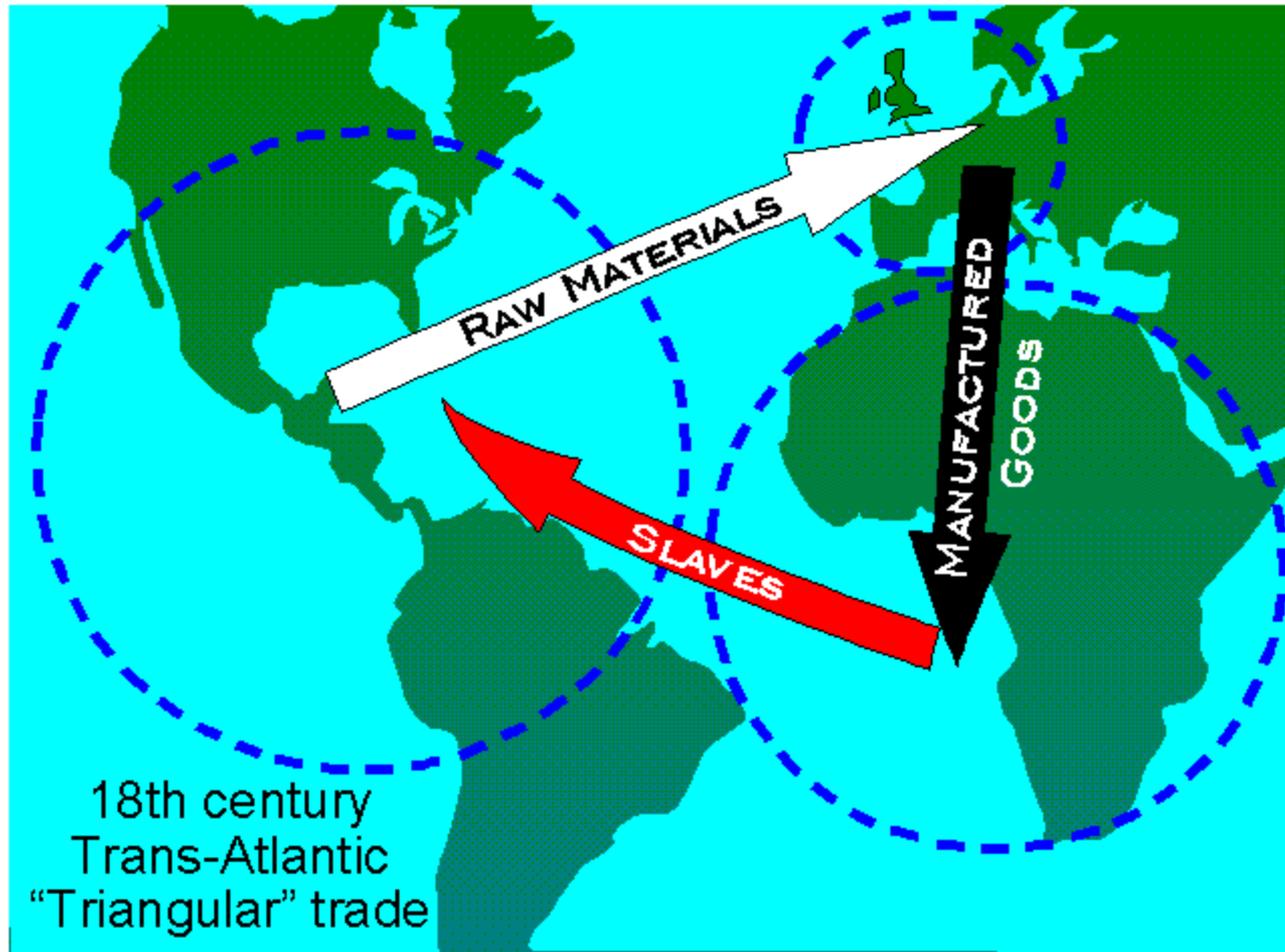




> Black African slaves on board the deck of a slave ship. It is entirely forgotten that these Black slaves were most probably captured and enslaved by their fellow Black Africans, and were then sold to an extremely wealthy class of international White capitalist slave traders. On both accounts ordinary Britons have no reason to feel guilt or shame regards the Atlantic slave trade.



- Triangular Trade develops between Europe, Africa and the Americas



TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th
of *May* next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy



NEGROES,

just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.

—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

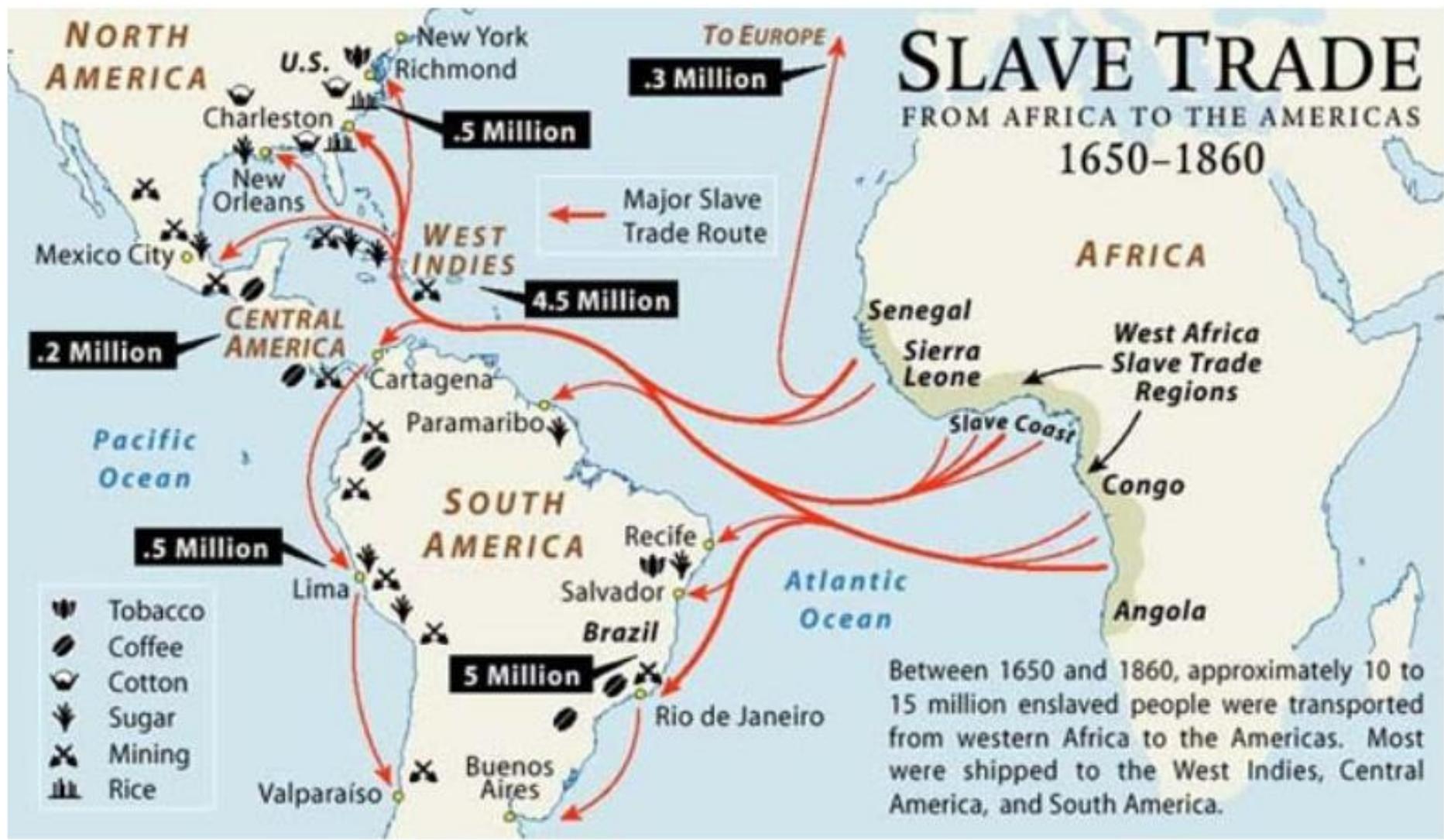
Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country..

Colonial Slave Culture

- Slaves attempt to find normalcy and survive by holding onto their roots
- Family
- Music
- Dance
- Language





Slave Rebellion

- Number of slaves grows rapidly through the 1700's
- Slaves outnumber white people in South Carolina
- Revolts and Uprisings become more common
- Stono Rebellion- 1739: 20 slaves with weapons attack multiple families in SC
- Laws are passed to further limit what slaves can do



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- d. Explain the significance of the Great Awakening.

Great Awakening

- Religious revival in the colonies during the 1730's-1740's
- preachers traveled from town to town encouraging people to rededicate their lives to God and act like it daily
- organized Christianity in the colonies grows
- Baptist and Methodist churches grow tremendously
- Schools also saw greater enrollment because education was essential to studying and understanding the Bible

Jonathan Edwards

- Puritan Minister who called upon all Christians to revive their commitment to God and increase the intensity of their beliefs
- Many saw him as too strict, but he did help Christianity to thrive and grow in the colonies
- Author of "Sinners in the Hand of an Angry God"

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- c. Identify Benjamin Franklin as a symbol of social mobility and individualism.

Benjamin Franklin

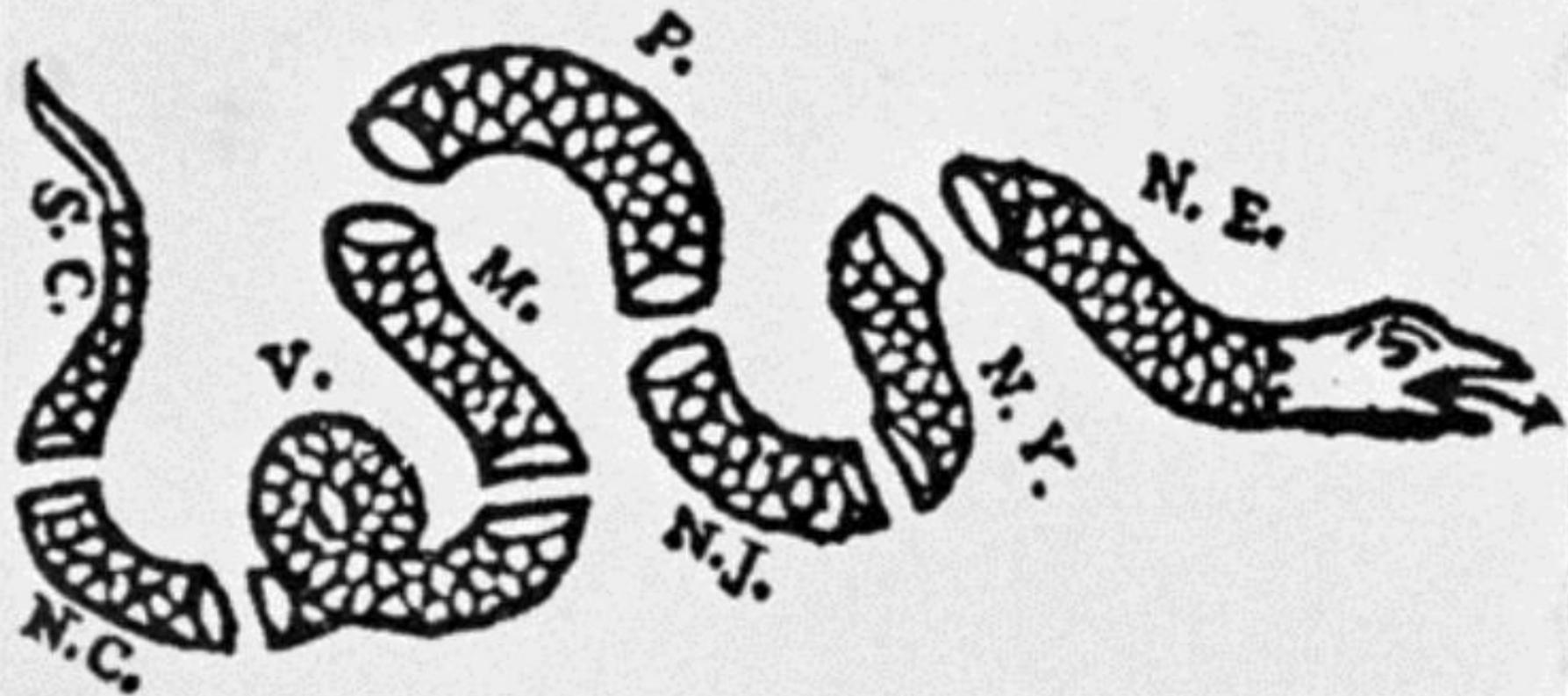


Inventions

- Bifocals
- Electricity?
- Lightning Rod
- Franklin Stove
- Map of the Gulf Stream
- Flippers for Swimming

Accomplishments and Achievements

- Business owner
- Signer of the Declaration of Independence
- Convinced France to help the Americans in the Revolutionary War
- Signer of The Treaty of Paris
- Signer of the Constitution



J O I N, or D I E.

Social Mobility

- The ability for a person to move up or down in the social ladder or hierarchy.
- Ben Franklin was born the tenth son of an already poor family in Boston.
- Before death he was one of the more wealthy and famous people in the world.