STANDARD USI.5A
REASONS FOR COLONIZATION

a) describe the religious and economic events and conditions that led to the colonization of America.

Colonies in North America were established for religious and economic reasons.

Colonies and the reasons they were established

- Roanoke Island (Lost Colony) was established as an economic venture.
- Jamestown Settlement, the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607), was an economic venture by the Virginia Company.
- Plymouth Colony was settled by separatists from the Church of England who wanted to avoid religious persecution.
- Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled by the Puritans to avoid religious persecution.
- Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, who wanted freedom to practice their faith without interference.
- Georgia was settled by people who had been in debtors’ prisons in England. They hoped to experience economic freedom and start a new life in the New World.

STANDARD USI.5B
ATLANTIC, SOUTHERNColonies
NEW ENGLAND, MID-ATLANTIC, SOUTHERN COLONIES

b) life in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies, with emphasis on how people interacted with their environment to produce goods and services.

Geographic features influenced life in the colonies

The colonies consisted of different groups of people whose lives varied greatly depending on their social position.

Terms to know

- resources: natural, capital, or human

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>Geography and Climate</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Social life</th>
<th>Political and civic life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New England| • Appalachian Mountains, harbors, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline  
• Moderate summers, cold winters | • Natural: timber, fish, deep harbors  
• Human: skilled craftsmen, fishermen, merchants, shipbuilders  
• Capital: tools, buildings | • Village, school and church as center of life.  
• Religious reformers and separatists | • Town meetings |
| Mid-Atlantic | • Appalachian Mountains, coastal plains, harbors, rivers, rich farmlands  
• Moderate climate | • Natural: rich farmlands, rivers  
• Human: unskilled and skilled workers, farmers, fishermen, merchants  
• Capital: tools, buildings | • Villages and cities  
• Diverse cultural backgrounds  
• Diverse religions | • Market towns |
| South      | • Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, harbors, rivers, fertile farmland  
• Humid climate | • Natural: fertile farmlands, rivers, harbors, forests  
• Human: farmers, enslaved African Americans, indentured servants  
• Capital: tools, buildings | • Plantations, mansions, few cities, few schools  
• Church of England | • Counties |
STANDARD USI.5c
SPECIALIZATION & INTERDEPENDENCE

c) specialization of and interdependence among New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies;

Economic specialization and interdependence existed among the colonies in the production of goods and services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>Examples of Interdependence</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| New England | Fishing, shipbuilding, naval supplies, metal tools and equipment | - The New England colonies depended on the Southern colonies for crops such as tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo.  
- They depended on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for livestock and grains. |
| Mid-Atlantic | Livestock, grains, fish | - The Mid-Atlantic colonies traded with the Southern and New England colonies to get the products they did not produce.  
- The Mid-Atlantic colonies depended on the Southern colonies for tobacco, rice, indigo, and forest products.  
- They traded with the New England colonies for metal tools and equipment. |
| South | Tobacco, rice, indigo, forest products (lumber, tar, pitch) | - The Southern colonies depended on the New England colonies for manufactured goods, including metal tools and equipment.  
- They depended on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for grains and other agricultural products not plentiful in the South. |

STANDARD USI.5d
COLONIAL LIFE

d) colonial life in America from the perspectives of large landowners, farmers, artisans, merchants, women, free African Americans, indentured servants, and enslaved African Americans;

The colonies were made up of different groups of people whose lives varied greatly depending on their social position.

Large landowners
- Lived predominately in the South
- Relied on indentured servants and/or enslaved African Americans for labor
- Were educated in some cases
- Had rich social culture

Farmers
- Worked the land according to the region
- Relied on family members for labor

Artisans
- Worked as craftsmen in towns and on plantations
- Lived in small villages and cities

Merchants
- Worked to buy and sell goods to the colonists
- Lived in towns and cities

Women
- Worked as caretakers, house-workers, and homemakers
- Were not allowed to vote
- Had few opportunities for getting an education

Free African Americans
- Were able to own land
- Had economic freedom and could work for pay and decide how to spend their money
- Were not allowed to vote

Indentured servants
- Were men and women who did not have money for passage to the colonies and who agreed to work without pay for the person who paid for their passage
- Were free at the end of their contract

Enslaved African Americans
- Were captured in their native Africa and sold to slave traders; then were shipped to the colonies where they were sold into slavery
- Were owned as property for life and did not have any rights.
- Were often born into slavery (i.e., children of enslaved African Americans were born into slavery.)
e) political and economic relationships between the colonies and Great Britain.

Great Britain established and attempted to maintain control over the colonies.

**Economic relationships**
- Great Britain imposed **strict control over trade**.
- Great Britain **taxed the colonies** after the French and Indian War.
- The colonies **traded raw materials for goods** made in Great Britain.

**Political relationships**
- Colonists had to **obey British laws**, which were enforced by governors.
- **Colonial governors** were **appointed by the king** or by the proprietor.
- A **colonial legislature made laws** for each colony but was **monitored** by the **colonial governor**.