

Name _____

Date _____

Life in the English Colonies

Colonial Society

- Social Classes—birth and _____ determined social status
 - Upper class were the _____
 - Middle class
 - Farmers who worked their own land
 - _____
 - tradespeople
 - Lower social classes
 - _____
 - indentured servants
 - slaves

Colonial Life

- Life in the City
 - Men worked in trades
 - As cities grew more became bankers and _____
 - Women sometimes worked _____ the home
- Life in the Countryside
 - Most colonists were _____
 - Men—agricultural work
 - Women—worked at home
- Life in the Backcountry
 - Men and women worked _____ in the fields

Women in the Colonies

- Colonial laws and customs _____ women's economic activities.
 - Women did not work outside the home without _____ permission
 - Husband had the right _____ the money his wife earned (household items)
 - 1733~*Colonial Women of Affairs*~called for voice in colonial politics.

Education in the Colonies

- New Englanders were most concerned about education
 - 1642 law: parents must teach children “to _____ and understand the principles of religion.”
 - First public schools begin as a result
- Middle Colonies – churches and families set up private schools
- Southern Colonies—planters hired _____
- Colleges founded at first to educate future ministers.
 - Harvard (1638), Yale (1701), William & Mary (1693)

English Colonies

- All of the English Colonies in America fell under the ultimate authority of the _____. However, some were more _____ ruled than others.
- Privy Council - a group of royal advisors who set English policies in the _____.

Types of Colonial Charters

- Proprietary Colonies – colonial charter given to one or more _____ (proprietors) (I.e. Pennsylvania, New Hampshire)
- Company (charter) Colonies – colonial charter given to a group of _____ -- joint-stock company (i.e. Virginia, Massachusetts Bay Company)
- Royal Colonies – colonies directly _____ by the crown (i.e. New York)

Colonial Governments

- Most Colonial Governments had three parts
 - Governor – selected by crown, proprietor, joint-stock company/group
 - _____ Council – selected by those in power
 - Colonial assembly – selected by the citizens, laws must be approved by _____ and Advisory Council

Colonial Government

- Town Meetings – men of colonies met once or more a year
 - Made decisions about schooling, _____, future of unsettled land, etc.
 - _____ of politics in New England
 - County level decisions in the _____ colonies
- Colonial Courts
 - Mostly royal colonies
 - Upheld town laws and English laws
 - 1689~**English** _____ - reduced the king's power
 - 1733~John Peter Zenger—tried in N.Y. for printing negative comments about the governor.
 - Not guilty of **libel**—Colonists have _____ of the press.

English Trade Laws

- Mercantilism – economic system where a nation creates and maintains _____ by controlling trade, resulting in a favorable balance of trade (**exports** > imports)
 - _____ – trade laws passed by England between 1650-1696
 - High duties (import taxes)
 - Required the bulk of Colonial _____ to be done with England
 - Creates an unfavorable balance of trade for the Colonies (**imports** > exports)

Colonial Trade

- _____ - a system in which goods and slaves were traded among the Americas, Britain, and Africa.
 - Several triangular trade routes cross the Atlantic
 - Triangular trade brought over 10 million slaves to the Americas

The Middle Passage

- Roughly _____ died in transit
- Could last as long as 3 months
- Each slave was shackled to other slaves _____ to a space of 18" high, 16" wide, and 5 ½ feet long
- Many times, slaves were not able to move for the _____ voyage.
- Slaves sometimes attempted to fight back
 - Some would refuse to eat and die of starvation, or jump overboard to _____.

Slavery in the Colonies

- The first enslaved Africans arrived in _____ in 1619. Some slaves were able to purchase their freedom during the 1600s.
- By the 1700s plantations in the Southern Colonies began relying heavily on slaves as a source of _____
- Slaves became the majority of population in South Carolina and Georgia

The Great Awakening

- Widespread _____ movement of the 1730's and 1740's involving sermons and revivals that emphasized faith in God.
 - Began because Church Leaders wanted to restore the sense of religious duty held by previous generations.
 - Spiritual revival caused a _____ in the churches between traditionalists and those with new ideas
 - New England Colonies—traditionalists
 - Middle & Southern Colonies—new ideas greatly _____ church membership
 - Significant increase in _____ between people in different colonies—traveling preachers.

The Great Awakening Changes Society

- Jonathan _____
 - Preached that all people were born sinners to be saved by the will of God
 - Believed in _____
 - Opportunity to be saved was available to all—rich and poor alike—led to demands for _____ as well.
 - *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*

American Political Thought

- Scientific Revolution—began in math and astronomy, but led to advances in all areas of _____.
- The Enlightenment—reason and logic used in scientific observation is applied to _____ and events to improve society
- Social Contract—exists between government and her _____
- John Locke: people had _____ rights such as equality and liberty
-“...life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...”

Notes: