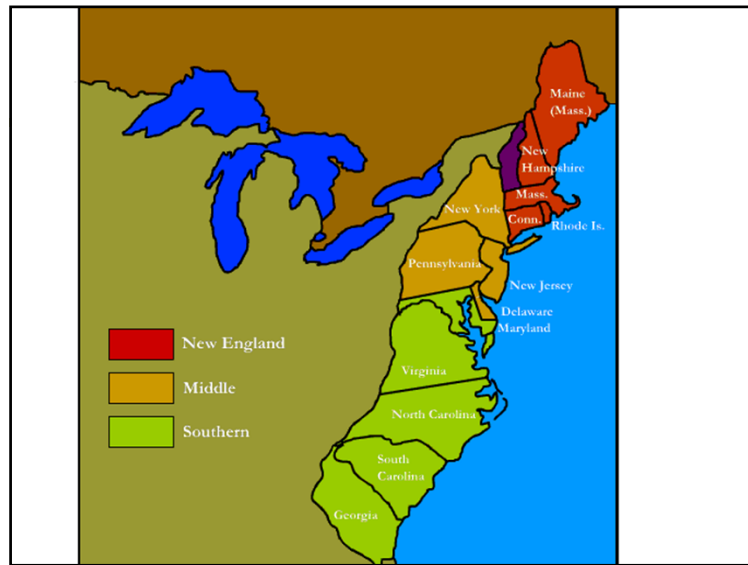


Chapter 4 The Colonies Grow

Section 1: Life in the Colonies	p100-107
Section 2: Gvt, Religion & Culture	p108-113
Section 3: France & Great Britain Clash	p116-119
Section 4: The French & Indian War	p121-125

Chapter 4 Section 1&2 Life in the Colonies



New England Colonies

- Maine, New Hampshire, Mass., Connecticut, Rhode Island
- Massive Population Growth in the Colonies
 - Immigration
 - Large families
 - Healthy place to live
- Most people lived in well organized towns
 - Meeting house in center of town
 - Served as church & town meetings
 - Meeting house faced the green/commons
 - Cows grazed/soldiers marched



Agriculture in New England

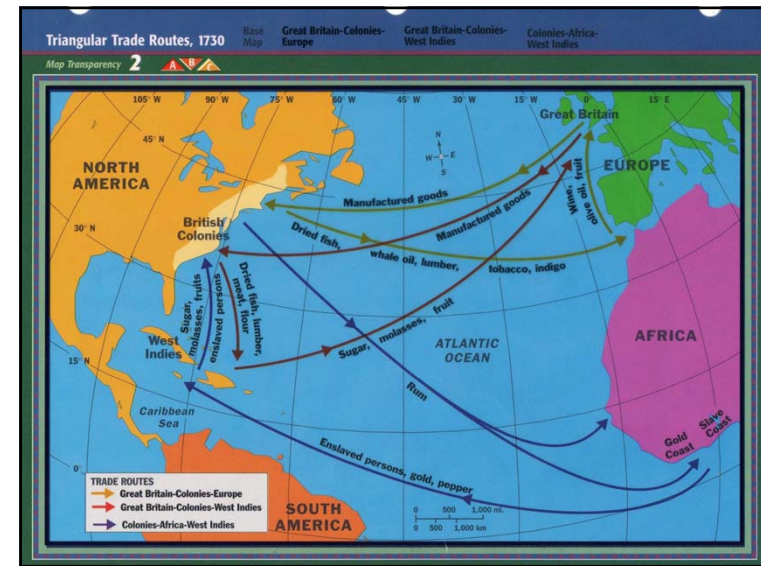
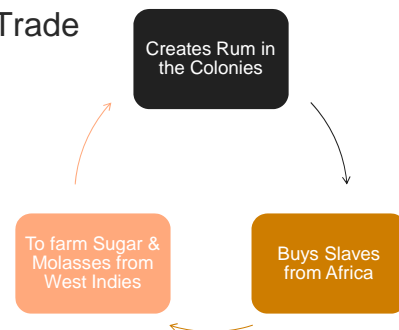
- Farmers lived in town & worked on outskirts
- **Subsistence** farming
- Harsh climate & rocky soil
- few cash crops
- Slavery not important

Commerce in New England

- Waterpower from streams powered mills
- Large towns attracted skilled laborers
- Trading was vital
- As trade grew, shipbuilding grew
- Fishing became one of the leading industries

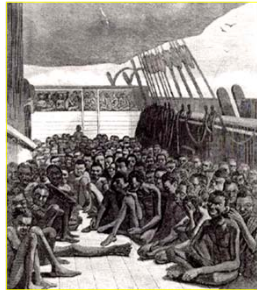
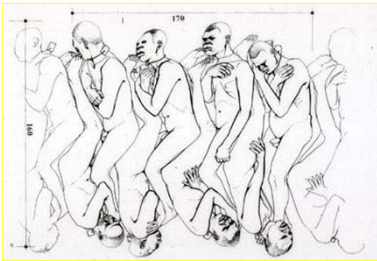
Colonial Trade

- Centered in the northern coastal cities
- Triangular Trade

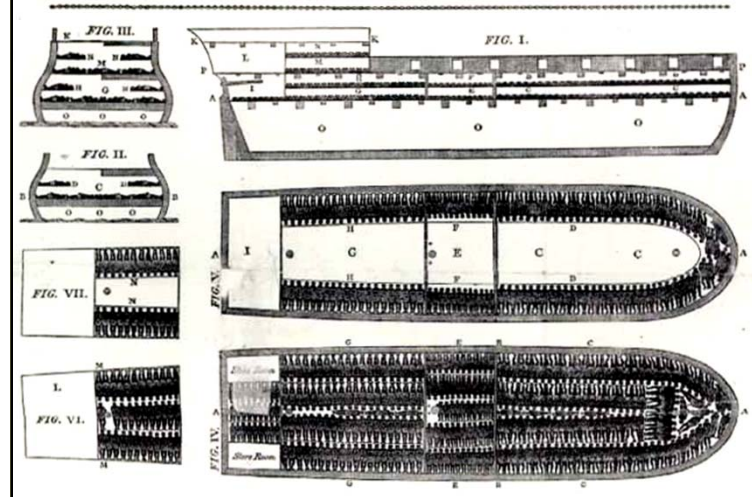


The Middle Passage

- Shipping enslaved Africans from Africa to the West Indies



DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.



Interior of slave ship



THE MIDDLE COLONIES

- New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Delaware
- Good climate and rich land
- Cash Crops**
 - crops that are always needed & easily sold
- New York City & Philadelphia – Major ports
- Exported wheat to Britain and the West Indies



German Immigrants of the Middle Colonies

- Most of the 100,000 German immigrants settled in Pennsylvania
- Became successful farmers
- **diversity**- cultural variety
- Tolerance for religious and cultural differences

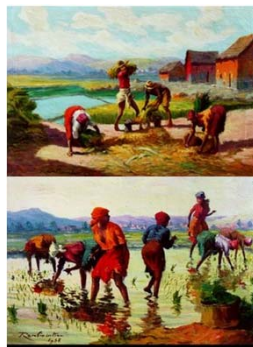
THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

- Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
- Lots of fertile land for growing cash crops
- Rural, no major industry or commerce

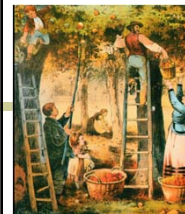


Tobacco & Rice

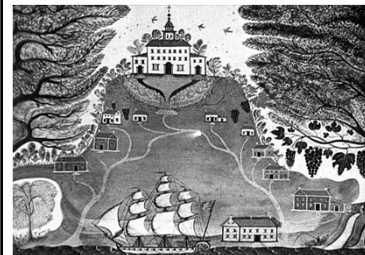
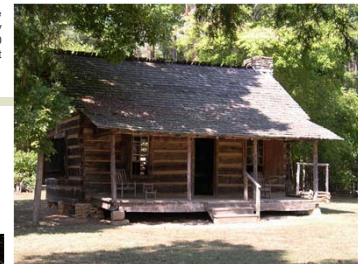
- Tobacco principal crop of Maryland & Virginia
 - Growing and preparation of tobacco very labor intensive
- Main **cash crop** in South Carolina & Georgia was **rice**
 - Working in rice paddies very difficult
- Both crops made more profitable through slave labor



Jean Raminintsoa "African Workers"



North Carolina Yeoman's house
Planter surveying his property
Tidewater plantation circa 1730
Yeoman & family during harvest



Slavery

- Slavery was key to the success of the Southern Colonies economy
- Most slaves lived on plantations and worked in the fields
- Overseers- bosses in charge of slaves
- **Slave Codes**- strict rules governing the behavior and punishment of slaves



"The Old Plantation," attributed to John Rose, Beaufort County, South Carolina, probably 1785–1790.

Chapter 4 Section 2 Government, Religion & Culture p108



George Whitefield Preaching, John Collet

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

- Influenced by English system of limited power of Monarchy and representative government
- Bill of English Rights
 - No taxation without representation
 - No quartering of troops w/o parliamentary consent
- Magna Carta
 - Habeas corpus
 - Due Process of Law
- Both Documents would become the basis for Declaration of Independence

Voting Rights

- Only white men who owned property had the right to vote
- A higher proportion of people were involved in government in the colonies than anywhere else in the European World
- This helped foster the independence movement to come

Education

- **Education was highly valued** in New England & Middle Colonies
- School systems set up in New England & Pennsylvania to study the Bible
- By 1750 New England 85% men & 50% of women were literate
- Harvard College 1636 Cambridge Mass
- William & Mary College 1693 Virginia

Chapter 4 Section 3 France and Britain Clash p116

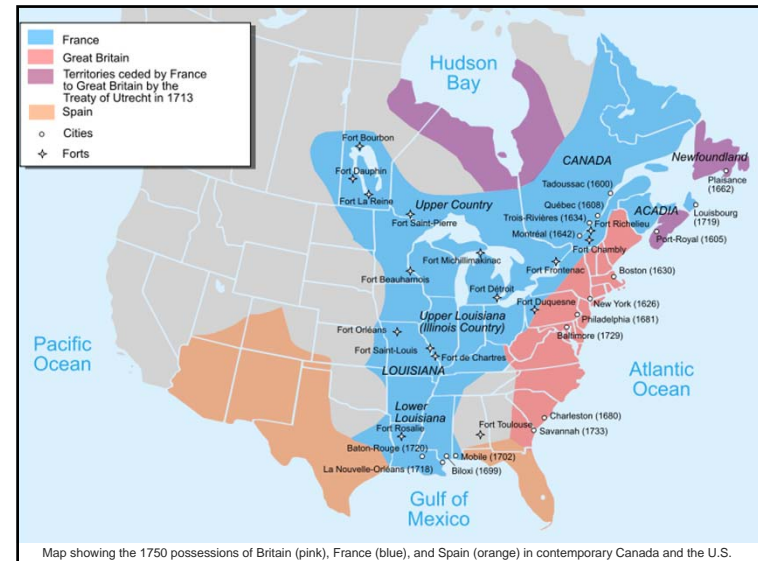
George Whitefield Preaching, John Collet

British-French Rivalry

- By 1700 Britain & France were the most powerful countries in Europe & rivals for world trade & power
- Territorial disputes over North American lands increased tensions in 1740's
 - Fort Pickawillany, Ohio Valley
 - Louisbourg, Nova Scotia
- The French & Indian War (1754-1763) was a part of the world-wide **Seven Years War** (1756-1763) between France & Great Britain

Causes of French and Indian War

- The British and French both wanted to control the Ohio Valley territory in North America.



Map showing the 1750 possessions of Britain (pink), France (blue), and Spain (orange) in contemporary Canada and the U.S.

Native Americans Take Sides

British Relationship with Native Americans

- Adversarial
- Political
- Land settlement
- Failed to keep treaties
- Tried to assimilate Native Americans
- Saw Native Americans as a threat

French relationship with Native Americans

- Inclusive, integrated
- Economic
- Fur trade
- Married into tribe
- Followed Native American Customs
- Saw Native Americans as a partners/allies



- The **British** wanted to **settle** in the Ohio Valley and the **French** wanted it for the **fur trade**.

[The Iroquois Confederacy]

- Most Powerful Native American group in East
- Made up of 5 tribes
 - Mohawk
 - Cayuga
 - Oneida
 - Seneca
 - Onondaga
- Traded with both Britain & France played them off each other
- In Mid 1740's forced to choose sides & choose British

[AMERICAN COLONISTS TAKE ACTION]

- 1753 Governor Dinwiddie sent Major George Washington to Ohio on a diplomatic mission to ease tensions with the French
- It failed



Washington as Colonel of the Virginia Regiment, by Charles Willson Peale, 1772.

[Washington's First Command]

- Spring 1754 Dinwiddie sent Lt. Colonel Washington back to Ohio with a **Militia** of 150 men
- Washington set up Fort Necessity but was eventually forced to surrender to the French
- Washington considered the hero who "struck the first blow to the French"

[The Albany Plan of Union]

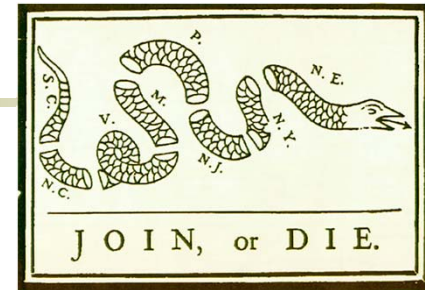
- In June of 1754 representatives from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland proposed the Albany Plan
- **Plan sought to unite the colonies against the French**
- Goal: colonists defend against the French, persuade the Iroquois to become allies

Albany Plan of Union

- Albany plan authored by Ben Franklin
- **1 general government for all 11 colonies**
- Colonies would elect a legislature to
 - Collect taxes
 - Raise troops
 - Regulate trade
- Not one colonial assembly approved the plan

Join or Die

- "The first political cartoon"
- Published in Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette on May 9, 1754



- cartoon to urge colonists to "join" in the fight with the British or "die" as colonists
- Snake became a symbol of the Revolution and idea that there is strength in unity

Chapter 3 Section 4 The French & Indian War p121



George Whitefield Preaching, John Collet

French & Indian War begins

- French had a network of Indian alliances and forts from Canada to New Orleans that blocked Britain's westward expansion
- Fall 1754 General Edward Braddock appointed commander in chief of the British Forces in NA to drive out French in Ohio Valley

Braddock Marches to Duquesne

- June 1755 Braddock led 1,400 British soldiers to Fort Duquesne against the French
- Braddock used traditional soldiering methods,
- July 9 French and Native Americans ambushed the British guerilla style
- British routed, over 1,000 British casualties,
- Braddock killed
- Washington led survivors to Virginia

Britain Declares War on France

- Fighting in America led to the **SEVEN YEARS WAR** in Europe
- 1756 Britain declared war on France
- First years of war were disastrous for the British & the American Colonies

Pitt Takes Charge



- Lord **William Pitt** began adapting their war strategies to fit the territory and landscape of the Am. frontier
- Pitt had Great Britain assume all the debt for the war
- After the war, Britain increased the Colonies taxes to pay off the debt
- Pitt went on the offensive and sent **Jeffery Amherst** & James Wolfe to invade French Canada

THE FALL OF NEW FRANCE

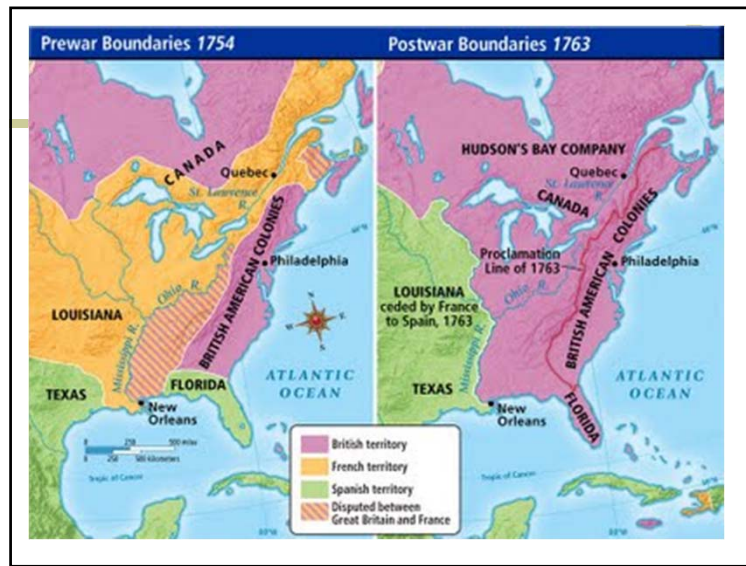
The French war effort collapsed during the years 1758-59, climaxing with a massive defeat at Quebec in September 1759

The Battle of Quebec

- Quebec was thought to be impossible to attack
- British scout's found a poorly guarded back entrance and Commander James Wolfe led the British in a surprise attack.
- The British defeated the French
- Both Wolfe and the French Commander died from their battle wounds

The Treaty of Paris

- Fighting ended after the British General Amherst captured Montreal
- fighting in N. America stopped
- The war officially ended with a British victory and with the signing of the **Treaty of Paris** on February 10, 1763.



Spoils of War

- Great Britain
 - Ruled Canada
 - All lands east of Mississippi River except New Orleans
- France
 - Kept sugar colonies in Caribbean
 - Small fishing islands except New Orleans near Canada
- Spain
 - Gave Florida to Britain
 - Received Louisiana Territory from France
 - New Orleans from France



[Trouble on the Frontier]

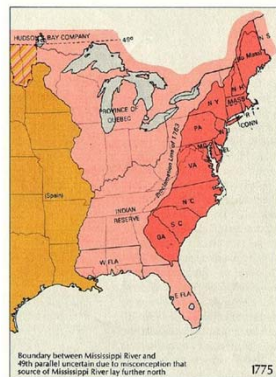
- Native Americans lost their French ally & trading partners
- They regarded the British as Enemies
- Relations between Native Americans & British deteriorated rapidly
 - British increased prices for trading good
 - Refused to pay Native Americans for land
 - Began settling Indian land

[Pontiac's War]

- Pontiac, an **Ottawa chief**, rallied tribes to fight against the British in the spring of 1763
- The war lasted 2 years until British forces defeated the Shawnee & the Delaware in 1765

[Proclamation of 1763]

- Due to **Pontiac's Rebellion**, King George III issued the **Proclamation of 1763**.
- Colonists were forbidden from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.



[Proclamation of 1763]

- King George III declared Appalachian Mountains further most Western Boundary
- Angered many people who already had holdings west of the Appalachians
 - Land speculators
 - Settlers