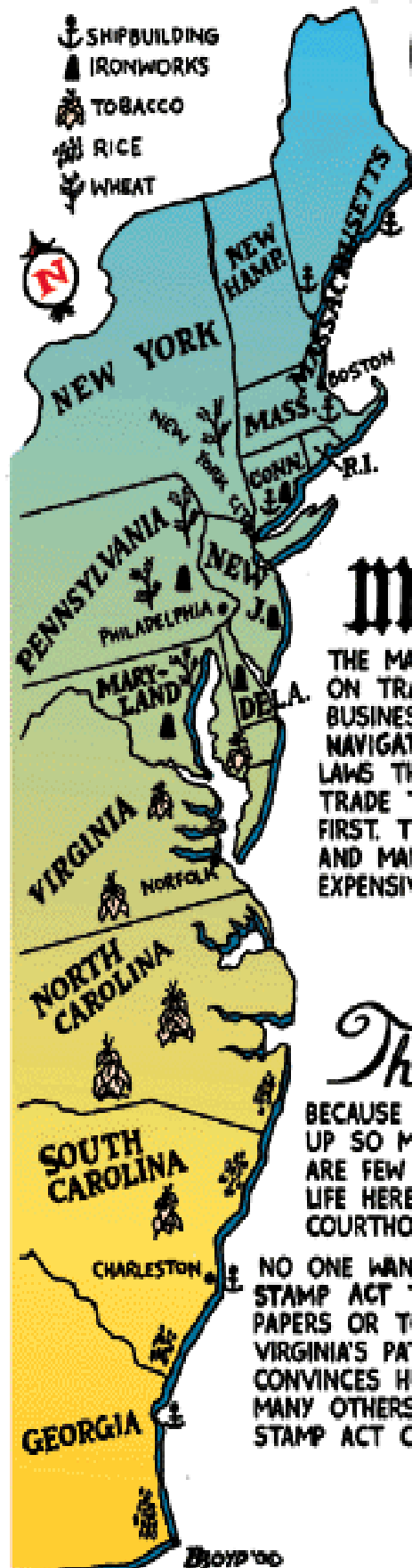


WHY DID COLONISTS FIGHT BRITAIN?

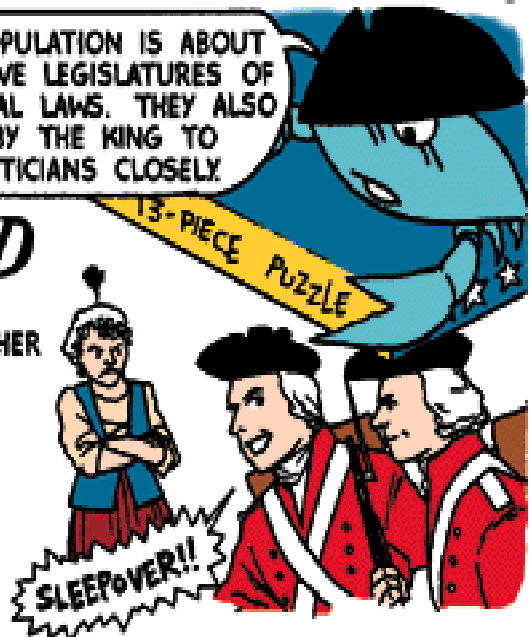
- ⚓ SHIPBUILDING
- ⚒ IRONWORKS
- 🍴 TOBACCO
- 🌾 RICE
- 🌾 WHEAT



IN THE 1760s THE COLONIAL POPULATION IS ABOUT 2 MILLION. THE 13 COLONIES HAVE LEGISLATURES OF LOCAL POLITICIANS MAKING LOCAL LAWS. THEY ALSO HAVE GOVERNORS APPOINTED BY THE KING TO WATCH THESE COLONIAL POLITICIANS CLOSELY.

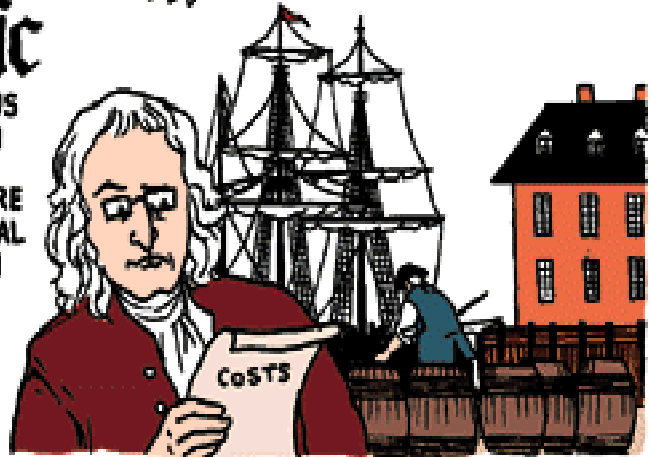
NEW ENGLAND

THIS REGION HAS MANY SMALL VILLAGES. CITIZENS GET TOGETHER IN TOWN MEETINGS TO DECIDE LAWS OR POLITICAL QUESTIONS. THESE PEOPLE GET MAD WHEN BRITAIN FORCES THEM TO KEEP BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THEIR HOMES ("QUARTERING").



Mid-Atlantic

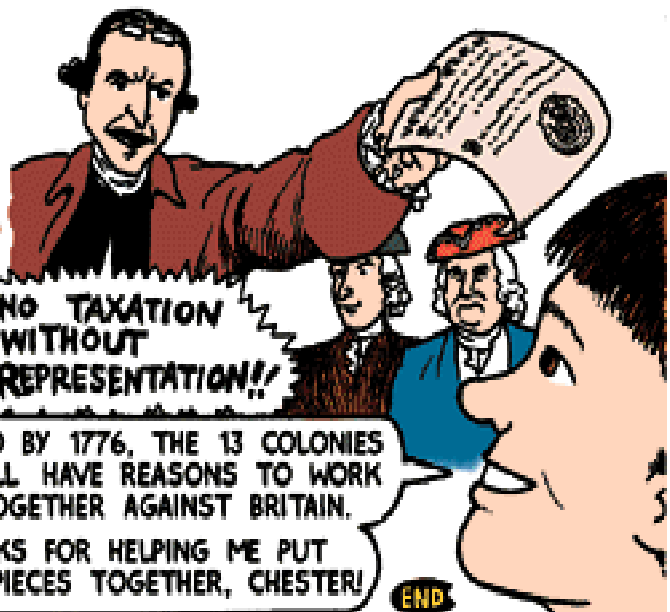
THE MARKET TOWNS HERE FOCUS ON TRADE. MOST COLONISTS IN BUSINESS HATE BRITAIN'S NAVIGATION ACTS. THE ACTS ARE LAWS THAT REQUIRE ALL COLONIAL TRADE TO GO THROUGH BRITAIN FIRST. THIS SLOWS SHIPS DOWN AND MAKES THINGS MORE EXPENSIVE TO SELL AND BUY.



The South

BECAUSE BIG PLANTATIONS TAKE UP SO MUCH LAND HERE, THERE ARE FEW CITIES. THE POLITICAL LIFE HERE IS BASED ON COUNTY COURTHOUSES.

NO ONE WANTS TO PAY BRITAIN'S STAMP ACT TAX ON COURTHOUSE PAPERS OR TOBACCO BARRELS. VIRGINIA'S PATRICK HENRY CONVINCES HIS COLONY AND MANY OTHERS TO FIGHT THE STAMP ACT OF 1765.



END

WHAT WORK DID COLONISTS DO?

- ⚓ SHIPBUILDING
- ⚒ IRONWORKS
- 🍴 TOBACCO
- 🌾 RICE
- 🌾 WHEAT



EUROPEANS WHO SETTLE THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA PICK JOBS THAT FIT THEIR REGIONS. THEY USE THE NATURAL RESOURCES THEY FIND AROUND THEM.

NEW ENGLAND

THE BUSINESS ON THIS JAGGED, COLD COASTLINE IS BASED ON SAILING SHIPS. PORT CITIES SUCH AS BOSTON SUPPLY AND BUILD SHIPS. MANY SAILORS USE THESE SHIPS TO FISH THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. OTHER NEW ENGLANDERS USE SHIPS TO TRADE THINGS ACROSS THE OCEAN - INCLUDING SLAVES FROM AFRICA FOR THE SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS.



Mid-Atlantic

FARMERS HERE RAISE ANIMALS AND GROW GRAIN. PEOPLE IN THE GROWING CITIES BUILD FURNITURE, RUN PRINTING PRESSES, AND MAKE TOOLS. FISHERMEN ALSO DO WELL ALONG THIS COASTLINE.



The South

THIS ECONOMY HAS LARGE FARMS CALLED PLANTATIONS. THESE GROW CROPS SOLD FOR CASH (TOBACCO AND COTTON). RICH WHITE PEOPLE LIVING IN PLANTATION MANSIONS USE SLAVES TO WORK IN THESE HOT, HUMID FIELDS.



SO THERE ARE SOME REAL DIFFERENCES IN THE COLONIES NOW: BIG FARMERS VERSUS SMALL FARMERS, CITY PEOPLE VERSUS COUNTRY PEOPLE, BLACKS VERSUS WHITES.

HOW DOES IT ALL COME TOGETHER?

NEXT:

WHY I HATE BRITAIN

WHO STARTED EACH OF THE COLONIES?

Britannica

IN THE 1600S, EUROPEANS SETTLE THE COAST OF NORTH AMERICA. BY 1700 ABOUT 250,000 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

ENGLISH TRADER JOHN MASON SETTLES NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1629.

PURITANS START THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY IN 1630 TO HAVE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. THEY DO NOT GIVE THIS FREEDOM TO PEOPLE OF OTHER RELIGIONS.

ROGER WILLIAMS RUNS AWAY FROM PURITANS. HE OFFERS HIS OWN KIND OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN RHODE ISLAND IN 1636.

JOHN WINTHROP JR. GETS ENGLAND'S KING TO OFFICIALLY ACCEPT THE COLONY CONNECTICUT IN 1662.

AFTER BEING IN DUTCH CONTROL FOR DECADES, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BECOME ENGLISH COLONIES IN 1664.

PENNSYLVANIA BEGINS WHEN WILLIAM PENN LEADS OTHER ENGLISH QUAKERS THERE TO LIVE IN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN 1682.

DELAWARE'S DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE 1630s GIVE WAY TO ENGLISH RULE IN 1664.

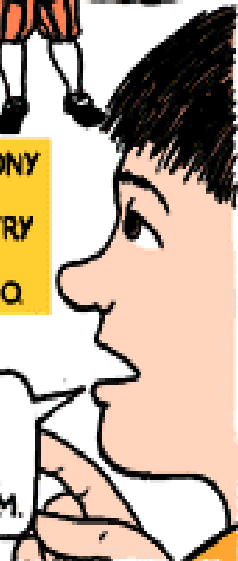
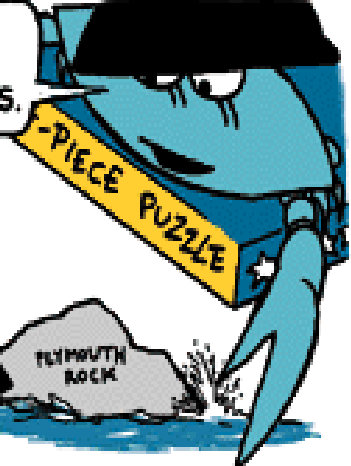
ENGLAND'S CALVERT FAMILY SETTLES MARYLAND IN 1634. IN 1649, MARYLAND'S LEGISLATURE PASSES THE FIRST LAW IN THE COLONIES TO GIVE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

VIRGINIA BEGINS IN 1607 WITH JAMESTOWN, THE FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA. JOHN SMITH LEADS THIS ECONOMIC VENTURE FOR THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON.

ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN TRY TO START ROANOKE COLONY IN 1585. IT FAILS AND BECOMES KNOWN AS "THE LOST COLONY" IN 1663 THE ENGLISH KING URGES PEOPLE TO TRY AGAIN BY GIVING THEM LAND RIGHTS IN CAROLINA. THIS AREA SPLITS INTO NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1710.

ENGLISH SETTLERS BUILD "CHARLES TOWN" IN 1680.

GEORGIA IS SETTLED BY JAMES OGLETHORPE IN 1733. MOST OF GEORGIA'S EARLY SETTLERS ARE DEBTORS AND OTHER CRIMINALS.



WOW! A LOT OF THESE COLONIES GOT STARTED FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

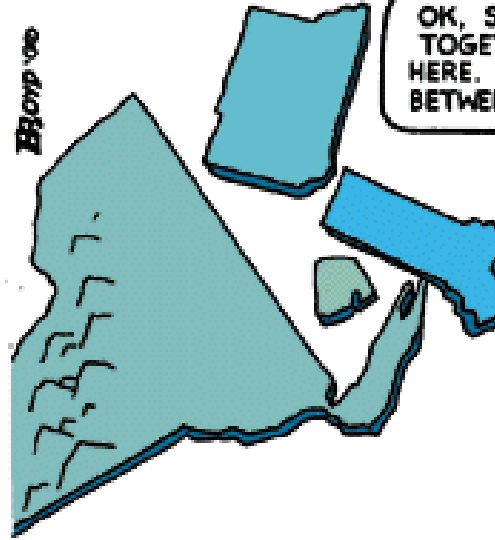


NEXT: GET A JOB



WHAT WAS THE COLONIAL CLIMATE?

BRLOYD '06



OK, SAMUEL, LET'S START TO PUT THIS PUZZLE TOGETHER. WE BEGIN BEFORE EUROPEANS EVEN LIVE HERE. WE CAN STILL PICK OUT BASIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE AREAS ON THE EAST COAST WHERE INDIANS LIVE . . .



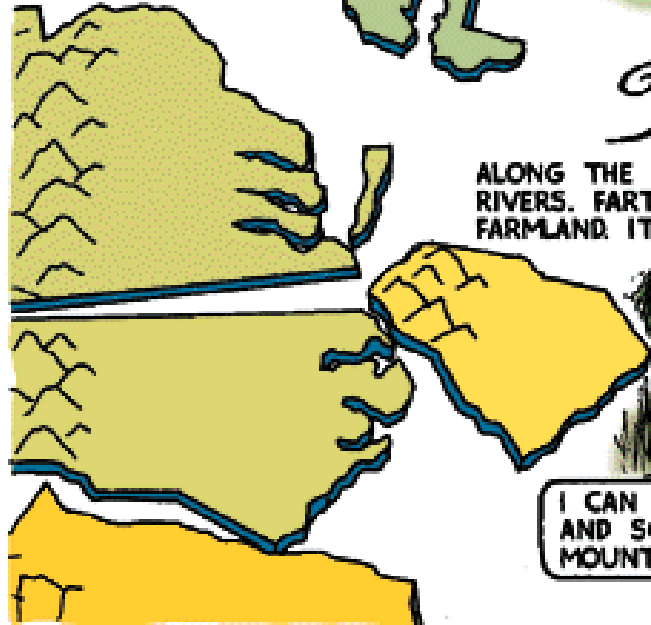
NEW ENGLAND

THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA HAS ROCKY SOIL, HILLS, AND COLORFUL LEAVES IN THE FALL. ITS WEATHER IS NICE IN THE SUMMER AND VERY COLD IN THE WINTER.



Mid-Atlantic

THE SOIL IN THIS REGION IS RICH AND GOOD FOR FARMING. ITS COASTAL LAND IS LOW, WITH HARBORS, BAYS, AND DEEP RIVERS. WEATHER HERE IS NOT TOO HOT IN SUMMER OR TOO COLD IN THE WINTER.



The South

ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST THERE ARE GOOD HARBORS AND RIVERS. FARTHER INLAND THERE IS A PIEDMONT SECTION OF GOOD FARMLAND. IT IS HOT AND HUMID—A SUBTROPICAL CLIMATE.



I CAN SEE SOME SIMILARITIES ALREADY. THE MID-ATLANTIC AND SOUTH BOTH HAVE THE SAME KIND OF LAND: MOUNTAINS, FARMLAND, AND LOW, SWAMPY COASTLINE.

NEXT: IT'S SETTLED